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Introduction

John Childs (Captain(mine owner) and Landowner 1847) stated

This is a mineral and coal district; and now in contemplation to build four new furnaces for the smelting of iron. This will greatly increase the demand for all, and therefore juvenile, labour. It becomes then the more important to provide such means of education as shall convey the greatest possible amount of instruction in the short time that is likely to be allowed for schooling; for it is scarcely to be calculated that from the increased demand for labour the children will be continued at school beyond 10 years of age.

Note --Saundersfoot is not mentioned in most of the older sources although Owen does mention it in his description of the coalfield. It would have appeared been originally a small fishing village. The Parish is listed as St Issell and appear to have been part of Coydrath Forest.

Despite the present day tourist attractions this area had a heavy industrial past. The majority of the Hundred is situated on the Pembrokeshire coal field which was a source of high quality anthracite needed for industry and especially the coal fire railways and steam ships of the 1800's also culm for households . The industry died with the last mine closing in 1948 but in the preceding century it and the iron foundry had been major employers, bringing much wealth to the local landowners. Most traces of the squalid houses that the workers lived in have rotted away but I have included the records of these times including those of the courts and inquests. (see Begelly Education report 1847)

I have a personal interest, my ancestors worked in the mines and my great grandfather was killed in a mining accident when the rope of a chair they were using to inspect the leaking shaft wall broke. It was three months before the bodies were brought up from the pit sump. There was no

compensation for my great grandmother and her cottage was a tied one so she had to get out. My other great grandmother lost her husband down a pit when he was 41, she at the age of 35 was left with eleven children but fortunately for her it was found, at the inquest, that negligence was involved in her husband's death and she held the lease of her terraced house with three tons of coal a year until she died (age 96).

Coal

The area covered by this Hundred sits on a layer of coal bearing rocks about four miles wide narrowing as it sweeps towards the North west till it reaches St Brides Bay. This coal has been heavily worked for generations both by gathering from the cliffs, open cast, drift mining, bell pits and by sinking shafts as some of the seams are not far from the surface. When they were constructing the A477 seams of coal were found in one of the cuttings and when I worked in Pembroke Dock I heard a tale, which I was assured was true, that one old man living near Stepside had opened up a very old “bell”pit on his smallholding and was selling coal on “the black” (illegally). Seams were very difficult to mine being faulted and many not very thick although the anthracite attracted good markets.

In the Stepside area the Lower Level and Kilgetty seams were only about 2 feet thick. The Timber seam was worked in the Saundersfoot, Begelly area and further west at Hook it reached a thickness of 8 feet. The coal extracted was mainly transported to the local beaches to be loaded on boats until the development of jetties at Saundersfoot in 1829. It was conveyed mainly in farm carts using a team of two heifers and two horses, but according to the Inquest reports there were many accidents.

The demand for coal was so great John Allen writing in 1748 records that “I can’t think that there will be near enough coal in all Milford to supply the trade”

Pre 1536

Before the act of Union (1536) any general development of mining in Wales was hardly possible in view of the various systems of law which were current. in coal mined.

In each Lordship the mineral rights were the property of the lord, who leased them to individual miners. These in turn gave a percentage of their output as a royalty to the Lord.

Coal was mined at Coydrath Begelly, Johnston and Roch.

After the act of Union there was a more rapid development in the mining of coal which at that time was mainly used for domestic purposes.

In 1560 Pembrokeshire was exporting coal as well as other cargoes from the Haven to the West of England , Ireland, the Channel Islands and the west coast of France.

(Coal from the Swansea and from the Neath area it was not exported till 1580 and Cardiff /Newport not till 1595)

It appears that the first organised digging for coal can be traced back to the Chinese. By the first century A.D. they were extracting coal from shallow but well constructed coal mines. They used the same techniques used by miners who had previously been digging for other different types of metallic ores that they had discovered under the earth's surface.

When excavating the bronze age Seven Burrows near Hundleton there was a report that the remains of burnt coal were found, probably what was later called “sea coal” extracted from the cliffs, although they did mine for flint but not in this area to my knowledge?

In Europe, the Romans built up a vast Empire, and during their stay in Britain encountered coal, especially outcrops, when they built their defences and their roads. Their way of life was nor really an industrial one and therefore they only had an incidental use of coal, mainly in the North of England where it was quarried along Hadrian's Wall and then used for smithying. Although there was a report of evidence of coal being used in the heating system of a villa at Carleon.

There is also evidence that coal was brought to the fenland in East Anglia where there were few trees to be found and coal was easier to transport. Archaeologists have also found that they used coal in a very imaginative and advanced way. Many country gentlemen living in Roman Britain used coal in the underfloor heating systems of their villas. .

After the collapse of Roman Britain, people seemed to have ignored the very existence of coal. After the Norman Conquest King William ordered that a complete record be made of his Kingdom's resources and his famous 'Domesday Book' does not even mention coal.

Early records show that by about 1200 A.D. monks were extracting coal from outcrops and using coal instead of wood to feed their iron forges. Once it was realised that coal had a tremendous potential for producing heat, its use became more widespread when early industries were setting up. The religious orders of that time had become the most active centres of skill and craftsmanship, word would therefore pass from group to group regarding the uses that could be made of coal. There was said that there are the remains of a very old forge for smelting iron ore at Slebech where some of the slag would suggest that coal was used. I visited the very overgrown site but although there was slag and slight remains of a building I would hesitate to put a date on it or whether definitely coal was used.

It is likely that the first coal miners in South Wales were monks. At both Neath and Margam Abbeys there is evidence that the monks used coal as early as the thirteenth century but where the mines drift mines or pits. I have not found any evidence that the first coalminers in this area were monks.

In South Pembrokeshire there are records of a mine near Landshipping in the 1100's and there was a mine in the Forest of Coydrath "also a mine of sea coal (fossatum... minera carbonis marini) paying a yearly rent of 16s 4d," so it must therefore have been very profitable. But were this mine was is a mystery, as there is some suggestion that it would have been a drift mine and another that it was a bell pit. By 1454 the lordships share of the profits of coal at Coydrath, 43s. 4d.;

For the ordinary people the business of digging coal was largely a spare time occupation. Farmers finding coal on their land would dig a little coal when they had little else to do and people living on the coastline where outcrops of coal were to be found would pick coal from the beach and sell what they had collected to local craftsmen

Early References pre 1535

PRO c47/2/2/7

1282 shipment of coal –from Pembrokeshire to Aberystwyth Cresswell quay identified as a shipping place

Inventory of the estates of the Earl of Pembroke

1324 –Coydrath

also a mine of sea coal fossatum... minera carbonis marini) paying a yearly rent of 16s 4d,

1324 (Black Book of St David's)

Listed in the Services of the Tenants of Bishop at Llamphey

Item, they ought to carry coal for making lime as often as necessary,

1331 Inventory of the estates of the Earl of Pembroke

for coal sold this year

13s 4d

for a certain "rip" [of coal] this year

12d

1331 Kielty (Kilgetty)

for one pit (piteo) of coal sold this year;
for the coal of a certain Ripe sold

26s 8d
 12d

1330 Inventory of Pembroke Castle

200 1/2 b(bushel's or baskets?). of sea coal

9s

1331 Pembroke Mill (construction)

150 bushels of coal bought for making lime (this would probably be culm) 6s 3d., 1/2d per bushel;

1385

Yrist David 1385 June 5 St David's Cathedral "three days carrying coal from the house of the arch,deacon of Kermerdyn " *St David's Accounts 1385-Pembrokeshire in Byegone Days*

1385

Coke Javin 1385 June 5 St David's Cathedral "three days carrying coal from the house of the arch,deacon of Kermerdyn " *St David's Accounts 1385-Pembrokeshire in Byegone Days*

[Where the house of the archdeacon of Carmarthen was, is not recorded, but it cannot have been too far from St David's Cathedral as it would seem they were going there and back in one day using cart and horse. This I have my doubts about, as the nearest places in later records, would be Nolton or Broadhaven, In both these areas, according to "*The catalogue of plans of abandoned mines*" quoted by George Edwards, coal was mined, at what date is questionable, but they are approximately only 8 miles from the Cathedral. [Collieries in this area were still producing coal in the early 1900's]. I suspect they were making on return trip in the three days.]

1529

Lease granted

William ap David Williams , of all the coal mines whatsoever lying within our view of Cordrathe which are now in decay and which used to be arrented at 53/4 yearly with leave to dig , erect and reconstruct at the said mine at his pleasure paying a yearly rent of 46/8 to the Kings Exchequer at Pembroke.

This would suggest that there was certainly more than one mine in the (Coydrath Saundersfoot etc.) area

1603 George Owen

Coal Mining

Several times in my works I have referred y George Owen's Pembrokeshire – The version I have in the one published in the Cambrian Register 1796. This version is printed with "f" for "s" so usually I am tempted to "translate" just the small portion I require.

Another problem is that Owen wrote in about 1603 and his Elizabethan spelling differs from the spelling of today (est for east, dore for door,etc.).

He refers several times to Jeffreston so when I was researching and looked at my notes I felt that Chapter X might be of interest to readers and give a much better picture of mining in his day.

Therefore I have "corrected" the "f's" for "s" but not his spelling – I hope it is of interest.

BHJH 2013

CAP. X

Of the Several Sortes of Fuell that the Countrey yieldeth

The severall kinde of fuell that serveth the inhabitants of this shire is, wood, sea cole, turfe, furse, both Frenche and tame broome, ferne, and heath, all of which are used in severall partes of the sheere, and for several purposes: and first for wood; this countrey groneth with the generall complainte of other countries, of the decreasing of wood, for I finde, by matter of recorde, that divers great corne fields were in tymes past great forests and woods. The best standing woods at this present in Penbrokeshire, where with the countrie is servid for buildings necessities are these that followed

Narberth Forest, Kilgarren, Coedtraeth, Caneston, Mynwer, Pencelly, Kilreath, Hooke Wood, Upton,

Woods of divers gentlemen sufficient to serve their houses of fuell are —

Picton, Bulston, Wiston, Coed Kanles, Llannerch, Killkythed, Dyffrin Gweyn, Angoed, Henllys, and Wenallt, Benton, Throstwood, Llwyngwair, Pearneshush, Perskily, Upper Talch, Neither Talch, Creswell, Mote, Walton, Woodstock, Western Trefgarn, Eastern Trefgarn, Llognygorres, Drim, Nashe, Langwn

Woods and forestes in tymes past, and now destroyed, and arable lands were -Llydiarth Forest, Rywgran, Moelgrove, Coed Coed Llonk, Mountain Park, the wood by Newgall, Cron Lloyn. With these woods and others of the meaner sorte which I cannot remember, most of the gentlemen of the sheere are well servid with wood for their fuel; but for the most parte, those that dwell neere the cole, or that may have it caried by water with ease use most cole fiers in their kitchings, and some in their halles because it is a ready fiere and very good and sweete to rost and boyle meate and voyd of smoake, where yll chymnies are, and doth not require a man's labour to cleve wood and feede the fiere continually. Next unto the wood, or rather to be preferred before it for fuell, is colefiere, for the generalities of it, as that which serveth most people and especially the cheefe townes. This cole may be nominate as one of the cheefe commodities of this countrey, as without it the countrey would be in great distress. It is called stone cole for the hardness thereof, and is burned in chimneies and grates of iron; and being once kindled giveth a greater heate then light and deliteth to burse in darke places: it serveth alsoe for smithes to worke wit, though not soe well as the other kinde of cole called running cole, for that, when it first kindleth, it melteth and runneth as wax, and groweth into one clodd; whereas this stone cole burneth a parte and never clyngeth together. This kinde of cole is not noysome for smoake nor nothing soe lothsome for the smell as the running cole is, whose smoake annoyeth all thinges neere it, as fine linnen, mens hands that warm themselves by it; but this stine cole yeeldeth in a manner noe smoke after it is kindled, and is soe pure that fine camerick of lawne is usually dried but it, without any straine or blemishe, and is a most proved good dryer of mault, therein passing wood fern or strawe.

This cole for the rare properties thereof was carried our of this countrey to the cittie of London to the late lord treasurer Burley, by a gentleman of experience, to shewe how farre the same excelled that of Newcastle, wherewith the citie of London is servid; and I thinke, if the passgae were not so tedious there would be a greate use made of it. And now that I am come to entreate of this our countrey coles, I must remember my promise made before, where I spake of the veynes of lymestone, which I sayd was found to accompany the veynes of coles. And therefore I will, in a few words as I can shewe you the naturall course of this cole, and how the same doth accompany the lymestone veyne. I sayd that I found our two veynes of lymestone, to have their originall here in Penbrokeshire and that their course holdeth eastward, as before I have declared at large. Betweene both which veynes of lymestone the cole is found to followe, though not soe open as the lymestone in every place with the lymestone; but in many places where the stone sheweth, the cole hideth himselfe; and where the cole is found, somethimes the lymestone lurketh underground; but in

many places they are found neere together. And first, our coles have been found near Talberye and so followeth to Johnston, and there found; then to Freystrop greate store and soe to Picton; it is alsoe founde by the souther veyne lymestone at Jeffreston, and from thence to Begelly. This first veyne of cole followeth the first veyne of lymestone, keeping in the south side of it to the water and soe to the mouth of Towye, over the barre of Carmarthen, where the very veine of cole is found in the barre, by sounding, and soe throw all Carmarthenshire and Breknocksheere, on to Monmouthsheere as I have before declared the course of that lymestone veyne.

The other veyne of cole which I spake of at Jeffrestone accompanied the second veyne of Lymestone on the north side thereof, within halfe a mile of the lymestone and passed est to Sander Foote, and there with the lymestone into the sea; and sheweth again near Llanydian and Loughor, as I sayd before. And soe throw Gower, to the Mumbles, and under the sea over Kynfig Water, and throw all Glamorgan and Monmouthsheeres, over Aust and to Bristol; the cole alwaies accompanying the lymestone a myle on the north of it: but in this course of both the veynes of lymestone and cole, one thing is to be noted, that the further est the veynes runne, the softer groweth both the cole and lymestone, and the easier to be digged.

The diggin of this cole is of ancient tymes used in Penbrokeshire, but not in such extent and skilfull sorte as now it is; for in former tymes they used not engines for lifting up of the coles out of the pitt but made their entrances slope, soe as the people carried the coles upon their backes along stayers which they called landwayes: whereas nowe they sinke their pittes downe right foure square about six or seaven foote square and with a wyndles turnid by fouremen, they draww upp the coles a barell full at once by rope: this they call a downright dore.

The lords of the land have eyther rent or the third barrel, after all charges of the worke deducted.

The cole is first found by a small appearance thereof, which they call edge, which being found, they search which way the veyne leaneth, and on the cotraire side they begin to sinke for the coal is found to lye slopein the ground, and seldom down right; the cole being found the workmen follow the veyne every way, until it ende, or be letted by water or rocke, the veyne will not be for the most parts passing five or six feet deepe soe that the cole is caried stooping; for they commonly leave a foote of cole in the bottome undigged to serve for a strong foundation, except they finde the rocke underfoot which they calle the Deen Stone which if they find then they dig cleane all the cole and further then that stone they looke for noe cloe; and overhead they are driven to tymber their worke to keepe the earth from falling, which is chargeable; but in some grounds they have a rocke above, and then they save much labour and cost in sparing of tymber.

In these workes the water springs are troublesom, which they avoid by sinking a great pit right under the dore, to which all the water will run, and from thence draw it up with a wyndles, by barrells or els by making a levell (as they call it) which is by a waye digged under ground, somewhat lower then the worke, to bring a passage for the water; this is very chargeable, and may cost sometimes £20. and often more.

They now most commonly sinke down right twelve, sixteen or twenty fathoms before they come to the cole, whereas in old tymes four fathoms was counted a great labour; when they finde it, they worke sundrie holes, one for every digger some two, some three or four, as the number of diggers are; each man working by candlelight and sitting while he worketh; then having they bearers which are boyes that beare the coles in sitt basketts on their backes, going alwayes stooping, by reason of the lowles of the pitt; each bearer carieth this baskett six fathome, where upon a benche of stone he layeth it; where meeteth him another boy with an empty basket, which he giveth him, and taketh that which is full of coles, and carrieth it as farre; where another meeteth him, and soe till they come under the doore, where it is lifted up. In one pitt where will be sixteen persons, whereof there will be three pickaxes digging seaven bearers, one filler, four winders, twoe ridlers who ridle the coles when it is lande, first to draw the small coal from the bigg, by one kind of rydell, then the second rydelling with a smaller rydell, with which they drawe smaller coles for the smythes from the colme, which is indeed very dust, which serveth for lyme burning. These persons will lande about eighty or

a hundred barrells of cole in a day. There tooles about this work are picaxes with a round pole, wedges and sledges to batter the rockes that crosse their worke.

All tymes of the yere are indifferent for working, but the hott weather worst by reason of sodaine [sudden] dampes that happen which oftentimes cause the workmen to found and will not suffer the candells to burne, but the flame waxing blew of collor, will of themselves go out. They worke from six a clock to six a clock, and reste an hour at Noone, and eat their allowance as they terme it, which is 6d in bred to every man, and 4d in drinke among a dozen: this is of custome on the charge of the pitt, although they worke on their owne charge. All their worke is by candell-light throweout the yere.

The cole they finde is eyther an ore cole, a string, or a slatche, as I have learnid their termes. The ore is the best and is a great veyne spreading everyway and enduring longest; The string is a small narrow vayne, sometymes two, three, or four foote in bigness, and runneth down right, and is always found betweene two rocks; a slatche they call a piece of cole by itselfe found in the earth is quickly digged about, and no more to be found of the peece. The first of those three sorts is the best, then the next, and the last countid worst of all.

The dangers in digging these coles, is the falling of the earth, and quelling the poore, or stopping of the way forth and soe dye by famine, or els the sodain irruption of standing waters in old works. The workmen of this blacke labour observe all abolished holy dayes, and cannot be wayned from that follye

.....

George Owen refers to the widespread use of coal for domestic purposes in Pembrokeshire, and he describes the improvements which were taking place in the mining of coal in the area

He commented that in previous times a shaft of 24 ft was considered "great labour" but by his time some pits had reached a depth of 120 feet

Previously the coal had to be carried up out of the sloping (as most of the seams of coal ran down at a slope mine shaft on the backs "in former tyme they used no engine for lifting up of the coals out of the pitt but made their entrance slope so as the people carried the coals upon their backs along stayres which they called landwayes"

In Owen's day he records that a pit would be operated by :-

3 digging with pickaxes, wedges and sledges

7 bearers dragging or carrying the coal in baskets to the bottom of the shaft

1 filler filling the baskets

Four winders operating the windlass

And two riddlers sorting the coal on the surface.

The only illumination in the mine was candlelight.

Water was a problem and had to be raised to the surface in barrels using the windlass. In some of the earlier mines they would work their smallholdings in the wet and mine coal in the dry weather when the water level had gone down.

When an old mine became waterlogged it was abandoned even though the coal was not exhausted. Many of these old workings were not recorded which led to problems with sudden inrushes of water into a more modern mine when old forgotten workings were found.

1769 Description of England and Wales

Tenby carries on a considerable trade to Ireland, particularly in coals; for the inhabitants ship off yearly from hence seven or eight thousand chaldrons of coal and culm, and the coast of the bay abounds in iron stone. (NB The chaldron was used as the measure for coal from the 13th century in 1678 its weight was fixed by law at 52½cwt)

1842 According to the Report of the Commission on the labour of women and children in the mines

For every 1000 men employed in the Pembrokeshire pits there were 424 women and for every 1000 adults there 700 young people under the age of 18

In the age group 13 to 18 there were 366 boys and 119 girls

In the age group under 13 there were 196 boys and 19 girls

(see also J Child's comments under education Begelly regarding employment at the age of 10)

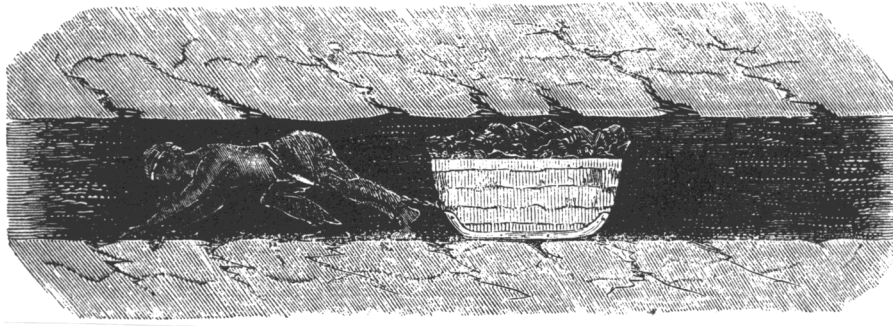
1841 REPORT by ROBERT HUGH FRANKS, ESQ., on the Employment of Children and Young Persons in the Collieries, Iron-Works, &c, South Wales

An exact total of persons and children employed could not be obtained as several have not made their return and other have objected to do so.

Children under 13.

In the divisions in which the ages of these employed in the collieries and manufactures are relatively classed there is no provision for the entry of the particular ages of young children under the age of 13 years. It can scarcely be said to be an uncommon occurrence for a child to work at the early age of five years and a half. This is the youngest age at which I myself have found any employed but Mr. Thomas Josephs, mineral agent for the Plymouth Works, Merthyr Tydvil, in his evidence, states, "children are employed as air-door keepers at 5 years of age, as horse-drivers at 14, as colliers at 12 years of age."

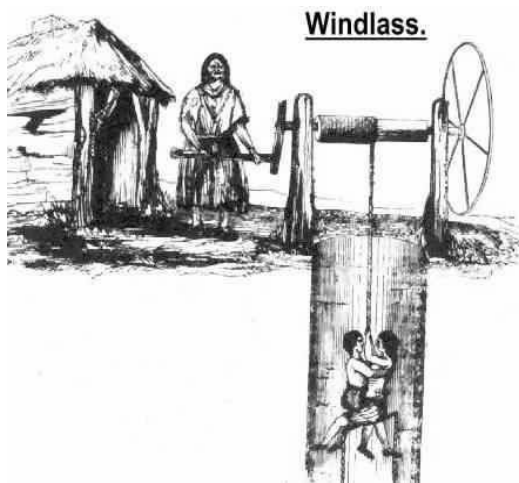
Mr. Hananiel Morgan, agent to Sir Thomas Phillips says on the subject, "young boys are taken down as soon as they can stand on their legs." and Mr. William Strange, medical assistant, Llanvabon also states, "they [the people] certainly had a bad practice here of taking children down as soon as they can creep about, many as early as five or six years of age."



Pembrokeshire.

In the county of Pembrokeshire the field or bed of coal is what is called anthracite or stone-coal and in many parts the angle is so highly inclined as to demand a particular form of labour. Supposing a vein of coal to lie at an angle of 45 degrees, windlasses are fixed at convenient distances on the incline on the vein by which means (if the mine is worked by adit or level and above the adit) the coal, after being brought from the stalls to the stage of the windlass in carts or skips, is dropped by the chain of the windlass down the incline to the level road and the empty carts are worked up the stage on which the windlass is fixed by the opposite chain of the windlass. If, on the contrary, the coal is worked to the dip, the coal is in a similar manner worked up to a convenient stage by windlass and then taken by shaft to the surface.

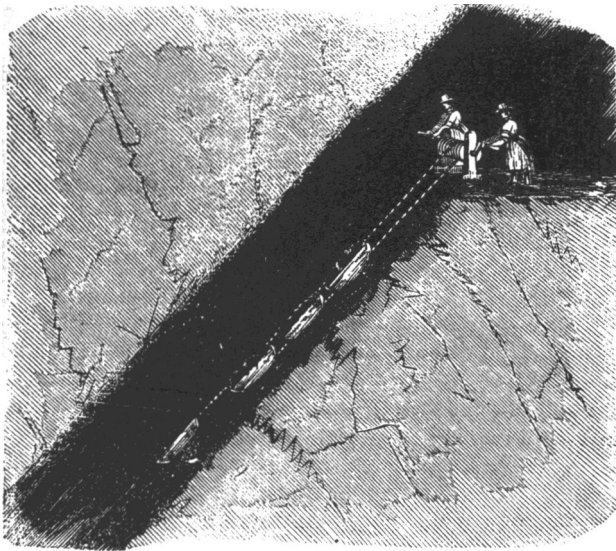
Windlass-women.



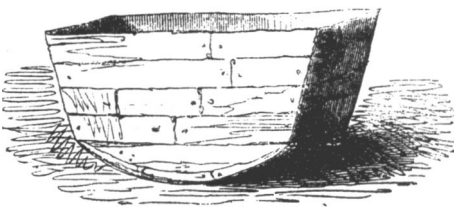
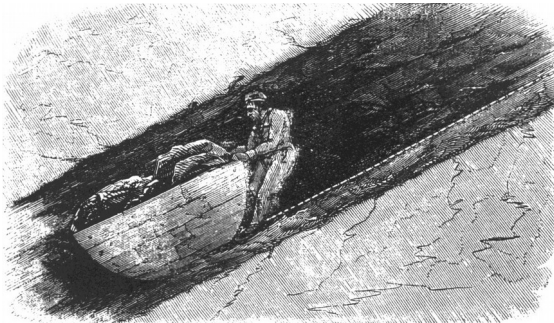
These windlasses are worked by women and their labour is certainly severe, though only of eight or ten hour's duration.

Pitching veins.

- . Windlass girls and coal wheelers in Pembrokeshire



Boy guiding skip down an incline of 45



Hours Of Work.

Collieries.

In the collieries of South Wales the hours of work are generally from six in the morning until six at night including the time given to meals and as in collieries and iron works, the labour of children and young persons accompanies the labour of the adult workmen, their hours of labour are of the

same duration as the labour of men.

Meals.

The children and young persons employed in collieries generally take to their work bread and cheese for their meal in the day time for which, however, no fixed time is set aside. The haulier eats his food as he drives his horse along. The little air door boy may take his meal when he pleases and as the colliers are.

Treatment And Care.

The industry and the cleanliness of the female population of South Wales are apparent in their persons and homes and I am led to believe that their children, in infancy, are the objects of tender maternal solicitude and if the Welsh mother knew of the dangers which awaited the physical constitution of her child by its exposure to the foul air of the colliery at the immature age of five years, no legislative enactment would be required to limit the age at which the boy should commence work. In general, the Welsh women are remarkable for attention to warm clothing, which they secure for themselves in woollens and flannels &c. Nor are they less anxious for their husbands and children. The man and children are always well defended against the general inclemency of the mountain country. On the return from work it is usual for the workmen and children to be washed. In fact, in lodging houses it is art of the bargain that the lodger shall be washed every night previous to retiring to rest. A point which, by the way, is strenuously insisted by the housekeeper. At five years of age, however, arise the call for labour. To add an extra half-crown per week to the wages of the father, the child is sent into the mine. From this period the mother seems to consider herself relieved of the responsibility for the treatment and care of her child. That child follows a new teacher, a new instructor. The father or employer becomes the object of his imitation. He drinks. He smokes, and swears, The child follows his example and the children of seven years of age and even less, will be found to enter in their expenses at the shop their supply of tobacco and the evidence will show that swearing, drinking and obscene language are all too frequent amongst the young. Education is a subject to which the working people seem to attach little value. Ignorant themselves, and never having suffered severe distress, they note no distinction in the wages of the boy or the man who can read or write and those who do not and they cannot appreciate the value of that education of which they themselves never know the want. The consequence is that the children if they go to Sunday School are sent rather as a mark of respect to those who recommend education, than from any esteem of the benefits to be derived from instruction. Parents are careless of the attendance of their children at school and it has been observed to me that in a free school opened for the instruction of the children of working people, copy books, &c., were expected to be found for the children and because they were not found the children were withdrawn from school.

It is difficult to get children to attend the Sunday School for the same cause, the carelessness of parents and it is to be lamented that numerous as are the chapels of many denominations of Christians and large as they are the congregations which at the appointed hours of public worship throng these chapels both in the week and in the Sunday, the spiritual education of the young seems to be grossly neglected.

It is much to be lamented that few or no efforts are made to facilitate a change in their habits of the manufacturing and mining populations of South Wales. A little time and though given to the welfare of the people would not only tend to wean them from the gross habits in which they indulge but would produce an abundance if kindly feeling between the employer and the employed. It has been suggested that the establishment in mining or manufacturing districts of reading rooms of the better sort, of decently conducted coffee rooms with books, periodicals, &c. for the working man, together with familiar lectures on matters connected with the labour of each district and this not conducted

with too strict a hand or under the imposing titles of Athenaeum, Mechanic's Institute or Temperance Hall but rather in an inviting and conciliatory spirit that in the exclusive tone which too often mars the effect of such well intended attempts and in the villages a little more of wholesome incitement to excellence in the distribution of small prizes for the best cottage, the best garden &c., would be productive of immense good, nor can these things be done with half efficacy by others as by those who are resident amongst the people themselves. A personal interest in the people and the distribution of but a small fund in each district to the humble purposes alluded to, would invite the labourer from the vulgar line he now treads in. As matters stand at the moment, in the largest manufacturing town (Methyr Tydvil), the working man after labour has no resort but the beer shop. His boy accompanies him, his daughter often passed the evening there. It is unnecessary to pursue this further. It is not intended to be inferring that the collier or mining or manufacturing population is to be changed by one sudden movement but it surely a source of great regret that a small proportion of the enormous wealth of the land and some of the influence of larger proprietors, should not be applied to the improvement of the moral and educational condition of its inhabitants, the productive sources of that wealth.

Of the girls it may be said, although perhaps the age at which they commence labour, excepting as air-girls, is not so early as that of boys, still their usefulness in the house to assist the mother in cleaning, scouring, nursing, and fetching water, which latter is a heavy and fatiguing part of the girl's duty, is a plausible reason for their being kept away from school.

Interference seems rarely to be the vice of the women of South Wales and however frequent and early the connection of the sexes may be, the cases of bastardy are comparatively trifling. It being usual, as I am informed, for a youth to marry a girl when discovered to be pregnant by him.

Many instances of improvidence occur as many be expected from such early marriage, A mere child of 14 becomes a wife and her first important act is to open an account at the shop for goods, clothing and food. This facility of procuring goods to the credit of her husband's labour induces extravagance in clothing, food and other modes of increased expenditure.

Hiring And Wages.

The usual mode of hiring in the collieries, iron works, tin works and copper works of South Wales, is by the month.

In many instances, in the works under inquiry, where certain proportions of work are taken by the job, the younger hands are employed by the men and not by the master and the terms on which they are hired are of course determined by the adult whom they assist and in the collieries the collier boy is, to all intents and purposes, the property of his father (as to wages) until he attains the age of 17 years or marries, His father receives his wages, whether he be an air-boy of five years of age or a haulier of 15.

A very absurd custom exists amongst the colliers in South Wales, a custom which, however, is by no means confined to this particular country of claiming and being allowed privilege of work for a male child taken into the mine, in some instances indeed the same privilege is claimed for girls. I am informed, no matter the infant's age, strength or capacity, into the mine he must be taken to enable the father to claim an extra tram of coals, that is to say, supposing a given number of men working a colliery, and the quantity of coal desired to be raised being limited, the full day labour of a collier not being required, it is obvious that each workman must be reduced below his usual work. To remedy this, in the case of a man with a family, the system of privileges seems to have been devised and by this means the married man works for himself perhaps a full day's work. By this circuitous mode of giving the man with a family a chance of extra work, the unfortunate child, who of course is of little use to his father, is taken into an unwholesome atmosphere from his mother's side and deprived of the slender means of education afforded. It being at the same time obvious to the end proposed (viz. Allowing the married collier extra work) might be secured by handing in a certificate to the oversman, or any other convenient proof, of the existence of such a child, &c., and the child at the same time might be kept out of the mine.

Physical Condition.

For an estimate of the physical condition of the working population, both infant and adult in the districts through which I passed, I beg to refer to the evidence of the medical gentlemen

Colliers.

That amongst colliers the diseases most prevalent are chronic diseases of the respiratory organs, especially asthma and bronchitis arising probably from inhalation of atmosphere charged with carbon &c.

I have not been able to ascertain for want of sufficient data the average duration of a collier's life but it is admitted that such average duration is less than that of a common labourer. In the county of Pembroke, however, James Bowen, Esq., surgeon, Narbeth, in that county informs me :-

"The average life of a collier is about 40. They rarely attain 45 years of age and in the entire population of Begelly and East Williamson, being 1163, forming, strictly speaking a mining population, there are not six colliers of 60 years of age."

The Rev. Richard Buckby, rector of Begelly in answer to one of the Queries in the Educational Paper of the Central Board, writes:-

"The foul air of the mines seriously affects the lungs of children and young persons employed therein and shortens the term of life. In a population of 100 there are not six colliers 60 years of age."

"The employment of children in the mines at a very early age tends to produce disease by exposing a constitution not matured to foul air but other causes contribute to this effect. Such children are very much exposed to wet and cold, especially during winter and the rainy season. They are moreover deprived of solar light which is as necessary to the proper development of animals as vegetables."

James Bowen, Esq., surgeon, Narbeth (whose evidence I have had occasions to refer to), states:-

"The practice of taking children down into the mines at the present early age had a manifest tendency to shorten the average duration of human life and it is highly desirable, in my opinion, that children should not be taken down before 12 years of age."

Accidents.

I was desirous of ascertaining the whole number of accidents that have happened in the different mines and works which I have personally visited but it is much to be regretted that an apparent unwillingness to communicate exists amongst those who alone are capable of affording the requisite information. At present, it would seem, no record whatever is kept of accidents, either by the medical gentlemen, which is invariably attached to each work, or in any of the books of the particular firm.

In order, however, that I might be enabled to lay before you such materials as should be sufficient to show the importance of this branch of the inquiry and the very unsatisfactory and inefficient means of affording of estimating its extent,

In perusing the general body of evidence your attention will have been to the effect that there is a general laxity in the administration of justice particularly with reference to inquests held in cases of fatal accidents, and the mode of proceeding is thus described:-

"When a man dies the viewer looks at the body and sends to the coroner and unless a case of suspicion is made to the coroner, he does not come, but sends an order to the constable to bury and frequently the coroner does not attend until there are five or six cases to clear off."

Or thus, by other witness:-

“When a death (i.e. accidental, or out of the ordinary course of nature) occurs a communication is made with the coroner, he issues his warrant and, through the constable appoints a jury and the coroner seldom visits us until there are five or six cases to be disposed of.”*

It had been represented to me that in cases of fatal accidents, which, however, have not been of sufficient magnitude to rouse public attention, many difficulties lie in the way of obtaining an impartial, for the jury in many instances, selected from the fellow workmen of the deceased and who are willing to hear, even if they think it unnecessary to call, evidence which may possibly involved either their employer or any one employed in the same work as themselves and it is not improbable that, from the difficulty of carrying out the useful objects of the office of coroner, the benefits to be derived from a proper administration of the important office amongst a population so exposed to frightful accidents as those engaged in the iron works are not duly appreciated. There exists, besides, a feeling amongst the people themselves, especially those of the country, averse to keeping a dead body above ground more than a clear day, nor in some places will they work while the body is above ground and in a conversation with Mr. Rees, of Cardiff, that gentleman stated he had no doubt that if the coroner did not attend on such occasions, or an order were not sent to the constable. The relatives would bury without an order whatever. This, however, proves but the existence of a strong prejudice and custom, which I think it would met be difficult to repress by punishing all engaged in such informal burial as for misdemeanour.

Means of education.

It will be seem that the means of education are adequate only to the education of a very small proportion of the rising generations and that it is those districts where a greater number of schools presents greater opportunities to the population, the want of a proper appreciation of the benefits of education prevents them from availing themselves of the advantages presented.

CONCLUSION

From a careful examination of the collected evidence and from attentive inquire into the several subjects distinguished in this Report, I submit to you the following points as to the result of my investigations:-

1. - That labour, in the collieries of Glamorgan and Pembroke in South Wales and of Monmouth in England is unwholesome and productive of diseases which have a tendency either to shorten life or reduce the number of years of useful labour in the mechanic.
2. - That the physical health and strength of children and young persons are deteriorated by their employment at the early ages and in the works before enumerated.
3. - That the education, both secular and religious, of the children of the working population is lamentably defective the means of instruction small and the slender opportunities afforded of intellectual, moral and religious culture, diminished by the early age at which children commence working.
- 4.- That a restriction of the age at which children should be allowed to labour in the mines and works should be fixed, and young girls altogether excluded from such labour and together with such measures that an educational qualification to labour should be established throughout the mining and manufacturing district of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

I have the honour or be, Gentleman, With the greatest respect,
Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT H. FRANKS

1853 Pembrokeshire - coal

The working of the coal appears, by a lecture delivered by Mr. Mackworth, H.M mine Inspector, to have advanced very little since the end of the sixteenth century, when Mr Owen so graphically described it. The workings are carried on by long wall, and the whole of the coal is brought out. Mr. Mackworth speaks of the shafts as shallow and square, and walled only at the top, the tackle insecure, the ventilation so imperfect, that " there is hardly an instance of the employment of artificial ventilating power throughout the year ; and in the collieries where he measured the quantities of air, it was, this summer, (1853,) less than half that required for the health and vigour of the miners." Women, as is usual in Pembrokeshire, perform part of the severest labour, and land the coal at the pit's mouth.

He also reported on the living conditions of the mine workers stating that:-

The cottages were built of a mixture of mud, road scrapings and stones, and thatched with straw. Low in height, the houses were usually without a ceiling and were partially divided into two rooms by earth or boards. No regard was paid to health. Fires which burned continuously filled the rooms with smoke yet kept the mud walls dry.

These cottages only live in memories as when abandoned the rain would soon cause them to disintegrate and all trace lost except for a few spring flowers or a rose gone wild in places which you do not expect to see them.

Coydrath

Historical Records Coydrath

1307

Countess Joan, wife of William de Valance died

1307 September 20

Inq. Post Mortem, C Edward II File 4(1) (Cal p 21a)

Lands etc of Joan de Valencia, Countess of Pembroke.

m.1 Writ 20 Sept 1307

m.2 The Marches of Wales, Castle Godrich. Inq Thursday after St Denis 1 Edward II.

m.4 The Marches of Wales. Inq., Thursday after St Luke, 1 Edward

II. Pembroke. Jurors; Richard de Stakepol, kt, David de la Roche, Stephen Perrot, Alexander

Robelin, Robert Vacchan, William de Cripping, Walter berth, David de Villa Patricii, Benedict de Horston, John Longe, John Coci, Ralph Benger.

Coyt traht 60a."terre firc", each acre worth 4d. yearly; rent of 2 free tenants, 23s 4d. payable half at Easter and half at Michaelmas; virgavel rent (pro irgravil) 6s 8d yearly at the said terms; pleas and perquisites yearly 6s 8d; oannage (ponag') 3s yearly.

Aymer, etc., is next heir.

1324 1339

Edward II & Edward III (Minority Laurence Hastings) held Pembroke Castle

1324 August 20

I.P.M. C Edward II Files 84 and 85.

Aymer de Valencia, Earl of Pembroke.

South Wales Inquisition taken before John de Hamptona, King's Escheator, at Pembroke, 20 August 1324

Jurors; Walter Maeleufaut, Walter de Castro, John Keiez (Kneghey) John Melin, Walter Harald; Stephen Perot, Walter Eliot; Wioti de Laureny, John Cradok

(John de Luny) William de Crippynes, Thomas Martin, and John Scorlags.

Aymer de Valence held the county of Pembroke with its appurtenances of our lord the King in chief by the service of carrying the king's sword on the day of his coronation.

Commote of Coytrath The commote of Coytrath is in the said county, and comprises; The yearly rent of assize of the free tenants, 61s 7d., payable as above; the yearly rent of customary tenants who hold at their will, £4(?), payable as above; a certain wood of oaks there, called Coytrath, the pasture of which is [of no value] but the underwood and pannage is worth 3s yearly, payable at Michaelmas; in the said wood there is a certain profit called Virgavel, worth yearly 10s, payable in equal sums at Easter and Michaelmas; also 1/2 acre of marshland there , worth 12d yearly, payable at the same terms; also a mine of sea coal (fossatum... minera carbonis marini) paying a yearly rent of 16s 4d, as above; also certain gorse and heath land whose yearly profit is worth 10s, payable as above; also certain turbary, yielding the yearly rent of 6s 8d; the pleas and perquisites of the courts there are worth 1/2 mark.

Sum £9 12s 4d.

Heirs John de Hastings, Elizabeth Comyn, Joan, wife of David de Strabolgi, Earl of Athol.

Summary of the said Aymer's lands, inter alia, in co. Pembroke:

Castle of Pembroke Nil, besides reprisals

Town of Pembroke with appurtenances £36 16s 6d

Grange of Kyngeswode 113s 8d

Manor of St Florence	£33 14s
Commote of Coytrath	£9 12s 4d
Castle of Tenby	Nil, besides reprisals
Town of Tenby	£28 7s 1d

1324 August 20 Pembroke

C Edward II File 85

Extent made before John de Hamptona, King's escheator, at Pembroke 20 August 1324 Jurors Walter Maeleufaut, Walter de Castro, John Keiez (Kneghey) John Melin, Walter Harald; Stephen Perot, Walter Eliot; Wioti de Laureny, John Cradok (John de Luny) William de Crippynes, Thomas Martin, and John Scorlags.

Aymer had in the county of Pembroch 25 1/2 knights' fees and one tenth knight's fee, whereof :

Coytrath one tenth knights' fee held by Nicholas de Bonvill, worth yearly 26s 8d

Coytrath one knights' fee held by John Chaumpan worth yearly 10m

Coytrath half knights' fee held by Andrew Wiseman, worth yearly 5m

Coytrath one tenth knights' fee held by John Scorlag worth yearly 13s 4d

Coydrath one tenth knights' fee held by David Maleufaunt worth yearly 13s 4d

1325 April 28 Winchester

Close Roll, 18 Edward II, m 6 (Cal, p 288)

Order to John de Hampton, escheator in Hereford (etc) and the adjoining marches of Wales, to deliver to Hugh le Despenser, the younger, certain lands and tenements, to wit the castle and the town of Pembroke, the barn of Kyngeswode, the commote of Coytrath, the castle and town of Tenby, the manor of Castle Martin (except 40, of land and rent in the same held by Mary, late the wife of Aymer de Valence, in dower), the manor of Tregeyr, the rent and foreign profits of the whole county of Pembroke, and the commote of Oysterlof which premises are assigned to Lawrence, son and heir of John de Hastyngs, a minor, from 12 February last, when the King granted the custody of the said Lawrence's property, until he came of age to the aforesaid Hugh

1331 Jan 13 Westminster

Patent Roll 4 Edward III pt 2 m 11 (Cal p 43)

Appointment of Walter de Casto Martini to the bailiwick of the office of forester of Coytres, co Pembroke, during good behaviour

1331 Nov 16 Windsor

Fine Roll, Edward III m 3 (Cal pp288 9)

Grant to the king's kinswomen, Elizabeth de Burgo, some time the wife of Roger Damori and executrix of his will, the commote of Coytrath, extended at £9 12s 4d.

1339 23 Oct Kennington

Close Roll 13 Edward III, m.3 (Cal pp209 10)

To William Trussel, escheator this side Trent. Order to supersede the livery of Laurence de Hastyngg, kinsman and co heir of Aymer de Valencia, earl of Pembroke, of the castle, manors, towns, comotes, rents, profits and grange committed to Elizabeth de Burgo, late the wife of Roger Damory and executrix of his will, and if he has delivered them he shall cause them to be resumed into the king's hand without delay and restored to Elizabeth together with the issues thereof to be kept until Laurence shall come of age; yearly; the comote of Coytrath, extended at £9 12s 4d yearly;

1346 - 9 Black Death in Wales

1348 September 2 Westminster.

I.P.M. Edward III, files 91 and 92 Lawrence de Hastynges

Writ directed to John Scholle, escheator in co. Hereford and the March of Wales, Westminster, 2 September, 22 Edward III (1348)

Pembroke: Extent of the whole county made before John de Sholle, Thursday, the feast of St Michael, in Monte Tumba, 22 Edward IV (1348).

Jurors: John Perot, Thomas de Castro, John Cantrell, William Robelyn, William Parthecorn, Andrew Wyseman, Nicholas Shirborn, William Porthcrachan, John Beneger, Henery Beneger, John Robyn.

Coytrath In the said county is the commote of Coytrath; rent of assise of the free tenants there, 76s 10d yearly, payable at Easter and Michaelmas; 3 water mills rendering 24s yearly etc; the rent of customary tenants there holding at will £9 yearly, payable at the same terms; a certain wood of oaks whose pasture is common to the entire lordship (patrie), and there is no underwood, but the pannage there is worth 3s yearly payable at Martinmas; in the said wood there is a certain profit called "Vyrgauyl", worth 15s yearly, payable at Easter and Michaelmas; the moiety of 1 acre of marsh land paying 18d yearly etc. a certain piece of land called Stanborgh worth 36s, yearly etc. a certain turbary there worth 6d yearly etc.; the pleas and perquisites of the courts there worth 13s 4d yearly.

Summary

Pembroke town and castle.....	£39 5s 6d
Kyngeswode and Guidon...	£16 0 12d
Coytrath commote.	£17 10s 2d
Tenby Town and castle.	£38 8s 2d
Castlemartin manor....	£ 81 6s 9d
Rent and Wards of the Castle of Pembroke	£30 13d

1348 September 24 Pembroke

Writ of certiorari de feodis etc., to John de Shol, escheator in Hereford and the adjacent March of Wales, 24 September, 22

Edward III Extent of all fees and advowsons of churches in the county of Pembroke, made at Pembroke on Thursday in the feast of St Michael de Monte Tumba, 22 Edward III.

Jurors; John Cantrel, William Adam, William Robelyn, Thomas de Castro, Andrew Wysman, John Beneger..... John Rou, John Robyn, William Parttrahan, John Hilton and Henry Beneger.

Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, had in the county of

Pembroke 251/2 knights fees and three carucates of land, viz;

Coytrath, one tenth fee held by Nicholas de Boleville, worth yearly 26s 8d

Coydrath half fee held by Andrew Wysman, worth yearly 10m

Coydrath one tenth fee held by Walter Scurlages, worth yearly 13s 6d

Coydrath one tenth fee held by William son of Thomas of Carreu, John Maleufaut,

Coydrath one knights fee held by John Champaigne, worth yearly 10m

1348 Dec 10 Westminster

Close Roll 22 Edward III, Pt 2 m 5 (Cal., pp579 80)

To Thomas Cloptin, keeper of the wardrobe, to whom the king committed the custody of two parts of the land in co. Pembroke in Wales, which belonged to Laurence de Hastynges, earl of Pembroke, tenant in chief in the king's hand by reason of the minority of the earl's heir, to hold until that heir should come of age

Like order to permit John de Loud to hold the office of forestership of Coytrath and to pay him his wages of 1d a day and the arrears thereof, which office and wages were granted to him by the earl to hold for life, and the king ratified that grant and pardoned John any trespass committed by him in acquiring the said office without licence.

1348 Dec 28 Westminster

Close Roll, 22 Edward III, pt 2 m 7 (cal p 577)

To Robert Talebot, fermor of the castle of Pembroke and of the other lands in co. Pembroke in Wales, which belonged to Laurence de Hastynges, earl of Pembroke, tenant in chief in the king's hand by reason of the minority of the earl's heir, to hold until that heir should come of age
Order to permit Richard de Cestr[ia] to hold the office of reaper of Castlemartin and to pay him his wages of 11/2d a day and the arrears thereof, as the earl granted that office to Richard to hold for life ,

To the same. Like order to permit John de Loud to hold the office of forestership of Coytrath and to pay him his wages of 1d a day and the arrears thereof, which office and wages were granted to him by the earl to hold for life, and the king ratified that grant and pardoned John any trespass committed by him in acquiring the said office without licence.

1349 Jan 27 Langley

Patent Roll 23 Edward III pt1 m 31 (Cal p 252)

Inspeximus and confirmation of an indenture, dated at London, 23 January ,22 Edward III, witnessing that Thomas de Clopton, king's clerk, keeper of the king's wardrobe, by virtue and authority of grants by the king to him and his successors in the office of two parts of the lands late of Laurence de Hastynges, earl of Pembroke, tenant in chief, to hold during the nonage of the heir, rendering to the king yearly in the wardrobe for the expenses of his household £733 6s 8d yearly, had demised to Richard Talebot, knight, the elder, the castle and town of Pembroke with their members of Kyngeswode and Gwydon, and the commote of Coytrath, the castle and town of Tyneby, the manor of Castle martin, and the rents and castleguards of the castle of Pembroke, parcel of the two parts aforesaid to hold to him, his executors and assigns during such nonage, rendering to the keeper of the wardrobe £320 on the morrow of the Ascension and the morrow of All Souls in the wardrobe, or if the king be without the realm, in the church of St Paul. London; with the power for the warden to re enter into the same is at any time the rent be one month in arrears. Grant also that the said Richard shall hold the premises and the county of Pembroke, with all the appurtenances, as fully and entirely as the earl held of the king, saving to the king's knights' fees and advowsons of churches, and so from heir to heir.

1353 June 6

Chancery Misc. Inquisition No 168

Writ dated 6 June Edward III, touching the knight's fees held by the late Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke.

Inquisition at Pembroke 6 April 27 Edward III, before Thomas de Aston.

Jurors: John Melyn, William Parthcorn, Thomas Castel, Richard ..rhard, John Wydelok, John Suteri, John Coke, David ap Llewelyn Vaughan, John Castel de fflemyneston, John..... Edward Castel, John Bisschop.

Walter Scurlag held of the heir of Laurence Hastings, late Earl of Pembroke, in free socage, 30a of land in Begeristoun, worth 5s yearly; also he held jointly with Margaret his wife at Kylkemorán the moiety of a knight's fee, worth 40s yearly; and the said Margaret his survivor, holds the said tenements for her life. And he held of John de Carrew, kt, 11/2 carucate of land at Martheltwist, worth yearly 1/2 mark; also he held of the heir of Laurence de Hastings 70a in Coytrath conjointly with Margaret his wife, his survivor as above, worth yearly 11s 8d. Also he held of the heir of the aforesaid Lawrence 30 acres of land by Welsh law (per legem Wallensicam) which lands owe no ward and marriage, worth yearly 5s.;

Andrew Wiseman, at his death (at the Feast of the Conception of the Holy Mary, the Virgin) , held of the demesne of Pembroke in chief half a knight's fee by military service in Seintussilt, worth 60s

yearly, of which Agnes his wife, receives one third as dower, and John Vaughan 1 mark yearly rent. John,
Andrew's son, is next heir, age 15 years. His marriage is worth 10 marks.

1366

Patent Roll, 40 Edward III, pt 1, m. 6 & 3

Inspeximus in favour of the earl of Pembroke etc. of the particulars of the partition temp. of the heritage of William Marshal, etc. :

the demesne of Coytrath, 40s; the woodgafol of Coytrath and of Tinbegh, and the pannage and sale of furze (Jaonia) , 44s 8d; the pleas and perquisites of Coytrath, 20s

1376 20 November

I.P.M., Edward III, 248, f. 105

Writ of certiorari de feodis, d. 20 November, 49 Edward III. Edward de Brigg. Extent. .. 49 Edward III.

Jurors: Richard de Houton, Roger Creytol, Henry Brace, Richard de Brompton, John de Mulle, Hugh Wrembrugge, Walter Keveryk, Walter Bisshewall, John Kawerose, Walter Rouse, Henry ap Ieuan, Walter Heynes.

John de Hastings late Earl of Pembroke, deceased, held the undermentioned fees and advowsons of the king in chief, viz:

one tenth of a knight's fee in Coytrath which Sir. formerly held and worth etc. 10s;

Half a knight's fee in Coytrath which Andrew Weseman formerly held, worth etc. 50s;

one tenth of a knight's fee in Coytrath which William Scorlage' formerly held and worth 10s:

one tenth of a knight's fee in Coytrath which William, son of Thomas of Carrew, John Malefaunt, and John Perot formerly held and worth etc 10s:

1377 March 3 Westminster

Patent Roll, 51 Edward III, m 28 (Cal p 438)

Appointment , during pleasure, of John James of Haverford as forester of the forest of Coydrath, co Pembroke, and keeper of the wood of Rodewode, in the same county, which forest and wood are in the king's hand by reason of the nonage of the heir of John Hastynges, late earl of Pembroke, who held in chief, taking the accustomed wages and fees, with power to execute the office by deputy.

1377

Richard II seized the priory of Pembroke which time an extent of its possessions was taken.

Ecclessia de Crynwer redd. per annum ad eosdem terminos ijs

1386 Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM, 10 Richard II, no 131)

Coydrath Inquisition taken at Pembroke before

Jurors: John Castelmartin, Thomas Perrot, John Willy Hammond, John Moryce, Henry Llewelyn, Ieuan Cawerda, David Davy, John waltier, John Harold, Ieuan ap Gwyllym Gough, Lewis ap Madoc, men of the neighbourhood of Coydrath. Who say, etc. , much damage has been done in the vill of Coydrath, namely, a messuage lately belonging to David Elyot, entirely destroyed, 40s; 3000 green oaks in the woods of Coydrath and Rodewode, worth 200 marks, cut down and sold, the underwood there decayed through lack of custody and enclosure, 20 marks, all which damage, etc. , as above, etc. , to the prejudice of our lord the king.

1389 LAPSE OF OLD EARLDOM

1454 ROT. PARL., if, pp. 260-l. Extract

Confirmation to Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, of divers castles and manors, etc., including the County, Castle, and Lordship of Pembroke with its members and appurtenances, towit:

The Lordship and Forest of Coydrath.

Profits of coal at Coydrath, 43s. 4d.; customary tenants in the forrest of Codrath, 52s

1462 3 Feb I'ATENT ROLL, *I Edward I V, pt. 4, m 16 (Cal., p. 114).* Extract

Grant to William Herbert, king's knight, lately raised to the state of baron, and the heirs of his body, for his good services against Henry VI. Henry duke of Exeter, Jasper, earl of Pembroke, James, earl of Wilts, and other rebels, of the castle, town and lordship of Pembroke, the hundred and lordship of Castlemartyn, the lordship of St. Florence; the lordship and forest of Coydrath, the castle, lordship and town of Teneby,

1484 11 Jan PATENT ROLL, 1 Richard III, pt. 3, m 15 (Cal.. p 414)

Grant for life to the king's servant, Richard Williams, esquire, one of the ushers of the king's chamber of the offices of constable and steward of the king's castle, town and lordship of Pembroke with their members in South Wales, constable of the castle of Tynby, chief forester of the forest of Coydrath, constable and steward of the castle, town, and lordship of Gilgarren with the office of steward of the lordship of Llan-stephan and Trayne, with authority to appoint clerks of the court and porters, with the accustomed fees from the issues of the lordship of Pembroke . executing the office of constable of the castle of Pembroke in person

1513

Henry king of England etc.,. to Edward etc., bishop of St David's greeting. Whereas you and the rest of the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury assembled in the last convocation or holy synod of such prelates and clergy in the church of the divine Paul, London, begun and celebrated on 6 February in the year 1511-12 according to the course and computation of the English Church and continued day by day unto and on 17 December then next following granted unto us for the defence and protection of the Anglican Church and this our famous realm of England as well as to allay and extirpate heresies and schisms in the church universal which in these days flourish more than usually, under the manners, forms, conditions, and exceptions written below , not otherwise not in any other manner , four tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices and possessions whatsoever , also of all benefices and possessions of alien priories whatsoever , being in the hands of whatsoever ecclesiastics or secular men of the said province

The goods, church possessions and benefices, in the diocese of St David's which have been deminished , impoverished, and other destroyed by wars, fires, ruins, inundations of rivers and other misfortunes and chances deservedly to be excused from payment of the same four tenths according to the force etc., of the grant of the same by the authority of the said convocation follow and are these as appears on the other part of the folio here following etc.

In the archdeaconry of St David's are excepted the churches here underwritten :-

St Issells

Cronwear

Amroth

1600 according to G Owen

Thomas Powell a close relative of Morgan Powell was factor for John Juhulls purveyor for the province of Leinster

Industry

George Barlow had a busy iron forge at Blackpool East Cleddau

Coal Mining

Talbenny

Llangwn
Johnston
Freystrop
Picton
Jeffreston
Begelly
St Issells

Amroth

Amroth is now a holiday village, 7 miles (11km) east of Tenby, Pembrokeshire, in West Wales, noted for its long sandy beach.

The name is Welsh, and probably means "On (the brook called) Rhath".

The beach stretches the whole length of the village. At extreme low tide you can still see the petrified forest, destroyed when sea levels rose 7000 years ago, while fossilise antlers, nuts, animal bones and Neolithic flints have been discovered. The parish was an important Anthracite coal mining area until the end of the 19th century. Slight remains of mines and tramways are still visible. Ruins of Hean castle still remain, and one mile inland is the Parish Church.

Whatever may have been the relative importance of the church of Amroth during the early Welsh period and we have reason to believe that this was without question – it makes no appearance in the *Taxation* of 1291. Tenby, Gumfreston and Begelly are entered, all of them having been carved out of an earlier Amroth as a result of the Norse settlement with (it may be) the addition of Carew; and it is possible that at this time the residue of Amroth was merged in the rising Scandinavian seaport of Tenby. It is also not named in the St Davids Survey of 1326. *RCAM*

Amroth was a landing place for Pilgrims heading and returning from St David's (Two pilgrimages to St David's equalled on to Rome). From Amroth they could take a boat to Cardiff or Bristol thus avoiding the danger of robbers and the very bad muddy roads. It was quicker and less tiring than walking as well although there was always the problem of sea sickness.

1150 approx

According to Prof. J Roger Rees writing in Arch Camb 1897 on the subject of Slebech Commandery and the Knights of St John. The order was established by Papal Bull in 1113 and very soon after gifts of land and churches were being made to the Order and these gifts increased along the route taken by Giraldus Cambrensis and Archbishop Baldwin in 1118. Most of the gifts were given so that the health of the donor's soul, his ancestors and his successors might be assured. If he decided to join a religious order he undertook to join the Hospitallers and in any case his body on his death should be buried by the Brethren.

William Herizon who held Amroth; evidently held under William of Narberth, the tenant in chief of the King, one knights fee of five hides (approximately five hundred acres) in exchange for services due to his superior Lord. William Herizon wanted to donate to the Hospitallers half his holding which necessitated the permission of William of Narberth. This was given and according to Anselm's Confirmation he gave the Hospitallers :-

The Church of Amtrud (Amroth) with

Fifty acres of Sanctuary Land (A sacred place, in which fugitives formerly were immune to arrest (recognized by English law from the fourth to the seventeenth century) and

Two Plough-lands (approx 200 acres)

With all their appurtenances and liberties.

Which they seem to have retained until the Reformation

1839

Amroth Topographical Dictionary 1839 Lewis

Amroath (Ambroth, or Amroth)

AMROATH (AMBROTH, or AMROTH), a parish, in the union and hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 7 miles (S. E.) from Narberth; containing 779 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the western shore of Carmarthen bay. It abounds with coal of a peculiarly fine quality, which, burning without smoke or any offensive smell, is much in request for drying malt and hops; for this purpose, considerable quantities are shipped from a place called Wiseman's Bridge, in vessels of fifty or sixty tons' burthen, for Bristol, and other places on the banks of the Severn. This part of the bay is celebrated for salmon, cod, and flat-fish, which are taken in abundance, for the supply of the market at Tenby, five miles distant. Iron-ore was obtained in the parish, during the existence of the Penbrey Iron Company; but the operations have been suspended since the stoppage of their works. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £3. 18. 6½., and endowed with £600 royal bounty and £600 parliamentary grant; net income, £112; patron and impropiator, Charles Poyer Callen, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Elidyr, is an ancient structure in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower, and is well fitted up. A school, for the gratuitous instruction of an unlimited number of children of both sexes, was endowed in 1789 by D. Rees, Esq., of the city of London, who gave £20 per annum to the parish, of which £5, according to the will of the testator, are distributed among the most deserving of the poor, and the remainder appropriated to the maintenance of the school, in which are at present about seventy five children. The endowment amounts to £666. 13. 4. three per cent. consols, vested in respectable trustees; the present school-room was erected by the parish, in 1832. A Sunday school, which is supported by subscription, is attended by about fifty children, nearly all of whom participate in the benefits of the day school.

In the vicinity of Amroath are several elegant seats, of which two are within the parish. Of these, *Amroath Castle*, originally either the residence of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys, or the site of his palace, and subsequently the seat of the family of Elliot, at which period it was called Eare Weare, has been modernised into a marine castellated mansion. It was at this place, according to some writers, that Cadwgan ab Bleddyn gave a sumptuous banquet to the neighbouring chiefs, among whom was Gerald de Windsor, lord of Carew, with his wife Nêst, whom the son of Cadwgan afterwards carried off by force from Carew Castle, as is noticed in the account of that place. *Colby Lodge* is situated in a highly romantic dell, opening at one extremity towards the sea; it commands a fine sea view, and is enriched in other parts with scenery pleasingly varied, forming a beautiful and sequestered retreat.

1846 23 Oct. Amroth Church Glynne

This is a curious Pembrokeshire church consisting of a nave with a singular western vestibule or galilee, a tower forming a north transept, a south transept, and a chancel with north aisle. The tower is of the usual kind, embattled, with a block-cornice under it, and a square turret at the south-east. The belfry windows are narrow and rude. The exterior has a rude appearance, and is partly whitewashed. The vestibule, westward of the nave, is of lower elevation, and opens to it by a rude, plain, pointed arch without impost mouldings. The nave has a coved roof, plastered, and the arch opening from it to the south transept is of a plain. Pointed form. The tower contains a two-light window, of trefoil lights and square head, apparently Perpendicular. The chancel-arch is depressed, and rude in form, set upon imposts. On the south side of the chancel is a very flat arch in the wall, which seems to have once communicated with an aisle or chapel. The chancel is divided from a north aisle by an odd-shaped, flattened arch; and there is a similar one between the tower and the nave, and between the north chancel-aisle and the tower. The north chancel-aisle is raised on an ascent of three steps, and forms the burying-place of the Biddulph family. In its wall is a pointed,

arched recess, probably a piscina. The east window of the chancel, and also that of the north chancel-aisle, are Perpendicular. The other windows are wretched modern insertions. The interior is damp, and vilely pewed. The font seems Norman, having a square bowl, with some, curious, sculptured foliage, upon a square stem and plinth.

In the churchyard is a cross. The tower has three bells.

This church was put into good repair early in the incumbency of the present Vicar, the Rev. W. D. Phillips, who was instituted in 1850. Mr. Biddulph, whose wife and two children lie in the north chancel -aisle, owned Amroth Castle from 1832-40, and resided in it. The Castle, which, although much modernised, retains distinct traces of mediaval features, had, centuries since, a considerable estate attached to it, possessed by the Barrets of Pendine, from whom it passed by marriage to a family of distinction named Elliot.

1915 RCAM The parish Church Amroth

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 85 N.E.) Ded: St. Elidyr.+Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Narberth.

The parish church of Amroth was rebuilt in 1855, according to an inscription on the bell frame, or, more accurately stated, was enlarged, the nave being *lengthened* by 26 feet. It was also restored in 1899. It now consists of nave (58- feet by 322 feet), chancel (21 feet by 152 feet), north aisle to chancel, known as Amroth Castle Chapel (230 feet by 132 feet), south transept (17- feet by 184 feet), tower on north side (18 feet by 172 feet externally), and south porch. The ground chamber of the tower, south transept, and the eastern half of the nave have plain vaulting. The pointed chancel arch has replaced the "depressed and rude " arch seen by Sir Stephen Glynne in 1845. All the windows are modern with the exception of that in the ground floor of the tower, which is a two-light with trefoiled heads In the south side of the older portion of the nave is a blocked off doorway having a pointed arch. The tower is of three storeys, the lowest opening to the nave; it has a projecting stair-turret rising to the battlements and lit by slits. The corbel table is massive and prominent. The font bowl, of the Casual Norman type, 22 inches square, and with slightly sloping sides, is decorated on each face with an unusual motive in relief which may be intended to represent a vine leaf and branch, repeated in reverse. In the south-east corner of the chapel is a plain piscine In the churchyard a fragment of the stern of a tall cross still stands upon its original base.—Visited, 19th May, 1915.

St Elidyr's church, Amroth dates from the 13th century. A charter of 1231 indicates that the church had been granted to the Knights Hospitallers of Slebech. The list of Vicars commences in 1332. The north chapel was the private chapel of Amroth Castle. In 1855 the Galilee porch was extended to provide additional nave seating. The words 'rebuilt 1855' are carved on the bellframe. In the restoration the tower, walls (apart from the west of the Galilee) and vaulted roofs were retained. The porch appears to have been added later, and was in place by 1888. In 1882 the Amroth Castle Chapel was granted to the Church. Its window had not been included in the restoration but has since been rebuilt in Perpendicular style. The Chancel and are Chapel paved in black and white chequer tiles. A wide pointed arch leads from the Chancel into the Amroth Castle Chapel. This has a boarded barrel ceiling with ribs. The late Norman font is square and covered in sculptured foliage. It has a good modern carved cover in late Gothic style.

CADW

Amroth St.Elidyr - Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This church was granted to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem about the year 1150, by William Horizon, by the permission of William de Narberth. the grant included the church of ' Amtrud ' [Amroth] with 50 acres of sanctuary land and two carucates of land.—*Anselm's Confirm. Charter.* Amteth Vicaria.—Vicaria et collatione preceptoris de Slebeche unde Rieus Kikert est vicarius. Et valet gleba hujus vicarie per annum iiijli. Inde sel' archidiacono pro sinodalibus et procurationibus quolibet anno sviiijd. Et remanet clare 78s. 6d. Inde deeima 7s. gd.—*Valor Eccl.*

Under heading ' Livings Discharged: '—Amroth V. (St. Elider or Eliere) Archidiac. quolibet anno IS. 6d Val. in gleb. &c. Praeceptor Slebech Propr., Richard Fowley, 1741. John Poyer, Esq., 1782. Clear yearly value, £9- King's Books, £3 18s. 6id.—*Bacon's Liber Regis.*

On 25 Jan., 1899, a faculty was granted for the restoration of the parish church, and on 8 March, 1902, a faculty was granted for the removal of a cottage belonging to the benefice.

Vicars

1332 Philip de Crickhowel.

1332- Nicholas Walwayn

1535-6- Rice Kikert.'

1622. Jan. 17. Edward Phillipps.'

1690. Nov. 4. Ludovic Goz.

1698. Oct. 4. Howell Williams."

1741. Apr. 18. Thomas Williams vice Howell Williams, deceased.

1782. Oct. 1. Benjamin Twyning, vice Thomns Williams, deceased.

1807. May 19. John Evans. vice Benjarnin Twyning, deceased.

1825. Feb. 15. William Harries, vice John Evans, deceased.

1847. Sep. 17. Richard Lewis, M.A., vice William Harries, deeeased.

1851. May 21 William Davies Phillips, vice Riehard Lewis, resigned.

1886. Jul. 16. Thomas David, B.A.,¹ vice Wi;lliam Davies Phillips, deceased.

1891. Oct. 2. James Evans Jones, B.A., vice Thomas David instituted to Llanddewi Velfrey.

1905 Oct 16 William Francis Davies B.A. vice James Evans Jones instituted to Llangan Carmarthenshire

1847 State of Education in Wales -Amroth

Parish of Amroth – Charity School – This school is held in a schoolroom erected at the Parish expense in the Churchyard in 1832. It is in good repair, except for the concrete floor, in which there are many and deep holes. The furniture consists of only one desk for the master, and one ten feet long for all the scholars, 10 benches and 2 cupboards in the corners of the schoolroom. In these latter the scholars keep their dinners. There are no maps of any kind, and the scholars provide their own books to the great disadvantage of the master, who was highly spoken of in the neighbourhood. He appeared to discharge his duties well, but nothing beyond reading, writing and arithmetic is taught. Of the 75 scholars, 18 of them are farmers' children; the remainder consist of labourers, colliers and mechanics children. Their education is entirely gratuitous except those who learn arithmetic, for which they pay £1 per annum. The school is endowed by the late David Rees gent of the city of London, a native of Amroth; the £15 is paid in half yearly instalments by Messrs Child, of London. The trustees are the Rev W D Phillips, Curate of Amroth and Messrs. John Rogers and William Phelps of the same parish. The Scholars are not compelled to learn the Church Catechism nor attend the church.

The 14th chapter of st Luke was read and to questions proposed by the master they gave pretty correct answers (Proposed by Me) --Tenby is south from Amroth; Pembroke to the west; Llanelly to the east; Cardigan to the north. Victoria is our Queen; her consort is Prince Albert; never saw the Queen; saw her image "in the book"

The copybooks were kept clean, and some were fairly written.

Mr John Rogers, schoolmaster and Mr Thomas Protheroe , farmer informed me that labourers on their own finding get 7s a week and from 8d to 1s a day with food; farm servants £6 to £8 and female servants 30s to £3 a year; colliers, on average 9s a week.

Some of the smaller farmers are unable to write their names , and are quite illiterate. The most respectable can read and write well. There is a desire for education among all classes here

December 28th 1846 Wm.Morris Assistant.

1923 Parish of Amroth Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

The district comprising the medieval deanery of Pembroke with possibly a parish or two of the immediately adjoining deaneries appears to have been the main field of activity of St Teilo's missionary labours within what became the county of Pembroke. The greater number churches in this area are dedicated to St Teilo of his disciples and followers. The concurrent crusade of St David and his followers, starting as it probably did from south Cardiganshire and eventually compassing the whole of north western Dyfeds, was bound to result in trouble between the two bodies of zealous ecclesiastics, trouble which manifested itself for centuries after the formation of the bishoprics of St David and Llandaff under the titular headship of Dewi and Teilo respectively. The occasion and course of the dispute between the two sees is outside the scope of this volume, but the fact that it has a bearing upon the archaeology of the district, and may in its turn receive some much needed elucidation from the consideration of the historical and antiquarian evidence, is sufficient excuse for the following remarks.

Amongst the various documents contained in the collection known as *The book of Llan Dav* which were brought together in connection with the claim of Landaff to episcopal jurisdiction over all churches of Teilo's foundation, wherever situated are several lists of the churches thus claimed, the lists being unquestionably of earlier date than the collection within which they are preserved. The churches which fall into what may be termed the Teilo area of the later county of Pembroke are thus enumerated—

In the deanery of *Penbro*.

Lann rath.

Lann cronnguern cum tribus territoriis Amrath. Finis illarum o frut
gurcant hit glan rath.

Tref carn villa tantum sine ecclesia.

Laithti Teliau super ripam Ritec, villam tantum juxta Penn Alunn-
Menechi ar glann Ritec juxta Pen Alun.

Pull arda junta mainaur Pir, villa tantum

Luin Teliau, villa tantum

Eccluis guiniau ubi natus est sanetus Teliau

Porth medgen, villa tantum.

Porth manach mainaur inamithiel.

Din guennhaf in Lonion villa tantum.

The first name, *Llan rath*, when taken with the particulars given in the next entry *Amrath* and *hit elan rath*. maybe safely regdrd as representing the modern *Amroth*, much as by a diametrically opposite linguistic turn the *Lonion* of the document has become the modern *Lanion* near Pembroke. The rath at Amroth is doubtless the mound, of which only faint traces exist, placed near the church and on ground called in the Tithe Schedule " Castle park " (see No. 13)-

The *tribes terntsriis Amrath* are more particularly set forth in the original charters which is also contained in the Book of Llan Dav (p. 125)- Here *Aircol lauhir fil to Tryfun rege Demetice regionis* grants to St. Teilo the three villis Trefearn. Finis o uinyd garthon di blain nant Brat yr guairet hit in Ritec.

Ex alia parte o uinyd garthon hit nant y clavorion bet (hit) in Ritec;

Laith ty Teliau, o earn baclan di ail meiniauc bet (hit) in Ritec;

Menechi, o tref eithinauc di nant hirotguidou bet in Ritec. Ex alia parte o tonou (?) pencenn
(pencefn) di blain nant castellt cerran bet (hit) in Ritee-

It will be noticed that the three villis are described in the charter as each extending *hit in Ritec*, that is *as far as (or to)* the Ritec; and in the list of churches

Laith ty Teilo is said to be *super ripam Ritec junta Pen Alun*, whilst Menechi is given as *ar glan Ritec junta Pen Alun*.

The Ritec is the stream that falls into the sea at Tenby after a straight easterly course of about six miles from its source in the long ridge of open down extending from directly above Tenby- to within half a mile of Pembroke. Along the summit of this open land runs a track known as the Ridgeway, the trackway being bordered by many monuments of antiquity. The course of the little stream is on the north side of the upland, but by a sharp bend round the corner of the ridge it reaches the sea a little to the south of the Ridgeway. Traced from its mouth, it is first found to form a boundary between the parishes of Tenby (St. Mary in Liberty) and Penally, next between Gumfreston and Penally, then between Penally and St. Florence, finally disappearing within the last-named parish at a point nearly a mile beyond its parish church.

The first-named of the vills in the district round about (Am)Rath, Tref Carn, would appear to have been situated in the north-eastern corner of the parish of St- Florence, where on the boundary line between St. Florence and Gumfreston parishes is an outcrop of rock called Carn Rock, and adjacent to it the Tithe Schedule of St Florence locates two Carn Meadows. The trev or township probably extended from the borders of the parish to the Ritec, a distance of a little over a mile.

The name of the second vill is Llaethdy Teilo. Taken literally, this means Teilo's dairy, but seeing that Teilo, like his rival David, was probably the son of a Welsh chieftain, or, at lowest, of a Welsh free tribesman, and would accordingly -be reared by foster-parents, the words may signify the trev of Teilo's fosterage. It is described as being upon the banks of Ritec, where , a few yards directly north of Carswell Farm, is a spot called in the Tithe Schedule of Gumfreston " The Palace," which term is possibly intended to represent the Welsh *Llys*, and to denote a habitation of dignity and repute. Furthermore, a short mile to the south of the site just indicated, and on the slopes of the Ridgeway, the Tithe Schedule gives the name " Castle Gwyne " to the field immediately behind the faint remains of the ancient manor house of Trefloyne. Now, the old list of Teilo foundations mentions one of them as *Eccluis guiniau*, " where St. Teilo was born." There is now no trace of either *eglwys* " or " castle," but there can be little doubt that we are here in the immediate neighbourhood of Teilo's birthplace and upbringing, and possibly upon the scene of his earliest labours.

Menechi (Monks' town), the third vill, extended from *Tref eithinog* (gorse vill) to the streamlet of *Nant y rhodwydau*, thence to the Ritec; in other directions is from *Tonou Pencenn* (read *Pen ceun*, the top of the ridge), to (or towards) Nant Castell Cerran, thence to the Ritec. - ;

Thus the three trevs had a common boundary in the brook Ritec, and were probably three patrimonies lying on the south or perhaps both sides of the stream, and, taking Amroth as having been in the Welsh Church period a district of considerable importance and area, it would appear that the first-named of the trevs was situated to the north of the Ritec stream with its dependence upon the little seaport of Amroth; Llaethdy Teilo formed the southern part, with Penally as its natural point of concentration; and (Tref y) Myneich (Monks tun) came between them.

Longstone

This well-known monolith stands in a field to which it has given its name on the farm of King's Park Honse. It has a height of 6 feet from the ground level, and a breadth at the base of 3 5 feet, declining to about one half at the top, and a depth of 13 inches. There are no traditions connected with the stone. Tithe Schedule, Ns. 380.—Visited, 25th April, 1915.

Amroth Castle

On the field called " Castle Park " which adjoins the churchyard of the parish, is a small mound traditionally believed to be the site of Earwere (later Amroth) Castle. At a subsequent period it

should appear that the mound gave a place to a small stone castle on a site about 500 yards to the south-east of the mound, of which practically nothing now remains beyond a much-restored gateway that may date from the early 14th century. This dwelling probably developed into a residence " of the castellated style of architecture " (Fenton, Tours); and in the last century this in turn gave way to the present modern dwelling.).—Visited, ;19th May, 1915

Greystone Park

There is no appearance or tradition of a " grey stone " on this site, and the field name is probably compounded of Gray's or Grey's-tun.

Church Park

Probably in former times a part of the parochial glebe. Tithe Schedule, °- 903—Visited, 23rd April, **Flints.**

The parish of Amroth has as its southern boundary the Bristol Channel, and along a considerable stretch of the shore the sea has been encroaching upon the land for untold ages. At very low tides the remains of a submerged forest are visible . Bones of comparatively recent animals, wild ox and stag and flint objects in various stages of development and stages of workmanship have been found-- They are all of the Neolithic period.

Acc to RCAHMW Roman Remains

Traces of a Roman villa excavated within an earthwork enclosure.

A subcircular earthwork enclosure, 72-76m in diameter, defined by a rampart, ditch & counterscarp, having a south-west facing entrance, from which the ground falls away in all directions, steeply on the east, save the north, where it faces gently rising ground: identified from RAF vertical AP in 1948, & trenched as a possibly medieval site in 1950, the recognition of Roman material prompting further excavation of internal surface features, 1950-1: this work recorded a heavily plough-damaged rectangular stone built, or founded building, at least 17.5m north-west to south-east by 7.0-8.5m, divided into three compartments by stone-founded partition walls; patches of clay floor were recorded, as well as stone-flags & pitching, these last possibly floor substructures; finds indicated occupation from the early 2nd to at least the later third century; flue-tile fragments suggest the presence of a hypocaust, or bath-suite; fragments of ceramic roof tile were also noted: indications of further structures were noted close by the main building, or range, which was positioned to face the enclosure entrance.

Sources: RAF Vertical: 106G/UK/1423.3052

Thomas & Walker 1959 (BBCS 18.3), 295-303.

2. Aerial reconnaissance in 2007 revealed rectangular footings of a possible building 440m NNW of Trellissey villa at Eastlake. These may be interpreted as those of a possible Roman building but further work is required.

Low earthworks of a sharp-edged rectangular building platform measuring c.35m x 18m were recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 29th November 2007 . The building platform is associated with a linear ditch or leat on the north side, and an angled ditch on the west, both perhaps forming boundaries or parts of a water management system. The site occupies the upper slopes of a west-facing valley, looking down to the present Eastlake farm and a minor stream which issues to the sea at Amroth to the south. There is no way to date the earthworks of the building platform. However, the site lies just 440m NNW of the excavated Trellissey Roman villa (NPRN 304230), and the rectangular form and dimensions of this present site would match those of a Roman villa quite closely. The earthworks could however relate to a much more recent structure,

although the field is shown as open pasture on 19th century County Series mapping.

Colby Lodge House

John Colby, a local mine owner, built Colby Lodge, Amroth, in 1803.. Alterations are believed to have been carried out in 1825.

The house is a plain 3 storey building with a slate roof. There is a flat porch with 4 square columns and a lower 3 storey rear wing. It is rendered and painted, with scored lines to imitate stone courses. The roof is of low pitch with tile ridges and hips.

Improvements to the house were carried out in the late 1960s. The house, gardens and estate were later taken into National Trust ownership, and the house, with its immediate gardens and the walled garden, granted on long lease to the present owners.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Zoar Baptist Chapel was built in 1854 and a porch added in 1935. The present chapel, dated 1854, is built in the Simple Gothic style with a long-wall entry plan. Zoar is now Grade 2 Listed as a simple country chapel with an austere design and original layout.

Ebenezer Congregational Chapel was built in 1867 and possibly rebuilt 1887. The present chapel, dated 1887, is built in the Simple Round-Headed style with a gable-entry plan. Was still open in 1993

Llanteague Congregational Chapel was built in 1854 and rebuilt in 1889. The later chapel was built in the Vernacular style with a gable-entry plan.

Summerhill Methodist Chapel was built in 1881 in the Simple Gothic style with a gable-entry plan. By 1993 this chapel had been converted into a house.

Elim Congregational Chapel was built in 1850 and rebuilt during the late nineteenth century. The later chapel is built in the Vernacular style with a gable-entry plan and segmentally headed openings. By 1993 this chapel was in use as the Sunday School to Sardis.

Stepaside Methodist Chapel was built in 1861 and a large extension added at ninety degrees in 1893. The 1861 chapel was built in the Simple Round-Headed style with a long-wall entry plan.

Some Collieries at Amroth

Amroth	1794	Wim Pit	owned by Ann Callen
Amroth	1796	Counter Hill Pit	owned by Lord Milford
Amroth	1797	Calf's Meadow Pit	owned by Lord Milford (site now a car park)
Amroth	1800	Hean Castle coal works	

All pits seem to have been closed by mid 1800's

Some Names connected with Amroth

Barlow: Elizabeth; 1746. married **Walter Joseph** and inherited the estates in 1746. She then married **Eliot Alexander** of Eareweare (Amroth)

Adam David 1670 Amroth P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Andrew Roger 1670 Amroth P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Arley William 1670 .Amroth P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Barlow Hugh 1753, Nov. 16 **Alexander Elliot** of Earewere, esq., and **Elizabeth Elliot** his wife, **Hugh Barlow** of Lawrenny, esq., and **Wyrriott Owen** of Nash, esq., **John Lort** of Prickerston, esq., and **William Willams** of Tenby, esq. Deed Of Revocation of uses in the marriage articles of **Alexander Eliot** and **Elizabeth Elliott** his wife to the former's estate in the parishes of St. Issells, Amroth and Narberth. Slebech Estate and Family Record

Barlow Elizabeth 1746 married Walter Joseph and inherited the estates in 1746. She then married Eliot Alexander of Eareweare (Amroth)

Barsey Phillip 1670 Amroth H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bevan Thomas 1670 Amroth H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beynon John 28 January 1790 Lampeter Velfrey, Labourer Offence Theft of barley, winnowing sheet, an iron shovel and geese from prosecutor's barn and carthouse. Amroth, Prosecutor **Cossens Thomas**, Amroth, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bowen Arthur 1670 Amroth H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen Isaac 14 January 1813 St Issells, Collier Offence Riot and Breakingdown and carrying away timber, ropes, etc belonging to a coalpit and throwing them into the said coalpit at Amroth, blocking the same, Amroth, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Brace Roger 1670 Amroth P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Brace Thomas 1670 Amroth H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Butterfield John 14 January 1813 St Issells, Collier Offence Riot and Breakingdown and carrying away timber, ropes, etc belonging to a coalpit and throwing them into the said coalpit at Amroth, blocking the same, Amroth, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Callen Anne 1786, Sept. 19-20 **Thomas Mansell** of Grove, surgeon, and **Margret** his wife,

relict of **John Poyer** of Grove, esq., **William Callen** of Merixton, parish of Amroth, gent., and **Anne** his wife, **William Oliver** of the city of Bristol, gent., and **Louisa** his wife (which **Anne** and **Louisa** are the only surviving sisters of the said **John Poyer**), **William Davies** of Nash, parish of Minwear, gent., **John Higgon** of Haverfordwest, esq. Lease and Release of the messuage, etc., called Nash and other lands in the parish of Minwear. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Callen Ann 21-Feb1794 **Phillips Sarah** St Issells Singlewoman, -Wim pit in Amroth -property of **Ann Callen** she lost her footing and fell 24 fathoms, *Inquest report*

Callen Anne 1807 May 18 (widow) WWHR Vol1 P234,

Callen Charles 1825 Feb 15 Merixton WWHR Vol 1 p234,

Callen William 1786, Sept. 19-20 of Merixton, **Thomas Mansell** of Grove, surgeon, and **Margret** his wife, relict of **John Poyer** of Grove, esq., **William Callen** of Merixton, parish of Amroth, gent., and **Anne** his wife, **William Oliver** of the city of Bristol, gent., and **Louisa** his wife (which **Anne** and **Louisa** are the only surviving sisters of the said **John Poyer**), **William Davies** of Nash, parish of Minwear, gent., **John Higgon** of Haverfordwest, esq. Lease and Release of the messuage, etc., called Nash and other lands in the parish of Minwear. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Canton John 20-Dec1815 Amroth While removing a sack of corn from barn at Wisemans Bridge the sack split open covering him and suffocating him *Inquest report*

Child David 1670 Amroth P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Child James 1 June 1786 Amroth, Collier Offence Riot and assault. Amroth, Prosecutor **Phillip William** Verdict True bill for riot only. . *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Child John 1670 Amroth P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Childs Elizabeth 27-Aug1815 Amroth A stone fell out of a tub onto her head while working in a coalmine *Inquest report*

Cozens Mary 05-Jan1807 Amroth Slipped into a coalpit where she worked, *Inquest report*

Dalton James Rev 10-Sep1795 Mends James killed Amroth Collier Parsonage pit in St Issells property of **Rev James Dalton** the headstones collapsed *Inquest report*

David Thomas B A 1886 Jul 16 Vicar Amroth Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Dauids William 1670 Amroth H3 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davies Benjamin 25 December 1813 Amroth Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing drink - beer Amroth Prosecutor **John Colby** esq Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Jane 1832 born abt East Lake Farm Amroth Pembroke Married to **Rogers Henry** on Abt 1850 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Davies William Francis B A 1905 Oct 16 Vicar Amroth Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Davis Gilbert William Warren 1809 of Tre -Warren Lord of the manor of St Ishmael's JP High Sheriff 1839 born at Mullock son of **Davies Henry** of Mullock – Married **Biddulph Margaret** daughter of the Rev T S Biddulph of Amroth Castle inherited the estate 1834 Had 3 sons and 7 daughters

de Crickhowel Philip 1332 Vicar Amroth Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

de Narberth William 1150 Amroth Church Anselms Confirm charter

Edmund Johan 1670 Amroth H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Edwards William 12-Sep1799 Amroth Collier digging in Hard Docks cliff Amroth for culm for own use when headstone gave way *Inquest report*

Elliot Alexander 1753, Nov. 16 .**Alexander Elliot** of Earewere, esq., and **Elizabeth Elliot** his wife,**Hugh Barlow** of Lawrenny, esq., and **Wyrriott Owen** of Nash, esq.,**John Lort** of Prickerston, esq., and **William Willams of Tenby**, esq.Deed Of Revocation of uses in the marriage articles of **Alexander Elliot** and **Elizabeth Elliott** his wife to the former's estate in the parishes of St. Issells, Amroth and Narberth. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Elliot Elizabeth 1753, Nov. 16 .**Alexander Elliot** of Earewere, esq., and **Elizabeth Elliot** his wife,**Hugh Barlow** of Lawrenny, esq., and **Wyrriott Owen** of Nash, esq.,**John Lort** of Prickerston, esq., and **William Willams of Tenby**, esq.Deed Of Revocation of uses in the marriage articles of **Alexander Eliot** and **Elizabeth Elliott** his wife to the former's estate in the parishes of St. Issells, Amroth and Narberth. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Elliott John 1670 .esq of Earweare Amroth H5 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Elliott Owen 1670 . Amroth H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evan Lewis 1 June 1786 Amroth Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. Amroth Prosecutor **Phillip William** Verdict True bill for assault only. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Evan Rebecca 17 Jun 1830 born Amroth Pembrokeshire died Mar 1906 Portage Box Elder Utah Left Liverpool on 23 Apr 1862 aboard the John J. Boyd Arrived in New York on 1 Jun 1862 married to **Williams, John Jenkins** on 18 Nov 1848 at Amroth, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Evans Ann 5-Mar 1823 Amroth The rope holding the tub in an Amroth coalpit gave way and she fell to her death *Inquest report*

Evans John 1807 May 19 Vicar Amroth Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Fowley Richard 1741 Propr Amroth Church *Bacons Liber Regis*.

Griell Roger 1670 Amroth P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith ? Farmer 1670 Amroth H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Gilion 1670 Amroth P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Henry 1 June 1786 Amroth, Collier Offence Riot and assault. Amroth, Prosecutor **Phillip William** Verdict True bill for riot only. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffith John 1670 Amroth P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Martha 21 Jul 1866 born Amroth Pembrokeshire Left Liverpool on 25 Oct 1876 aboard the Wyoming Arrived in New York on 4 Nov 1876 Married to **James , William Jenkins** on 9 Jan 1885 at Ogden, Utah ? *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire ?*

Griffith Mary Ann 17 May 1854 born Amroth Pembrokeshire Left Liverpool on 25 Oct 1876 aboard the Wyoming Arrived in New York on 4 Nov 1876 Marriages, Married to **Levi, Smith** on 24 May 1854 at Stepside, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Griffith Phillip 1670 Amroth H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Robert 1670 Amroth H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Thomas 1670 Amroth H 3 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith William 1670 Amroth H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffiths Henry 02-Aug1807 Amroth Drunk fell into a pit *Inquest report*

Griffiths Mary 5-Mar 1823 Amroth The rope holding the tub in an Amroth coalpit gave way and she fell to her death *Inquest report*

Griffiths Mary 3 March 1767 Amroth Spinster Offence Theft of household goods, a silver tumbler belonging to **Biggins Thomas**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffiths Sara 15 Feb 1833 born Amroth Pembrokeshire died 3 May 1918 Menson Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 30 Mar 1860 aboard the Underwriter Arrived in New York City on 1 May 1860 Married to **Reese, Charles** on 6 Sep 1856 at Amroth, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Griffiths Thomas 05-Jul1818 Amroth suffocated from dead air -pit in St Issells *Inquest report*

Griffiths Thomas 14 January 1813 Amroth, Collier Offence Riot and Breakingdown and carrying away timber, ropes, etc belonging to a coalpit and throwing them into the said coalpit , blocking the same, Amroth, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hancocke Roger 1670 Amroth H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harries William 1825 Feb 15 Vicar Amroth Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Henry Rees 17 August 1815 Amroth Stone cutter Offence Perjury involving prosecutor and **Child Henry** taking coal and culm from a colliery in lieu of debt owed by prisoner, Haverfordwest Prosecutor **Ackland Capt, James** , esq, Punishment 18 months imprisonment and to be pilloried *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Howell George 14 January 1813 St Issells Collier Offence Riot and Breakingdown and

carrying away timber, ropes, etc belonging to a coalpit and throwing them into the said coalpit ,
blocking the same, Amroth *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Howell John 1670 Amroth H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Owen 14 January 1813 Amroth Collier Offence Riot and Breakingdown and
carrying away timber, ropes, etc belonging to a coalpit and throwing them into the said coalpit ,
blocking the same, Amroth *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Howell Roger 1670 Amroth H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Thomas 1 June 1786 Amroth Collier Offence Riot and assault Amroth
Prosecutor **William Phillip** Verdict True bill for riot only *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts*
1730-1830

Howell Thomas 1670 Amroth H 2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hugh William 1 June 1786 Alias **William Hughes** Amroth Collier Offence Riot and
assault Amroth Prosecutor **Phillip William** Verdict True bill for riot only

Jenkin John 1670 Amroth P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John David 12-Dec1793 Amroth Collier Parsonage pit in St Issells coal gas explosion
Inquest report

Jones J. E 1900 Rev B.A. . Amroth Vicarage, Begelly *Arch Camb 1900*

Jones James Evans 1891 BA Oct 2 Vicar Amroth Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Keymer Elizabeth 1670 Amroth H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Kikert Rice 1535-6 Vicar Amroth Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Lawrence Hugh 1670 Amroth H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lawrence John 1670 Amroth H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lawrence Lawrene 1670 Amroth P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lawrence Richard 1670 Amroth H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Griffith 1670 Amroth H 2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Richard 1847 Sep 17 M A Vicar Amroth Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Lewis Thomas 1 June 1786 Amroth Collier Offence Riot and assault. Amroth
Prosecutor **Phillip William** Verdict True bill for riot only. Guilty. *Before the Pembrokeshire*
Courts 1730-1830

Lewis Thomas 17-Jul 1813 Amroth The headstone of a pit in Amroth collapsed on him
Inquest report

Lewis William 1670 Amroth H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lort John 1753, Nov. 16 of Prickerston, **Alexander Elliot** of Earewere, esq., and **Elizabeth Elliot** his wife, **Hugh Barlow** of Lawrenny, esq., and **Wyrriott Owen** of Nash, esq., **John Lort** of Prickerston, esq., and **William Willams** of Tenby, esq. Deed Of Revocation of uses in the marriage articles of **Alexander Eliot** and **Elizabeth Elliott** his wife to the former's estate in the parishes of St. Issells, Amroth and Narberth. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Martin John 1670 Amroth P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Mends James 10-Sep1795 Amroth Collier parsonage pit in St Issells property of **Rev James Dalton** the headstones collapsed *Inquest report*

Milford Lord -27-Jun1800 -**Phillips James** Amroth Collier West park Pit St Issells owned by Lord **Milford** on 23/6 /00the headstones dropped died at Camomile Back Amroth *Inquest report*

Milford Lord -24-Apr1796 --**William Evans** Amroth Collier Counter Hill pit property of **Lord Milford** in Amroth the head of the pit sunk filled in *Inquest report*

Morgan David 05-Oct1814 Amroth The head of the pit sunk in *Inquest report*

Morgan Mary born 10 Jan 1834 Amroth Pembrokeshire died 13 Apr 1884 Bevier Macon Missouri Left Liverpool on 30 Mar 1860 aboard the Underwriter Arrived in New York City on 1 May 1860 Married to **Rees, Thomas**, on 2 Mar 1860 at Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Morgan Rabseia 1622 Jan 17 Lady widow Amroth?? *WWHR Vol1 p 234*

Morris Elizabeth 08-Aug1796 Amroth Spinster Beacon Hill pit in St Issells belonging to Messrs **Stokes** and **Roberts** sat astride an iron bar fastened to windlass rope the rope slipped off the bar and she fell to the bottom of the pit, bar and rope were property of **Roberts** and **Stokes** *Inquest report*

Morrow Elinor 1670 Amroth P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Parcell John 14-Jun1791 Amroth drowned when fell out of boat going to Tenby *Inquest report*

Parcell Thomas 16-Aug1813 Amroth He tripped up beside pit mouth and fell to the bottom of the shaft *Inquest report*

Parsell Henry 14 January 1813 the younger Amroth Collier Offence Riot and Breakingdown and carrying away timber, ropes, etc belonging to a coalpit and throwing them into the said coalpit , blocking the same Amroth *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Pasell James 1670 Amroth P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Passell John 1670 Amroth P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Phillips David 13-Jun1805 Amroth dead in highway in Amroth *Inquest report*

Phillips David 24-Dec1816 Amroth Working in coalmine in St Issells *Inquest report*

Phillips James 23/6 /1800 Amroth Collier West Park Pit St Issells owned by **Lord Milford** the headstones dropped died at Camomile Back Amroth *Inquest report* 27-Jun1800

Phillips Sarah 21-Feb1794 St Issells Singlewoman -Wim pit in Amroth property of **Ann Callen** she lost her footing and fell 24 fathoms *Inquest report*

Phillips W D 1850 Amroth Rev *Notes on older Churches 1845–Glynne-- Arch Camb 1886*

Powell John 1670 Amroth H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Poyer John 1782 Esq Amroth Church *Bacons Liber Regis*

Prosser Sarah 27 March 1790 Amroth Spinster Offence Slander. No indictment. Amroth Prosecutor **Charles Swann**, esq, JP *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees Charles born 27 May 1830 Amroth Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rees Charles Albert born 16 Nov 1859 Slates Mills Amroth Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rees Henry 9 May 1818 Amroth Labourer Offence Theft of planks, Amroth Prosecutor **Colby John**, esq, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Rees Henry 9 August 1818 Amroth Stone cutter Offence Theft of an axe, Amroth Prosecutor **William David**, Marros, co,Carm, carpenter, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Rees Jennette born 14 Dec 1793 Amroth Pembrokeshire died East Lake Farm Amroth Pembrokeshire. Married to **Rogers John** on 11 Oct 1812 at Eastlake Farm, Amroth, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rees Richard 25 December 1813 Amroth Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing drink - beer, Amroth Prosecutor **John Colby**, esq, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Rees Thomas 08-Jun1812 Amroth Going down shaft of a pit in Amroth by rope he lost grip of the rope and fell to bottom of shaft *Inquest report*

Rees Thomas 1670 Amroth P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rees William 1 June 1786 Amroth Collier Offence Riot and assault. Amroth Prosecutor

Phillip William Verdict True bill for riot only. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees William Griffiths born 15 Aug 1857 Amroth Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Reese Charles born 27 May 1830 Amroth Pembrokeshire died 17 Sep 1904 Benson Cache

Utah Left Liverpool on 30 Mar 1860 aboard the Underwriter Arrival, Arrived in New York City on 1 May 1860 Married to **Griffiths, Sarah** on 6 Sep 1856 at Amroth, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Reese Charles Albert born 16 Nov 1859 Slates Mills Amroth Pembrokeshire died 24 Jul 1919 Logan Cache Utah Married to **Reese, Mary Ann** on 9 Oct 1882 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Reese William Griffiths born 15 Aug 1857 Amroth Pembrokeshire died 13 Oct 1938 Married to **Reese, Mary Maria** on 2 Jul 1884 at Logan , Cache, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Roblin Phillip 1670 Amroth H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rogers Ann born 30 Dec 1834 East Lake Farm Amroth Pembrokeshire died 11 Mar 1928 Utah Left Liverpool on 18 Feb 1850 aboard the Josiah Bradlee Arrived in New Orleans on 18 Apr 1850 Married to **Snow, William** on 13 Mar 1853 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rogers Elizabeth born 14 Sep 1826 Amroth Pembrokeshire **murdered** 20 Apr 1850 On Riverboat near St Louis **Rogers, Elizabeth** Left Liverpool on 18 Feb 1850 aboard the Josiah Bradlee Arrived in New Orleans on 18 Apr 1850 buried on one "lovely old plantations along the riverbank and we buried her under the grass and trees in the moonlight" Comments, The following story of **Elizabeth's** death on 20 Apr 1850 is taken from **Ann Rogers'** biography "On the way across the ocean, a young man fell in love with Grandmother's sister, **Elizabeth** and asked her to marry him but she refused. One night when they were some miles beyond St. Louis, Aunt **Elizabeth** saw Grandmother to bed then went out on deck of the steamer in the moonlight. Here the young man found her and again asked her to marry him. When she refused, he became angry and strangled her to death. *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rogers Henry born 1 Dec 1832 East Lake Farm Amroth Pembrokeshire died 5 Mar 1891 Amroth Pembrokeshire Left Liverpool on 18 Feb 1850 aboard the Josiah Bradlee Arrived in New Orleans on 18 Apr 1850 Married to **Davies Jane** on Abt. 1850 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rogers Mary born 21 Feb 1840 Narberth Amroth Pembrokeshire died 22 Nov 1878 Deweyville Box Elder Utah Left Liverpool on 18 Feb 1850 aboard the Josiah Bradlee Arrived in New Orleans on 18 Apr 1850 Married to **Fryer, Thomas Colton** on Abt. 1857 at , Davis, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rogers Thomas born 4 Apr 1830 Eastlake Farm Amroth Pembrokeshire died 5 Nov 1891 Benson Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 18 Feb 1850 aboard the Josiah Bradlee Arrived in New Orleans on 18 Apr 1850 Married to **Evans, Ann** on 9 May 1850 at Coonsville, Pottawatamie, Iowa *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thain Eliza born 3 Sep 1839 Pendilo Amroth Pembrokeshire died 30 Sep 1905 Logan Cache Utah Married to **Twissell, William Hunt** on 24 May 1866 at Cainscross, Gloucestershire, England *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thain John Teague born 2 Oct 1829 Amroth Pembrokeshire died 28 Jun 1907 Logan Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S. Curling Arrived in Boston on 23 May 1856 Married to **Griffiths, Margaret Roch** on 16 Mar 1856 at Pembroke, Pembrokeshire

Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Thain Susannah born 8 Jul 1833 Pendeilo Amroth Pembrokeshire died Jan 1907 Malad City Idaho Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S. Curling Arrived in Boston on 23 May 1856 Married to **Price, John** on 15 Nov 1857 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thomas Adam 1670 Amroth H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Charles 1 June 1786 Amroth Collier Offence Riot and assault. Amroth Prosecutor **Phillip William** Verdict True bill for riot only. . *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Cyffig, cooper. Amroth Prosecutor **Cossens Thomas** Amroth, Yeoman Verdict Guilty to the value of 11d - partial verdict Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas John 1670 Amroth H 5 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas John 14 January 1813 Amroth Collier Offence Riot and Breaking down and carrying away timber, ropes, etc belonging to a coalpit and throwing them into the said coalpit , Amroth *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Thomas Martha 29 January 1790 Crunwear Widow Offence Receiving stolen goods - geese - from **John Beynon, John Thomas** and **John Bevans** Crunwear Prosecutor **Cossens ,Thomas** Amroth, Yeoman Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Turbervill Lewis 1670 Amroth H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Twynning Benjamin 1782 Oct 1 Vicar Amroth Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Walwayn Nicholas 1332 Vicar Amroth Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Watkins Leonard 03-Jun1816 St Issells working with others on a steam engine in Amroth parish ropes of the engine gave way and he was violently thrown into the engine pit and killed instantly *Inquest report*

Wellington Henry 1670 Amroth P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William Evan 24-Apr1796 Amroth Collier Counter Hill pit property of **Lord Milford** in Amroth the head of the pit sunk filled in *Inquest report*

William Rees 1670 Amroth H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Ann born 28 Mar 1801 Tenby Pembrokeshire Deweyville Box Elder Utah Left Liverpool on 18 Feb 1850 aboard the Josiah Bradlee Arrived in New orleans on 18 Apr 1850 Married to **Rogers,, John** on 13 Dec 1838 at Amroth, Pembrokeshire Married to **Thomas Danial Stilwell** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Williams Elizabeth born 29 May 1849 Amroth Pembrokeshire died 5 Jan 1906 Lava Hot Springs Bannock Idaho Left Liverpool on 23 Apr 1862 aboard the John J. Boyd Arrived in New York on 1 Jun 1862 Married to **John, Charles Henry** on 11 Nov 1865 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Williams Howell 1698 Oct 4 Vicar Amroth Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Williams Isaac 1 June 1786 Amroth Collier Offence Riot and assault. Amroth Prosecutor
Phillip William Verdict Guilty. Judgement arrested. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams John Jenkins born 19 Nov 1827 Templeton Green Pembrokeshire died 12 Feb 1875
Tooele Utah Liverpool on 23 Apr 1862 aboard the John J. Boyd Arrived in New York on 1 Jun 1862
Married to **Evans, Rebecca** on 18 Nov 1848 at Amroth, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Williams Thomas 1741 Apr 18 Vicar Amroth Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Phillips Peregrine

Acc/to J T Rees " History of Protestant Nonconformity in Wales" (1861) the Oxford-educated Phillips, the son of a vicar of Amroth, was appointed to the Llangwm living after briefly serving as his uncles curate at Kidwelly. Pluralism was very common, and with the backing of such gentlemen as Sir Hugh Owen, Sir Roger Lort and Sir John Meyrick, he was soon preferred first to Monkton and then to Pembroke St Mary's. When he preached before Oliver Cromwell and his troops during the siege of Pembroke (1648) he so impressed the future Protector that he was invited aboard the men-of-war about to undertake the Irish campaign. During the Protectorate, Phillips became widely known as a committed advocate of the governments religious policy. A very accomplished orator, hailed by many as the best in the county , he preached in almost every church English and Welsh, and before the Justices of the Assizes at Cardigan, Haverfordwest and Carmarthen. He must have relinquished his Pembroke incumbency when the parishes of Llanwn, Freystrop and Rosemarket were united (July 1656). On one occasion, the intrepid rector had an experience which convinced many of his admirers that Providence had a special affection for him. When riding homeward late at night, both he and his horse plunged into a deep coal-pit at Freysrop and were firmly wedged in the narrow mouth a few feet from the surface. He was rescued by the proprietor Captain Longmans, who had been appraised of his perilous predicament by an un-named deaf woman and her alert grandson.. Peregrine Phillips continued to be very active as an open-air preacher and public evangelist until soon after the restoration he fell foul of the Act of Uniformity (1662) which banned all acts of worship not conducted in accordance with the Book of Common Prayer. Ejected from the Established Church, this amiable but unrepentant non-conformist withdrew to Dredgeman Hill Farm which he held from Sir Herbert Perrot, of Haroldston, and which he converted into an Independent house church (1665). Thereafter he became the accredited pastor of the Green Meeting, a non-conformist group of 50/60 which assembled in a little room on St Thomas's Green and which was to develop into Albany Congregation (now United Reformed) Church Haverfordwest. Upon his death at 68 years of age in September 1692, this unforgettable former rector of Llangwm was buried near the pulpit at Haroldston church.

Begelly

Village, incorporating Zion Chapel , St Mary's and evidence for the past coal industry recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance.

Acc/to South Pembrokeshire Place Names -- P. Valentine Harris.

The old spelling is Bugeli, which may be a tribal name from the personal name Bugail (Welsh, Bugail, a shepherd) the Taxatio of 1291, however has Urgeby or Beg geby cum capel which suggests a Norse name Urb or Wr̥b.

Begelly Manor 12c

Odo de Barry was the grantee of the immense manor of Manorbier in Pembrokeshire, which included the manors of Jameston and Manorbier Newton, as well as the manors of Begelly and Penally. His son William Fitz Odo de Barry is the common ancestor of the Barry family in Ireland. He rebuilt Manorbier Castle in stone and the family retained the lordship until the 15th century.

Simond Avice 1358 married **Owen ap Owen** whom she survived and she died on the 15th August 1358 seised of the lordships of Manorbier Jameston and Newton were members of Manorbier and Penally of the value of £30 held of the Earldom, and of Begelly of the value of £10 held of the barony of Carew. The heir of **Avice ap Owen** in 1358 was **David de Barri**. *Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen*

Acc/to The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles.

The tall church tower commands a wide view over the surrounding countryside and was used as a watchtower even during WWII. A Norman castle mound was destroyed in 1941 so as to extend the churchyard.

Augustus John spent some of his boyhood in the Big House and looked with envy upon the free living Gypsies of Kingsmoor Common below.

The local collieries produced 50,000 tonnes of anthracite during the last century.

1601 Owen Industry:

George Barlow had a busy iron forge at Blackpool East Cleddau.

Coal Mining: Begelly and area Collieries

Begelly 1792 Stonepit Collery 170 ft deep owned by Lord Milford

Begelly 1793 Mountain Pit 108ft

Begelly 1803 Wooden colliery

Begelly 1784 Thomas Chapel sunk -- Anthracite—linked via to new tramway to Saundersfoot 1830's According to Royal Commission report 1842 employed & boys under age of 16 of which the youngest was 7 years old and 3 girls of which the youngest was 11years old. – roadways “never less than 3ft high” --The windlass woman was 18 years old—Owned by Thomas Stokes Co and in 1851 by the Pembrokeshire Iron and Coal Co .—closed by 1880

1841 REPORT by ROBERT HUGH FRANKS, ESQ., on the Employment of Children and Young Persons in the Collieries, Iron-Works, &c, South Wales

THOMAS CHAPEL COLLIERY. Begelly St. Issell's parish, county of Pembroke.
Messrs. Thomas Stokes and Co., proprietors.

Persons employed:-

	Males		Female
Adults	58	Adults	20
Under 18		Under 18	9
Under 13		Under 13	1

Steam power, 46 horse, employing for winding an raising water.

Mr. Thomas Stokes, Esq., proprietor.

He replied to the printed queries and states:-

"That the air in the Thomas Chapel Mines is conveyed through roads driven through the coal for the purpose and thence to the upcast shaft, The mine is entered only by shaft. The winding chains and the gear are examined at stated periods and only four persons are allowed to descend at a time.

The coal is of the anthracite kind and varies from 18 to 20 inches in thickness, The main roads are never less three feet in height. The top stone is cut away to give the workers room to dig the coal. The workings below ground vary in extent but the depth does not exceed 38 fathoms. There are no noxious gasses in the Thomas Chapel mines. There has been only one fatal accident within the last two years which caused the deaths of three persons which was occasioned by the chains of the winding engine breaking while three persons were descending which caused them to be precipitated and killed on the spot. New chains of greater strength have now been provided. No protection was found necessary over the corves while descending or ascending the shaft. The coals are always drawn by children from the workings but none use the girdle and chain or chain but draw the skips along the level roads by means of a goff, the handle of which is made of wood. There are 14 boys from 10 to 18 years of age thus employed and no girls. There are also 23 boys from 7 to 18 years of age and 8 girls from 11 to 15 years of age employed in pushing wagons along the main roads on rails. The distance of the skips and wagons are hauled is about 1005 fathoms, In many parts of the works there are two children employed to each skip or wagon and the distance varies according to the circumstances. .

All the coals are drawn to the surface by machinery. The trammers commence work at 14 years of age and skip hauliers at 7 years old but the work does not require very young children. I know of no machinery that could be substituted in the room for the children. I think the age at which children should be employed ought to be limited to 10 years of age for at present the parents get their children employed as early as possible for the sake of the earnings and the consequence is that they become stunted in their growth. The number of working hours is eight and there is no relay of hands required. The children generally work two or three hours longer than the adults. It is of rare occurrence to work at night. There is no time allowed for meals but as the men work on piece, they stop when they think proper. Corporal punishment is not allowed and we forbid punishment in any way. There is no school attached to this colliery, nor society nor medical fund. Many of the men subscribe to benefit clubs."

. **James Davies**, 8 years old, trammer.

I have been below one years and work eight hours daily and earn 2s. a week which father takes. I work with him. I have never got hurt and assist to push trams with my brother who is 11 and has been down two years. The tram holds 7 cwt. We work longer than father. I never was at a day school but have been to Sunday School and can read in a little book.

. **David Thomas**, 7 years old, trammer.

I have been here four months and work the same as James Davies and at the same sort of work. I do more and earn 2s. 6d. a week. I have never been hurt nor at a school and I do not go to Chapel. I do not know a letter.

. **William Prout**. 12 years old, skip haulier.

I began work at eight years old at skip hauling. I work eight hours and longer daily. I was born in Amroth parish. I never have been to Church or Chapel and cannot read at all. I earn 3s. 6d. And work with my father but paid by the masters. I give the money to father. I have never got hurt.

. **Stephen Gwyther**, 11 years old, windlass hitcher.

I have been two years and a half at hitching on the carts to the windlass chain for the women to draw up the incline. I work ten or twelve hours a day and can earn 3s. 6d. a week. I work on my own account but give the money to my parents. I was at day school before work and can read a little but was never at writing. I do not attend Church or Chapel.

. **George Lewis** 16 years old, tram filler and trammer.

Wrought near here two years and was at coal work before. I work on my father's account and earn 6s. a week. Some men can earn 10s. others 8s. a week. I was at a day school once and was taught to read. I attend Chapel regularly and can read an easy book.

Thomas Phillips, 15 years old, skip haulier.

I began work three years since. I haul skips and earn 5s. a week. I have never been injured. I was at school and taught reading and writing. I attend Church regularly but I do not go to Sabbath or night school now.

. **Isaac Day**, 16 years old, tram hitcher.

I have been below ground for five years. I work as Stephen Gwyther but can do more. I earn 8s, and work for father. I read a little which was taught at Sunday School.

. **Eliza Prout**, 15 years old, trammer.

I began work when I was 11 years old. I work as the others and the usual hours. The more we draw the more we earn. I get 4s. a week. I go regularly to Chapel but cannot read nor write. My sister is 18 years old and she winds the windlass below. She can earn 4s. also. We take the money home. Sister reads a little.

. **Hester Callan**, 18 years old, windlass woman.

I have been employed three years below at winding the windlass. The work requires good strength. I work eight and ten hours daily and earn 4s. I receive money always from the master. Father works below also. I have never got injured and have learned to read at Sunday School but not to wrote. I always go to Church.

. **Mary Day**, 11 years old, trammer.

I have been nearly two years at tramming and work eight hours and ten hours. I was born in this parish. I have never got hurt. The coal trams weigh 7 cwt. I can earn 3s. a week for my parents. I always attend Sunday School and have learned a little reading there.

Sarah Davies, 15 years old, trammer.

I began work when I was 11 years old and was taken down by father who works at the heads now. I

work with other girls and earn 3s. a week. I have never been hurt. I attend Chapel and Sunday School and have taught to read in the Testament.

Accidents Thomas Chapel Pit

Begelly 1838	Thomas Chapel pit	16 th June inrush of water 6 men died
Begelly 1847	Thomas Chapel	
Begelly 1848	Thomas Chapel	Explosion
Begelly 1854	Thomas Chapel	flooding from old pits
Begelly 1855	Thomas Chapel	

Begelly –Broadmoor

date sunk unknown but no records before early 1800's -- pit was about 200 ft deep According to the Royal commission report 1842 at that date it employed 56 men and 47 women. The youngest boy recorded had started work there at 7 years old. The windlass woman was 16 years old. There were six employed including one girl of 16 years or under.

BROAD-MOOR COLLIERY, parish of Begelly, county of Pembroke.
Messrs. Wilsons and Smith, proprietors.

Numbers employed:-

	Males		Females
Adults	39	Adults	44
Under 18 years	10	Under 18 years	3
Under 13 years	6	Under 13 years	none.

Steam power 75 horses, water and winding engines, mines entered by shaft, 34 fathoms.

Lewis Wilson, Esq., proprietor.

Children and young persons are employed in put mines at hauling and winding up coal. It does not necessarily require young children but they seek employment and are put in couples to do what usually one older would be required to do. They work eight hours and haul in proportion to their ages and wages. The youngest occasionally work at night when the coal is required and then only on short shifts. The ages children begin to work are from seven years old but there is no fixed age. I think a limitation of age would be a barrier to their being brought up to working habits as I am not acquainted with any machinery that would render the employment of youth unnecessary. Females are employed here only at the windlass below ground and in screening and wheeling above. The weight of the coal in each tram drawn up by the windlass in the mainway is 4 cwt. and the skip drawn by children holds about one and half cwt. We have had only one fatal accidents in the last two years. Firedamp exists which we get rid of by careful ventilation and by fan blowing occasionally. The veins we are working are five to seven feet in thickness and the smallest height of our mainways is five feet. Every precaution is used to keep the gear and machinery in order and the people are repeatedly cautioned about descending too many at a time. Our mainways varying distance from the workings, from 8 to 20 fathoms. The colliers in this part work short hours and are paid by the principals in cash and the workmen and children are not subject to contractors in any way. The depth of our workings daily alter as the dip is very sharp, almost upright, at an angle

beyond 450. None carry coal on their backs, all are drawn up by windlass.

Mr. David Morgan, manager of the Board-Moor Colliery.

He stated that:-

“Boys commence working as early as seven years of age and females about 12. The latter are first employed above for a few years in separating coal from culm and when arrived at full strength they went to the windlass. The women here wind from the deep, and some of the veins are nearly upright, nearly 500 . Strong women will haul up by windlass 400 loads in a day’s work and their week’s wages rarely exceed 3s. 6d. to 4s. It is true they do not work the long hours which the women do in Carmarthenshire but they are more patient and enduring. Many married women work below and they do not object to the labour. There is much fire in the mines of Broad Moor. One died a short time since from explosion. We have no medical man attached, nor do the men subscribe to any medical fund. Many of them belong to a society held in the neighbouring village. Collier here are disabled from 50 to 55 years of age. They are satisfied with little earnings as they work short hours. Nearly one third of the keep cows and do a little gardening. None speak Welsh. The women and girls about here will not haul the skips, neither will the boys or men work at the windlasses. The lads earn 3s. 6d. to 4s. a week. girls who pick culm, 2s. a week, windlass women, 3s. weekly and them men are satisfied if they earn 18d. to 20d. per day. If business be brisk we work night as well as day on eight hour shifts.”

Hannah Bowen, 16 years old, windlass woman.

I have been down about two years and earn 3s. a week. It is good, hard work and I work from seven in the morning till three and four in the afternoon at hauling the windlass. I can draw up 400 loads of 1 ½ to 4 cwt. each. I have never been off work. I always have my breakfast before coming to work and get eat nearly every day. Father was a collier but he is now off with bad breath. He has been disabled for two years and is not very old. He does not know his age. He grazes the cow on the road side and that keeps us, with my work. We pay 40s. a year for the cottage. I can knit and sew but I do not read and have never been to any school but a Sunday School I did not make my dress. The tailor charged me 2s. 6d. for the work ad I paid 4s. for the cloth. Whenever we work longer hours we take bread and butter with us.

[Clean intelligent girl.]

Benjamin Thomas, about eight years old, haulier of skips.

I began working twelve months ago and help my brother to haul skips in the seven feet vein. I have never got hurt. I work seven and eight hours. I get bacon meat on Sundays but not much meat during week days. I sometimes get oatmeal broth before going to work. The work is very hard and it is all day long running. I run with my brother, 22 score. father is dead and mother winds below with my sister. They earn 3s. a week each. I have three brothers who work below and they earn 1s. 6d, 3s. 6d., and 4s. weekly, all at skip hauling. “I cannot read but mother and brother George who is 14 years old, do. I wash my feet and face when my work is done and play about. The boys do not wear shoes in our pit.”

[Very pitiful looking little fellow.]

Thomas Howard, aged 16, skip haulier.

I have been four years working below and so do every day for nine hours. The work is very fatiguing indeed. It is only once I got hurt since employed. A skip crushed my knee and kept me idle for some short time. We have much fire in the mine. I have never been burned myself but a great many of the boys and people have been. Three months ago many got burned by the explosion which took place from the breaking into an old working, not fatal to any. The only holidays we have about there are Christmas, New Year’s Day and many take half a day when Narbeth fair is on. The boys and women sometimes work at night.

[Reads and writes pretty well and possessed a good knowledge of Scripture.]

Zacharias Harris, 13 years old, skip haulier.

I have been two years at work and earn 4s. a week and am employed 8, 9, and 10 hours daily. I take bread and cheese down. I live a quarter of a mile from the works. I have never heard of any Commandments but attend Sunday School. The minister told me God made me. Mother and father work below.

[Cannot read. Very ignorant.]

William Thomas, 11 years old, skip haulier.

I began work 12 months ago and earn 4d. a day. I cannot say how many fourpences there are in a shilling. I have two brothers and one sister and none of us read yet.

Elizabeth Lawrence, 15 years old, wheeler.

I have been 12 months wheeling coals and I work seven and eight years daily. I earn 6d. a day. It is good hard work as the barrow holds a good weight of culm. I do not know how many loads I wheel. Father is a labourer and I think he earns 7s. a week. Mother is at home keeping house. He have no cow. I seldom go to Church and have done so twice or thrice this year. I have never heard of Jesus Christ nor of the Lord's Prayer.

[Very ignorant. The mother. who was present, appeared equally as stupid as he daughter, for she could not assist in any reply to my questions.]

James Bowen, Esq., surgeon, Narbeth, county of Pembroke.

The population of Begelly and East Williamson is about 1163, forming strictly speaking, a mining population, the health and habits of whom I am well acquainted with. The diseases prevalent amongst colliers, as a class, are those of the lungs and air pipes and bronchitis I consider inseparable from anthracite coal working of which coal Pembrokeshire forms the principle bed. The average life of a collier is about 40 and they rarely attain the age of 45 years of age and in the entire population there are not six colliers of 60 years of age. The practice of taking children down the mines at the present early age had a manifest tendency to shorten the average duration of human life and it is, in my opinion, highly desirable that children should not be taken into the mines under the age of 12.

The collier population of this district, more particularly the males, are dirty and drunken in their habits. The cottages they inhabit are low and ill ventilated. The drainage is bad and their practice of living and sleeping in large numbers in the same apartment, tends much to the spread of disease.

Rev. Richard Buckley, rector of Begelly parish, county of Pembroke.

In my district there is not one Sunday School belonging to the Established Church, the attendance at which is very unequal and uncertain.

There is one day school which is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

No school exists here in which children employed in labour are taught needle or other domestic work. If such schools did exist it would be difficult to persuade the colliers to send their children to them. The branches of education taught in the days school are reading, writing and arithmetic. In the Sunday School the instruction is exclusively scriptural. The same teacher superintends both schools and is fully qualified to instruct in the branches of education previously stated. He has not been trained to teach. The removal of the children and young persons from school at such early ages as 10 years, which is common hereabouts, to the mines, operates very injuriously as the foul air seriously affects their lungs and shortens the term of life. In a population of upwards of 1000 there are not six colliers 60 years of age. Children, when once they go to work, leave school altogether. Out of 60 boys in the parish school there are certainly not more than 10 that may have reached their twelfth years. We have none partly engaged in labour who go to the day school. A few of the day scholars who have gone to work attend the Sunday School and generally maintain their places in the head class.

Mining Complaint 1629

1629 In that year a plea was entered in the Court of Chancery by Walter Delahay of Bayard's Pool co, Pembroke and William Barlow, against James Davies of Begelly, clerk, and others, his agents, alleging that the complainants, being lessees of 200 acres "situated lying and being in the parish of Begeley in the county of Pembroke, in a place there called Willam Stone Ellinor, and of and in one other ... with the appurtenances commonly called and by the name of Tongyland lying and being within the parish of Begeley aforesaid, there is a highway from the parish of Jeffreston to Begely aforesaid" had been damnified by the said James Davies, who hath a coal pit on lands which adjoined those of the complainants, and who, with the other defendants "have lately, viz., in or about the month of June 1629, and divers times sithence, sunk and digged several pits in and upon the said lands of the said James Davies very near and close adjoining to your said orators lands aforesaid" and have "very subtilly and cunningly by plot and practice contrived to undermine and to dig underground out of and from the said lands of the said James Davies into your orators land so that your orators coal pits and coal were by the aforesaid mining and digging filled with water and utterly drowned and overflowed with water running from the said James Davies's coal pits, to the great danger of the lives of your orators workmen there then working, whereby they were like to be drowned, and whereby your orators' tools wherewith your orators' said workmen then and there wrought were all lost, in so much as your said orator was driven to his much cost and charges to have twenty workmen and more to draw up the said water from your orators said coal pits, wherein nevertheless they your said orators prevailed not, by means of which said unjust practises combinations and underminning your orators utterly losing all their said coal and coal pits, whereas your orators before their said pits were drowned, digged and raised up the quantity or number of 100 barrels of coal daily out of your orators said pits. By reason whereof your said orators are damnified to the value of £100 and upwards".

The issue of the suit has not been followed up.

The above documents make it clear that East Williamston did not exist as a separate parish but was part of the parish of Begelly

(James Davies was Rector of the Parish from 1610 to 1650,
William Barlow would be one of the Slebech family and witness to several agreements in the Slebech records. He is given as of Criswell (Cresselly) and Martletye)

Mining Accidents

Begelly 1839	Broadmoor	explosion of fire damp
Begelly 1844	Broadmoor	chain broke on tub- 7 killed
Begelly 1846	Broadmoor	Fire damp explosion
Begelly 1853	Broadmoor	

Begelly 1862 Shipping

RCAHMW Survey Reports

Colliery tips occurring over an area, c.600m E-W by 200, SW of Begelly; depicted by OS County series (Pembroke. XXXV.10 1889), with disused shafts at given NGR; at SN11410689; at SN11380707; at SN10860709, whence a probable tramway ran ENE to join the Saundersfoot Railway : with a disused engine house shown
Further, similar features occur to the N
RCAHMW AP945035/67-8; 945039/50

A linear earthwork, representing a disused colliery tramroad, runs for some 635m west-south-west from a junction with the Saundersfoot Railway to SN 10880 07066 at the western edge of a large area of coal workings. The line of the tramroad and the coal workings are shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey 25in mapping of 1889.

From the junction with the Saundersfoot Railway, a further, similar linear earthwork is visible on aerial photographs, diverging from the railway to the east for about 200m to SN 1175 0710, bifurcating as it does so, possibly representing railway sidings.

1847 Education – and Coal mining The State of Education in Wales

Parish of Begelly – The Rev R Buckby, the Rector gave a deplorable account of this parish, which, with the hamlet of Williamston, and parts of the adjoining parishes contains a mining population. Out of 70 marriages, in six only had the brides not visibly been “enceintes”. Seduction (which in these cases is a term much more condemnatory of the one sex than the other deserves) is generally followed by marriage if the woman conceives; not otherwise.

The people are extremely cunning, but grossly ignorant, and with no real sense of their own interest. Families are often crowded together at night promiscuously, of all ages and sexes.

Underletting prevails to an extent which is highly injurious; the rent to the head-landlord is mostly paid by this system. The average of life is very short –not above 33 years, as appears from the register. This may be accounted for by the personal dirtiness of the miners, who never wash their bodies. Weddings are times of great rioting and debauchery. The intended bride and bridegroom live together for a considerable time previous to the marriage. They brew as much ale as they can, then sell it without a licence, to their friends who are expected to give more than the market price. This is one way in which they raise money to begin the world with. There is also a similar custom called “cuk-makking” ie, cake making. The bride and her friends make cakes which are sold on the night of the marriage in the same way as the ale. All these customs are merely varieties of “biddings”.

The whole system works unmixed mischief. The population is mostly indigenous, not imported. The miners generally possess a small tenement on a holding for lives, which has in former times been granted them for electioneering purposes by the landowners; and this prevents their fluctuating much. They are utterly careless about sending their children to school, and about most other things.

In the Hamlet of Williamston, on the confines of St Issells there are (so the Rev Mr Ashford, the Calvinistic Methodist minister informed me) 80 or 100 children of an age to go to school who are not within two miles of any day school. There has been an attempt to establish a British school, and £70 promised in five years; but the intended master had disappointed them. 1d per week this year had been more than the poor could pay, where the family is large. The children generally go to a Sundays chool except some of the most ragged. Several of the collieries are under a religious influence –i.e. the agents are members of some religious denomination, and proselytize accordingly. Mr Asford had been nine years in Radnorshire and one and a half at Laugharne. He did not consider the people in Williamston to be any worse than in Radnorshire and Laugharne, except in the drunken celebration of weddings. There is neither Church nor Dissenting Sunday school in the hamlet. Between Begelly and Tenby in one direction , between St Issell’s and Redberth in another , are distances of five miles with no schools in them worth naming. A common pitman’s wages are about 8s or 9s per week. The only resident landowner is Captain Child, who requested me to insert the following memorandum in my Report:-

There is an endowment at St Issell's of £15 per annum. If this sum could be consolidated with an equal amount of subscriptions which I, and probably Sir R Phillips, would give from Begelly parish, and available fund might be created for the education of the poor in the neighbourhood. In order to the effectual application of this sum I am of opinion that a central site for a school building should be selected which would be available for the two parishes which belong to the same proprietors. Such a site might be found on the moor near the intersection of the Tenby and Narberth and Carmarthen and Pembroke roads. I would grant this for the purpose, and also provide stone for the building. This site would be most convenient in respect of access from all points of the two Parishes. The other proprietors in the two parishes would (I am of opinion) contribute to such a scheme. Saundersfoot, a populous and rising port, at which the chief part of the population in St Issell's lies, would be not more than two miles from the contemplated site: nor would any part of Begelly parish. Which is not already provided with a school be at a greater distance. ***This is a mineral and coal district***; and it now in contemplation to build four new furnaces for the smelting of iron. This will greatly increase the demand for all, and therefore juvenile, labour. It becomes then the more important to provide such means of education as shall convey the greatest possible amount of instruction in the short time that is likely to be allowed for schooling; for it is scarcely to be calculated that from the increased demand for labour the children will be continued at school beyond 10 years of age. It is requisite to have a superior man to convey anything like the proper amount of information before this time. In order to obtain a superior man a good salary must be provided: for this purpose consolidation is absolutely necessary

January 1st 1847 signed John Child

Village school -- I visited this school on the 31st of December. The room is built in the churchyard, and the Rector considers the school to be strictly his own. He repeatedly told me that he had no masters over him,. The present schoolmaster has held his position only 18 months, and there was no regular book of admissions. I filled up the column of attendance from those present. I heard eighteen read the 3rd chapter of Joshua; all of them read fairly. The boy who had to name the Canaanish nations pronounced their names correctly. The master did not offer to question them. It was their custom in the day-school to read the Bible only as an exercise in reading and spelling. He does not even explain the words which occur. At My request he asked a few questions on the verses read by putting the verbatim into an interrogative form

One girl's writing was fair: the rest, so far as I saw was very indifferent.

Carn School -- I visited this school on the 1st January 1847. It is situated in Begelly parish, but was established to accommodate the children of Newton, Yerboston and Reynoldston parishes. The building was erected by a grant from the Government of £30 about 6 years ago. The site was granted by J H Philipps Esq of Williamston to Mr Benjamin Morris of Narberth, as trustee, upon lease for 99 years, at 6d per annum rent. Mr Morris informed me that he had offered to transfer this lease to a Baptist congregation, for the same term and on the same trusts as he himself holds it. At the time of my visit the school had been closed for two years. The last person who had tried to keep it was the turnpike man at Catershook gate, about 2 miles off. It had been open under the present master only since the 19th of October 1846; since that date he had received 26s from school pence, his only source of income. He had previously been keeping school at Woodgate and Yerboston, places in the vicinity. The poor could not afford to pay for their children. There were the master told me 60 children within reach of the school who were prevented by the poverty of their parents from attending. The lowest payment was 2d per week, for which reading only was taught; an additional penny was demanded for writing and arithmetic, respectively. The poor were anxious to educate their children, and were continually importuning the master to know what could be done to get a charity school. A meeting had been held about a month before my visit to raise subscriptions. The sum of £47 3s 6d had been promised to be paid within 5 years, but the whole scheme had come to nothing. The subscribers had split on the question whether the whole school should be made gratuitous, or whether any of the scholars should be called upon for payment. Few

of these children were at that time going to a Sunday school. The nearest at Molleston was closed during the winter months.

I found only seven children present in the school. Of these seven, three were said to be reading the Bible and two the Testament. The master set them to reading the 5th chapter of st Matthews; none of them could read well, though doubtless this particular chapter had often been read over by all of them.

The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Slater

The 14C north chapel has two arches to the chancel and one to the nave. The nave, chancel and small south transept with a squint are all probably 13C. The lofty vaulted west tower is probably 16C but the battlements are later.

1847 Begelly St. Mary-(Glynne Welsh Churches .)

Has much of the general character of the district.

The plan is a west tower, nave, and chancel, with a north aisle ranging along the eastern portion only, and a small transeptal chapel and porch on the south. The tower is tall and rude, tapering, with a clumsy battlement, and no string-course. At the north-east angle is a stair-turret. The belfry-windows, of two lights, are varying, pointed, and square-headed. On the west side is a doorway with plain arch, and label over it. The lower part of the tower is rudely vaulted in stone, as at Lamphey, opening to the nave by a clumsily formed arch. The base, as in the neighbouring Welsh towers, bulges out. The chancel-arch is pointed, with mouldings. In the north-east angle is the rood-door, and the steps remain. The portion of the north aisle which is west of the chancel-arch has a large piece of solid wall to the nave, with one very plain, misshapen, pointed arch. From the chancel this aisle is divided by two low, plain pointed arches, with a central, circular pillar of slender form. The transept opens also by a low, plain arch of similar form. The chancel is lower than the nave. On the south is a large lancet window. The east window is Middle Pointed, of two lights. In the north chapel the east window is square-headed. On the south side of the nave is a trefoiled lancet. The other windows are modern, with sashes. The font has a square bowl upon a cylindrical stem. The date of this church is doubtful, but probably the main part is First Pointed.

The Parish Church (Dedication Unknown) RCAM 1921

This church was visited by Sir Stephen Glynne in 1847, his description of it being printed in Arch Camb 1886 p69. The edifice was thoroughly renovated in 1886, when several of its ancient features were swept away.

The present church comprises nave 37 ½ feet by 14 ½ feet, chancel 20feet by 14 ½ feet, north aisle to chancel and part of the nave 36 ½ ft by 14 ft, south transeptal chapel 9feet by 8½ feet, south porch, now converted into a vestry, and west tower.

In the south wall of the chancel is a plain piscine with aumbry above. The chancel arch is pointed, and on its western side are two corbels which supported the rood loft. The north aisle is separated from the chancel by two pointed arches. The north doorway, a plain pointed arch leads by descent of two steps to the interior; a stoup occupies the eastern side with a recess 9in by 8in by 11in immediately above it. The south doorway, which now gives access to a vestry, is similar. All the windows are modern. The font basin is square; it has been redressed, as is also its circular shaft. It may possibly be the original.

The tower 20 ½ feet by 18 ¾ ft exterior is of three storeys; the lowest is plain vaulted, and opens into the nave by a rude pointed arch and flight of three steps. The belfry lights are double lancets on three sides, with a square headed light to the north. At the northeast angle is a turret carrying 105 steps to the battlements which rest upon a somewhat shallow table; the stairway is lighted by narrow loops. At 4 ½ feet from the ground level is a plain stringcourse, above which the tower tapers slightly for its entire height.

Built into the left side of the low modern wall which borders the path from the gate to the north door are four moss-covered fragments of stonework, varying in length from 10 to 17 inches and having a depth of 7 ½ inches. They bear a pattern of a six rayed wheel within a circle; they appear to date from the 15 th century. Visited 22 April 1921.

Attached to Begally was the chapelry of East Williamson , which although now a distinct parish, is still held with it; and George Owen (d 1613) speaks of yet another chapel, that of St Thomas.

Non Conformist

Zion Methodist Chapel was built in 1828, a gallery installed in 1851 and rebuilt in 1866. The present chapel, dated 1866, is built in the Simple Round-Headed style, with a long-wall entry plan. The interior contains pews raked down to a gable-end pulpit. The school was built in 1845 and named after the teacher, Phillip Gunters's School. Zion is now Grade 2 Listed a fine early grouping of chapel, school and house.

Reynalton Chapel was built in 1867 and rebuilt in 1906. The later chapel, dated 1906, is built in the later Vernacular style with stone walls, a slate roof and a gable entry plan. In 1993 it was still in use as a chapel.

Kingsmoor Methodist Chapel was built in 1837 and restored during the 1880's. The present chapel, dated c.1885 is built in the Simple Gothic style of the gable entry type. The situation is very pleasing.

1921 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Chronicle Park Tumulus and Cromlech

“Near the parsonage house are the remains of a cromlech which has been thrown down: and in its vicinity is a tumulus” (Lewis Top. Dict. Wales. 1833).

The remains thus indicated are situated in the field next west to Chronicle Park House , about 500 yards west of the parish church. Lying around are several large boulders from 6 to 7 feet in length, as also a still larger but partially buried stone which is most probably the capstone. Close by is a low mound which may have been formed by the displacement of the original tumulus; a hedge runs across the mound. The site appears to have no distinctive name, and that of “Chronicle” House may possibly stand for an earlier “Cromlech” House – Visited 23 April 1921

Mound Castle and Bailey

“Close to the churchyard is a round camp, 60 paces in diameter [at the level], a bank 5feet high with a ditch round” (Pem Arch Survey 1885). A recent clearing of the ground has revealed the real nature of this work, namely as the remains of a mound castle and its bailey. The view obtained of the site from the summit of the neighbouring church tower will leave no doubt upon the point. The mound has been reduced to a present height of from 5to 8 feet above the surrounding level; the ditch is still clearly defined on the eastern and south eastern sides, though it has been much reduced and occasionally completely obliterated, doubtless when the upper part of the mound was removed. The bounds of the bailey can be faintly traced on the northwest. ---Visited 22 April 1921

Names associated with the Parish

Davies Rev. James	1610	Begelly	WWHR Vol1 P 307	father of Thomas Davies	rector
Gumfreston					
Morse John	1543	Begelye	PRO223/423	Churchwarden	
Rowse Phillip	1543	Begwlye	PRO 223/423	Churchwarden	
Begelly					

Burkeley Philipps Esquire

The third son of the "Good Sir John" 4th Baronet and the younger brother of Sir Erasmus 5th Baronet and Sir John 6th Baronet.

He married Philippa Adams of Holyland Pembroke. Although in the family traditions he was of minor importance, being a younger son, the whole future of the Picton Estate stems from him. He had no children from his marriage but after the death of his wife he was reputed to have adopted an illegitimate daughter by a woman named Maria Philippa Artemisia and gave the young girl the surname "Philipps". Her real name was Mary Philippa Artemisia. Bulkeley Philipps died in 1776 and after his death she married James Child of Begelly and she herself had a daughter whom she named Maria Artemisia. She died in 1786. Her daughter Maria Artemisia, married the son of the Vicar of Roch and Nolton, the Rev. John Grant, who succeeded his father in these livings. The father, the old Vicar, had been mad for some years.

This John Gant was said to have been the man who invented what was called the yard wheel for measuring distances and he was looked at askance in the Haverfordwest of that time running behind his peculiar wheel.

Their son was named Richard Bulkeley Philipps Grant. This boy's father, the Rev. John Grant, in addition to inventing the measuring wheel gained a great deal of notoriety because of his condemning those of his parishioners from Roch and Nolton who, whilst looting a wrecked ship containing a cargo of Gunpowder on Druidston Sands caused it to blow up, killing many and blinding others. He was said to have declared openly that it was an act of God punishing them for their wickedness. Maria Artemisia, upon the death of her first husband, the Rev. John Grant married as her second the Rev. Alexander Gwyther, the Vicar of Yardley in Worcestershire. By him she had a second son who later became the Rev. James Henry Alexander Gwyther, Vicar of St Mary's Church Haverfordwest.

Richard Burkley Philipps Grant and his half brother, the Rev. James Henry Alexander Gwther, in turn, inherited the vast Picton castle estates, both changing their surnames to "Philipps", thus causing those of closer relationship to become disinherited.

1834 A topographical Dictionary of Wales - S Lewis..

BEGELLY, a parish in the hundred of NARBERTH, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5s miles (S by E.) from Narberth, on the road to Tenby, containing, with the chapelry of Williamston, which supports its own poor, 996 inhabitants. The substratum of the soil in this parish is coal, of excellent quality, and in great request for the drying of malt and hops by the proprietors of breweries and distilleries: it is chiefly procured by a company under Sir R. B. P. Philipps, Bart., and J. M. Childe, Esq., who are the chief proprietors of the soil, and receive one-sixth part, as their share of the produce: there are also some smaller proprietors, who exact one-fifth, and even one-fourth, part from those who work only on a limited scale. A railway has been commenced from the mines, leading over Kings Moor to Saundersfoot, in the parish of St. Issels, which is now in progress, and which, when completed, will greatly contribute to promote the interests of the surrounding neighbourhood. Iron-ore is also found, both above and below the strata of coal, and, during the existence of the Pembrey Iron Company, was procured in great quantities and with considerable benefit to the proprietors; but, since the stoppage of those works, the search for it has been discontinued. The shale which is found with the coal exhibits many interesting specimens of the fern and reed plants, and pyrites of iron have also been discovered.

The living is a discharged rectory, in the arch deaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £12. 19. 2., and in the patronage of Sir R. B. P. Philipps, Bart. The church is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty tower, and is pleasantly situated near Begelly Hall, by the trees surrounding which it is partly concealed.

The chapel of Williamston is a rude structure without a tower, standing in the hamlet of that name. The parsonage-house is situated on part of a stratum of coal, which has been wrought all round it, and, if the excavation had been continued, it would have endangered the stability of the building. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. Near the parsonage house are the remains of a cromlech, which has been thrown down; and in its vicinity is a tumulus supposed to have been raised to the memory of some unknown chieftain. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £84 16s.

1825 Road to Ferry Terminal at Pembroke Dock

One reason for moving the Irish Ferry terminus to Hobbs Point was the poor state of the turnpike between Haverfordwest and Milford. This road, built by Greville in 1791, was so bad in 1817 that the Secretary of the Post Office, Sir Francis Keeling, sent for Henry Leach, Collector of Customs and Controller of the Post Office Packet at Milford, and told him that it would be impossible to maintain the mail for Ireland unless the road was improved. Leach in his report the following year attributed the lack of repairs to misappropriation of funds by the trustees of the turnpike.

1825 Telford surveyed this road and subsequently was asked to survey the route to Hobbs Point from St. Clear and Begelly. In order to help pay for the new road to Hobbs Point an additional 1/2d surcharge was authorised on letters

Begelly-(Pembrokeshire Parsons.)

This living is now a rectory with the chapelry of East Williamston annexed. No mention of the chapel of East Williamston occurs in the *Valor Eccl.*, but George Owen writing in 1594, states that it was then dependent on Begelly.

The same authority says that there was another chapel of ease under Begelly, called St. Thomas Chapel. *Owen's Pem.* The site of this chapel has now been lost. The Rev. Henry Phillips, Rector of Begelly who has recently made careful enquiry in the neighbourhood, says that he has failed to find any trace of a site bearing a name suggestive of a church or Chapel near the village called Thomas Chapel in the parish, but there is little doubt that the site must have been in or close to that village. Under the name of Urgelys Begelly Church with its chapel was assessed in 1291 at £12, the tenths payable to the King being 24s. -*Taxatio.*

Bygley Rectoria. *Ecclesia ibidem ex presentiaone predicti Johannis Wogan armigeri unde Johannes Tanke, clericius, est rector habens matlsionelll. Et valet fructus hujusmodi beneficii x vjs viijd. Inde sol in visita-cione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno. 13t Archid quolibet amo pro sinodalibus et plucuraz: iui us vjg iced. Et remanet clare £2 19s. 11d. Inde decima 25s. 11d. - (Valor Eccl.)*

Under the heading Livings Discharged Begeley, alias Bige11y R. Syn. and Prox. 6s. gd. John Wogan, Esq., 1535. Sir John Philips, Bart., 1700. Elizabeth Philips, widow, 1765;. Baron Milford, 1779. Clear yearly value, £47 King's Books, £12 19s. 2d. Under the heading of Not in Charge Williamston Chapel to Begeley, Lord Milford. - (*Bacon's Liber Regis.*)

On 28 Oct., 1881, a piece of ground, added to Begelly churchyard, was consecrated.

On 9 May, 1885, authority was granted for a removal of a cow house belonging to the rectory.

On 8 July, 1886, a facility was granted for the restoration of the parish church, a license having been issued on 11 June in the same year, for the celebration of divine service in the barn of the rectory during the restoration.

On 6 June, 1891, authority was granted for the removal of an old barn belonging to the rectory.

Described as *Ecclesia Sancts aria de Castro Wiz*, this church was granted by Wizo, lord of Wiston,

his son Walter, and Walter the son of the said Walter, to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.
(*Anselm's Confirm. Charter.*)

On the dissolution of the preceptory of Slebech, the advowson came into the hands of the Crown.

1534 *The reformation in Pembrokeshire down to 1553 by Prof. Glanmor Williams p.8) ...*

In the rural deanery of Pembroke there were 41 parishes all told. Within this deanery were some of the best benefices in the county Carew (43 pounds) Tenby (£26) and Narberth (£25). In all there were 12 parishes worth more 10 pounds a year. Of these only two had a resident parson in 1534, and they were two of the least valuable - Begelly (£12) and Bosheston (£11).

1929 The Welsh Church Year Book,

St Parish Church of Begelly with a Chapel of Ease (East Williamston) and Church in ruins, Caed-cenlas

Williamston East

Under the heading "Not in Charge": Williamston Chapel to Begeley. Lord Milford. - (*Bacon's Liber Regis.*)

Rectors

1534 John Tank

1557. Jan 4 Nicholas Nicolls, vice resigned

1599. Aug. 7. Phillip Simons.

1610. Oct 23 James Davies

1650 George Owen

John Davies

1685. Apr. 24. William James

1692. Sep. 13. William James

1700. Dec. 6. John Griffith

1721. Sept 4 Owen Philipps, M.A., vice John Griffith, deceased.

1767. Apr 23 Edward Philipps, B.A., vice Owen Philipps M.A., deceased.

1779. Dec. 2. William Philipps, M.A., 12 vice Edward Philipps, instituted to Lampeter Velfrey.

1793. May 13. John Williams.

1802. May 12. Thomas Seth Jones Thomas, vice John Williams, deceased.

1839. Nov. 4 Richard Buckby, B.A. vice Thomas Seth Jones Thomas, deceased

1884. Jun. 10. Frederick Ball, M.A.. 15 vice Richard Buckby, deceased, who died on 23 Feb., 1884.

1892. Sep. 23. George Harries, vice Frederick Ball, resigned.

1894. May 4. Frederick Ball, vice George Harris, resigned.

1902. Feb. 26 Henry Phillip, vice Frederick Ball, instituted to Wolfhamcote, Dioc. of Worcester.

Bigelly Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Phillip William	Bigelly H2
Child John of	Bigelly H4
Hebbert Margaret	Bigelly H
Prickett David	Bigelly H
Cole Richard	Bigelly H2
Hitchin Richard	Bigelly H2
Jones Thomas, clerk	Bigelly H3
Merriman Hugh	Bigelly H2
Lloyd Isaac, esq.	Bigelly H
Allen Richard	Bigelly H
Hibbert Thomas. .	Bigelly H.
Meredith Griffith	Bigelly H

Merchant Katherine.	Bigelly H.
Lowden John	Bigelly H
James John	Bigelly H
Mends Thomas	Bigelly H
Hall John	Bigelly H2
Philp William.	Bigelly H2
Robert Gilbert	Bigelly H
David William.	Bigelly H
Bowen Jane	Bigelly H
Mends Phillip	Bigelly H2
Lawrence Phillip	Bigelly H
Lawrence Richard	Bigelly H
Day John	Bigelly H
Davis Sara	Bigelly H4
Bowen Elizabeth	Bigelly H 2
Gitto David	Bigelly H2
William Mariam	Bigelly H
Rickett Edward	Bigelly H
Roblin Griffith	Bigelly H
Gitto William	Bigelly H
Row David	Bigelly H
Thomas Hugh	Bigelly H
Bartlett David	Bigelly H
Adams Thomas	Bigelly H3
Allen Richard	Bigelly H
David Morgan	Bigelly H 2
Hartts Thomas	Bigelly H
Gibbon Catherine	Bigelly H
Morce Walter	Bigelly H
Proute William	Bigelly H2
Morce Francis	Bigelly H
Denhall Clemond	Bigelly H
Rees Samuell	Bigelly H
Wilkin William	Bigelly H
Child John	Bigelly H
Roblin David	Bigelly H2
Gibbon John	Bigelly H
Gelly Henry	Bigelly H
Gibbon Richard	Bigelly H
Roch Katherine	Bigelly H
Roch David	Bigelly H
Sowden Thomas	Bigelly H
Burt Thomas	Bigelly H
Ormond John	Bigelly H
Wills Edward	Bigelly H3
Wills Thomas	Bigelly H
Ormond Henry	Bigelly H
Bowen Walter	Bigelly P
William Henry	Bigelly P
Lawrence Walter	Bigelly P
William David	Bigelly P
Hughes Henry	Bigelly P

Griffith Lewis	Bigelly P
Browne William	Bigelly P
Welch David	Bigelly P
Gittoe Nicholas	Bigelly P
Lawrence Richard	Bigelly P
Sherbrow Grace	Bigelly P
Brimin Rowland	Bigelly P
Morice David	Bigelly P
Canton John	Bigelly P
Canton James	Bigelly P
Heelin John	Bigelly P
Tasker Richard	Bigelly P
William James	Bigelly P
Hughes John	Bigelly P
Prickard David	Bigelly P
Rees Zacharias	Bigelly P
Morce Faithfull	Bigelly P

Some Begelly names NB look at number of deaths from mining accidents

Child John Esq of Begelly 1725 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Buckley R H 1872 Begelly Clerk *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire*

Ball Frederick M A 1884 Jun 10 Rector Begelly *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Beynon Sarah Ann 10 Feb 1820 born Begelly, Pembrokeshire Died 22 May 1893 Malad City, Oneida County, Idaho Married to **Adams, George Phillips** on 22 Nov 1845 at Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Brace Andrew 3 October 1776 Begelly, Yeoman Offence Pickpocketing money at the fair Tenby, Prosecutor **Thomas, Roger** Begelly, carter *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Brace Mary 7 March 1800 Begelly, Infant Offence Theft of coal from prosecutor's colliery. Prisoner aged 10. Begelly, Prosecutor **Milford Rt Hon. Richard**, Lord Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Buckby Richard 1839 Nov 4 B A died on 23 Feb 1884 Rector Begelly *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Buckby Richard 1857 Rev Begelly – Reported to the Educational Commissioners that " of 70 marriages only 6 of the brides were not visibly pregnant"

de Carew Beatrice the sister of **John**, had, married **de Barri Richard**, and brought him Begelly as her dowry. **John de Carew** died in 1324 and his son

de Carew Nicholas 1325 dying a few months afterwards was succeeded by his brother

Child John 1725 Esq of Begelly *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Childe J M Esq 1843 Coal Mines Begelly *A topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis*.

Corbet William 1326 the son of **Roger**, held of **Martin, William** lord of Kemes, one fee at Henrys Moat worth £4, and one at Diffraetha (Llanfyrnach) worth 60s." In 1327 **William Corbet** (then a Knight) was present at the court of Pembroke, and in 1334 he settled his lands in the counties of Pembroke, Haverford, and Carmarthen, which included, besides the fees mentioned above, the manors and advowsons of Lawrenny and Begelly in the barony of Carew, and a rental at Ramascastle in the barony of Walwyns Castle. **William Corbet** was succeeded by his son,

Davies James 1610 Rev Begelly WWHR Vol1 P 307 father of Thomas Davies rector Gumfreston

Davies James 1610 Oct 23 Rector Begelly *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Davies James Alias **James Davy** Tenby Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing money Begelly 19 November 1778 Prosecutor **Thomas Elizabeth** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies John 01-May 1805 Begelly Underhill pit Jeffreston inrush of water drowned *Inquest report*

Davies Thomas 24-Apr1788 St Issells suffocated in a coal pit at Begelly *Inquest report*

de Barri Odo was the first of the family to come to Pembrokeshire He was given the estate of Manorbier which included the manors of Jameston and Manorbier Newton as well as the manors of Begelly and Penally He had a son **William** who died in 1166 *Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen*

Edmund John 10 July 1758 Begelly Yeoman Offence Unlawful entry into prosecutor's Garden and beating down the hedge. St Issells No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Evans Sarah 6 December 1778 Begelly Spinster Offence Theft from the dwelling house of money. Begelly Prosecutor **Thomas, Nash** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Evans William 21-Oct1793 Jeffreston Aged 7 playing at mouth of Mountain pit in Begelly he fell into the pit *Inquest report*

Foley Thomas 17 October 1784 Begelly Labourer Offence Theft of a horse. Begelly Prosecutor **William Ormond** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffith John 1700 Dec 6 Rector Begelly *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Griffiths Mary 14 November 1774 **John Morris**, Begelly, Yeoman Charged with Murder of **Mary Griffiths** by striking her head with a hatchet. Deceased found dead in a coalpit. Begelly, Prosecutor **Griffiths, Jane** St Issells, widow

Morris, George Begelly Charged with Aiding and abetting the murder of **Mary Griffiths**.

Morris, William Begelly, Yeoman Charged with Aiding and abetting the murder of **Mary Griffiths**.

Morse, Thomas Begelly, Yeoman Charged with Aiding and abetting the murder of **Mary Griffiths**. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffiths Rees 14-Mar1801 Begelly Collier, he died from a fit of apoplexy returning from work on path at Begelly Moor between Thomas Chapel and his house at Begelly Backs *Inquest report*

Hall Priscilla 8 January 1805 Begelly Married Offence Theft of household goods, bedware Indicted with her Husband Begelly Prosecutor **Waters William** Verdict Guilty, to the value of 1/- partial verdict Punishment 6 months imprisonment and to be whipped *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-18*

Hall Richard 8 January 1805 Begelly Labourer Offence Theft of household goods, bedware Indicted with his wife Begelly Prosecutor **Waters William** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Harries George 1892 Sep 23 Rector Begelly *Pembrokeshire Parson*

Hilling Mary 10-Mar1812 Begelly Being taken down in a tub in a pit in St Issells the property of **Lord Milford** she fell out of the tub *Inquest report*

Howell David 16-Apr1808 Begelly Visitation of God *Inquest report*

Howell Thomas 01-Apr1816 Begelly headstone fell on top of him in pit in Begelly *Inquest report*

Howell Thomas 20-Aug1821 Begelly suffocated in fall of earth *Inquest report*

Hughes George 29 April 1812 Begelly Farmer Offence Assault, Begelly Prosecutor **Child James**, esq, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

James William 1685 Apr 24 Rector Begelly *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

John Augustus 1878-1961 painter spent some of his boyhood in the Big House Begelly lived as a child in Victoria Place Haverfordwest.. **John Augustus 1878-1961** b. Tenby painter, and print-maker, famous for his portraits including those of **James Joyce**, **G. B. Shaw** and **Dylan Thomas** served in W.W.I as an official war artist with the Canadian Army. **Augustus John** traveled over the British countryside learning Gypsy customs and language.

Lavoris William 10 July 1780 Begelly Blacksmith Offence Assault. Begelly Prosecutor **Robert Reed**, esq. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewellin Thomas 18 January 1787 Begelly Collier Offence Theft of a sheep. Begelly Prosecutor Morse Isaac Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Mathias John 1780, Jan. 12 .Edward Philipps of Begelly, clerk, John Mathias of Langwarren, es-q. Lease for a year of the properties Bond for the performance of Covenants. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Matthews Sarah 1 March 1800 Begelly Married Offence Theft of coal belonging to the prosecutor, **John George**, **Thomas**, **Morse** and **William Thomas**, from prosecutor's colliery. Prisoner aged 40. Begelly Prosecutor Rt Hon. **Richard**, **Lord Milford** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Merryman William 10 February 1769 Jeffreston Labourer Offence Assault on Roger Thomas.. Begelly Prosecutor James Thomas, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Milford R 1779 Baron Begelly *Pembrokeshire parsons*

Milford Lord -10-Mar1812 ---**Hilling Mary** Begelly Being taken down in a tub in a pit in St Issells the property of Lord **Milford** she fell out of the tub *Inquest report*

Milford Lord -17-Jun1792 --- **John William** Begelly Collier Stonepit colliery property of Lord **Milford** fell down pit *Inquest report*

Millard John 30-May1798 Aged 10 Begelly went to 'pararow Cliffs' in St Issells looking for nests fell off cliff *Inquest report*

Morgan W R 1988 Begelly *A Pembrokeshire Countryman looks back*

Morgan John 13-Aug1792 ----**Morris William** St Issells blacksmith -- smithy in Begelly run over on Kingsmoor Common by wagon driven by **John Morgan** of Thomas Chapel son of **William Morgan** cart etc valued at £9 10s *Inquest report*

Morris George 14 November 1774 Begelly Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Mary Griffiths**. Begelly Prosecutor **Griffiths, Jane** St Issells, widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morris John 14 November 1774 Begelly Yeoman Offence Murder of **Mary Griffiths** by striking her head with a hatchet. Deceased found dead in a coalpit. Begelly Prosecutor **Griffiths Jane**, St Issells, widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morris William 14 November 1774 Begelly Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Mary Griffiths**. Begelly Prosecutor **Griffiths Jane**, St Issells, widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morris William 19 November 1778 Begelly Carter Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing money. Begelly Prosecutor **Thomas, Elizabeth** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morris William 13-Aug1792 St Issells blacksmith smithy in Begelly run over on Kingsmoor Common by wagon driven by **John Morgan** of Thomas Chapel son of **William Morgan** *Inquest report*

Morris William 1 December 1778 St Issells Yeoman Offence Theft of a scythe and poultry from **Morgan Jones**. Begelly *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morse Thomas 14 November 1774 Begelly Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Mary Griffiths**. Begelly Prosecutor **Griffiths Jane**, St Issells, widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Naish Rebecca 25 Sep 1839 Begelly Pembrokeshire Left Liverpool on 16 May 1883 aboard the Nevada Arrival, Arrived in New York on 28 May 1883 Marriages, Married to **Purser, James** on 22 Dec 1860 at Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Nash James 14-Nov1808 Begelly He fell between the cog wheels and turning head of the mill *Inquest report*

Nicolls Nicholas 1557 Jan 4 Rector Begelly *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Owen George 1594 St Florence rectory free church without cure of souls. Rector Begelly *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Parcell Thomas 16-Jul1824 Begelly- at a pit in Begelly when earth sunk suffocating him *Inquest report*

Perkin John 27-Jan1803 Begelly Collier working at Wooden colliery Begelly having finished his work he tried to get back above ground by climbing up the timbering of air pit timber gave way and he fell *Inquest report*

Philipps Mary Philippa who married **John Child** of Begelly they had a daughter **Child Mary Philippa** who married 1st **John Grant** of Nolton by whom she had a son **Richard Bulkeley Philipps Grant** and 2nd The Rev **Henry Gwyther** of Yardley by whom she left a daughter **Maria Philippa** and a son **James Henry Alexander Gwyther**

Philipps James Henry Alexander 1857 Rev **MA late Gwyther** of Picton Castle Vicar of St Mary's Haverfordwest was Vicar of Madeley Salop patron of the livings of Morvil, Llanycefn, Mynachlog-ddu, Llysyfran, Begelly, East Williamson, Llandower and Reynalton. Assumed the surname **Philipps** on succeeding his half brother **Lord Milford** in 1857. Born at Winkfield Wilts 1814 married **Mary Catherine** daughter of **William Woolrych Lea** of Ludstone Salop. Had two surviving daughters

Philipps Edward (Ned) born 1737----1767 Rector of Begelly in the gift of **Sir Richard Philipps** widowed mother **Dorothy Philipps**- married, by a licence d 5 December 1774, **Catherine Harries**, then of Cardigan, daughter of the late Rev. **John Harries** of St. Ishmael, Carms., Archdeacon of Cardigan, whose wife **Mary Lewis** was of a Lampeter Velfre family.--1778 was presented to the living of rectory of his native Lampeter Velfre held this till his death on 2 April 1793, aged 56. Had several children

Philipps Edward 1780, Jan. 12 **Edward Philipps** of Begelly, clerk, **John Mathias** of Langwarren, esq. Lease for a year of the properties Bond for the performance of Covenants. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Philipps John 1776, Oct. 23 Richard, **Baron Milford** of the Kingdom of Ireland, and now of Picton Castle, son and heir of Sir **John Phillips** late of Picton Castle, bart., deceased, **John Philipps** late of the parish of Lampiter Velfrey and now of the parish of Begelly, gent. Lease for a year of a messuage and lands called Difrin, parish of Lampiter Velfrey, and a messuage and lands called Cwm Llan, parish of Llandewy Velfrey. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Rees David 23-May1788 Begelly fell off cart *Inquest report*

Richards George Herbert born 28 Jul 1857 Begelly Pembroke Married to **Greenland, Mary Ann** on 8 Apr 1878 at Trelleck,, England *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rogers Isaac 25-Jul1795 -- **Rowe William** Begelly Servant fell of a cart full of coal in Broom Lane Begelly and cart wheel passed over his head cart owned by **Isaac Rogers** *Inquest report*

Rowe William 25-Jul1795 Begelly Servant fell of a cart full of coal in Broom Lane Begelly and cart wheel passed over his head cart owned by **Isaac Rogers** *Inquest report*

Simond Avice 1358 married **Owen ap Owen** whom she survived and she died on the 15th August 1358 seised of the lordships of Manorbier Jameston and Newton were members of Manorbier and Penally of the value of £30 held of the Earldom, and of Begelly of the value of £10 held of the barony of Carew. The heir of **Avice ap Owen** in 1358 was **David de Barri**. *Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen*

Simons Phillip 1599 Aug 7 Rector Begelly *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Smith John 1 September 1800 Begelly Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel from prosecutor's dwelling house. Begelly Prosecutor **John Morris**, Mounton, Yeoman Verdict Guilty. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Smith Thomas 31-Dec1820 St Issells He was walking to work at a pit in Begelly fell into another pit and drowned *Inquest report*

Smith Thomas 26 September 1820 Tenby Excise officer Offence Maliciously and feloniously shooting at prosecutor with intent to murder him, Prisoner aged 23, Begelly Prosecutor **Williams John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Tank John 1534 Rector Begelly *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Thomas Benjamin c1830 about eight years old, worked in the Broadmoor Colliery at Begelly in Pembrokeshire hauling skips of coal.

Thomas Elizabeth 24-Aug1820 ----**Thomas Margaret** Begelly suffocated in some bedding in the house of **Richard Thomas** her grandfather as a result of the actions of his daughter **Elizabeth Thomas** *Inquest report*

Thomas Griffith 12-Oct1786 Begelly married to **Lettitia** fell of his wagon *Inquest report*

Thomas James 22-Apr1809 Begelly While working in a pit the earth fell in on him *Inquest report*

Thomas Margaret 24-Aug1820 Begelly suffocated in some bedding in the house of **Richard Thomas** her grandfather as a result of the actions of his daughter **Elizabeth Thomas** *Inquest report*

Thomas Mary 08-Jun1787 Begelly Spinster fell into flooded pit shaft and drowned *Inquest report*

Thomas Richard 24-Aug1820 ----**Thomas Margaret** Begelly suffocated in some bedding in the house of **Richard Thomas** her grandfather as a result of the actions of his daughter **Elizabeth Thomas** *Inquest report*

Thomas Thomas Seth Jones 1802 May 12 Rector Begelly *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Webb William 04-Aug1787 Begelly Farmer while sick with fever drowned in a flooded pit *Inquest report*

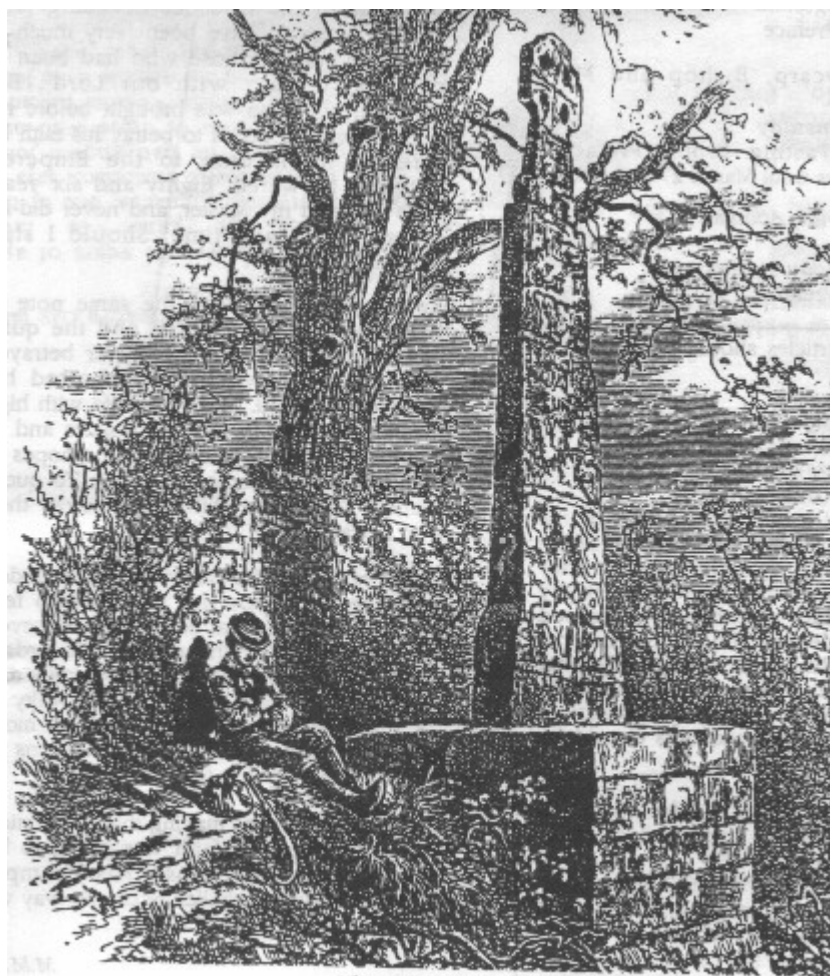
William Daniel 21 March 1801 Begelly Weaver Offence Theft of butter belonging to **John Perkins** at Blackpool. Prisoner aged 28. Food riot? Newton *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Williams John 1793 May 13 Rector Begelly *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

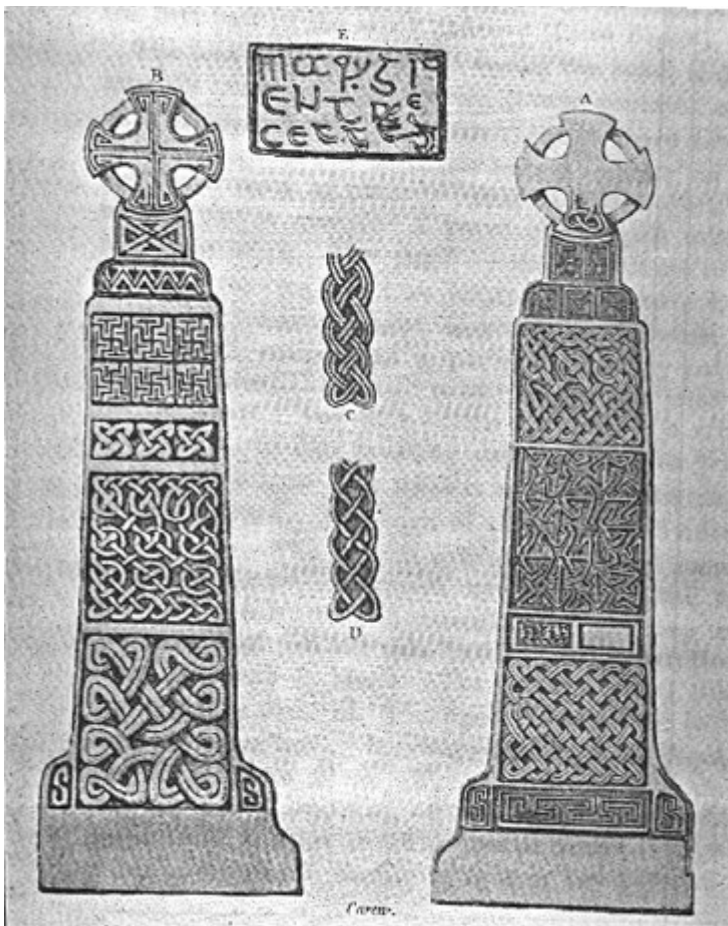
Wogan John 1535 Esq Begelly . 1535 Patron Llawrenny Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Carew

Carew High Cross.



*The Celtic Cross at Carew
(From a 19th century engraving)*



A well known cross which stands erect by the roadside, a few yards from the entrance to the medieval castle. It was moved to its present position about 1922 as a result of road widening work, from a site which it had been moved to a hundred years previously, and the original site is not known. In 1844 the cross was blown down and was reset in its socket by Rev. Lloyd using lead from the old font.

The 11th century Carew Cross is one of three fine early Christian monuments found in Wales - the others being at Nevern and Maen Achwyfan. The cross stands majestically guarding the entrance to Carew Castle. It may be described as a wheel headed cross on a tall shaft which is beautifully inscribed with intricate patterns. Its mixture of Celtic and Scandinavian influences hearken back to pre-Norman Wales, when the country was ruled by powerful, independent princes. The cross is inlaid with fine Celtic knot-work and interlaced ribbon pattern, its two sides displaying different variations. After years of controversy, the crude inscription on the cross was finally translated in the 1940s. The cross is a royal memorial. The inscription "Margit eut rex etg(uin) Filius" commemorating Maredudd ap Edwin, who became joint ruler with his brother of Duheubarth, the kingdom of Southwest Wales, in 1033, only to be killed in battle two years later. He was the great-grandson of Hywel Dda and was killed in battle when Cynan ap Seisyllt invaded Dyfed and Dheubarth. This cross was erected as a royal memorial soon after that date.

Carew Castle.

Carew Castle is justly celebrated as one of the most magnificent castles of south Wales. Its position is low-lying, but still prominent in the flat land around the tidal reaches of the Carew river. The castle stands at the end of a ridge at a strategically excellent site commanding a crossing point of the then still navigable river.

The modern entrance to the castle is from the east, following the medieval route through the bailey, within which lie low grassy footings of the later medieval service buildings. These were protected by a gate house, a wall and a massive rock-cut ditch. Excavations have shown that this ditch was in fact a recut of a much earlier one, dug as part of a defensive system cutting off the ridge in pre-Norman, perhaps Iron Age times.

Little now remains of the earth and timber castle that was built here by the Norman Gerald of Windsor around 1100. It is first mentioned in 1212, when for some reason, King John seized it for a short time when passing through Pembroke on his Irish expedition. By this time it is probable that the first stone structure, the Old Tower, had been built to protect the original castle entrance.

In 1212 described as "the house of Carrio" [Rot Lit Pat 92b]

William the son of Nesta, adopted the name Carew. He died at the age of 70 and was succeeded by his son Raymond de Carew who had been taking part in the invasion of Ireland. His descendant Sir Nicholas de Carew, held high office in Ireland between 1284 and 1310 and accompanied Edward I into Scotland. He ravaged Galloway, and was present at the siege of Caerlaverock (Dumfries). The Roll Of Caerlaverock speaks of him as "a valiant man of great fame". His son John also did good service against the Irish and the Scots, and when he died in 1324, Edward III granted his widow Joan, "six tuns of wine a year during the King's pleasure". The son and namesake of Sir John fought in the French Wars, and in recognition of the prowess of his Welsh archers at Crecy, the black lion of the Carew crest carried a golden arrow. His great-grandson another Sir Nicholas, who died in 1447 was succeeded at Carew by his son, Sir Thomas, whilst his fifth son William, married the heiress of Sir Hugh Courtney of Haccombe beginning the long connection of the Carews with the west country holding lands in Devon and at Camerton and Crowcombe in Somerset and were the ancestors of the present owners of Carew Castle. The last of the older line to hold Carew was Sir Edmund, who mortgaged the estates to Sir Rhys ap Thomas in 1480. Five years later both fought for Henry VII at Bosworth and both were Knighted on the field of battle. Sir Edmund was slain by a "gonne" at the siege of Touraine on June 28 1513 and was buried at Calais.

Sir Rhys ap Thomas entertained Henry at Carew after he landed at Dale but it was twenty seven years later that he held the most spectacular event at Carew - a tournament to celebrate his admission into the Order of the Garter.

After the death of Sir Rhys various people held Carew with little good luck.

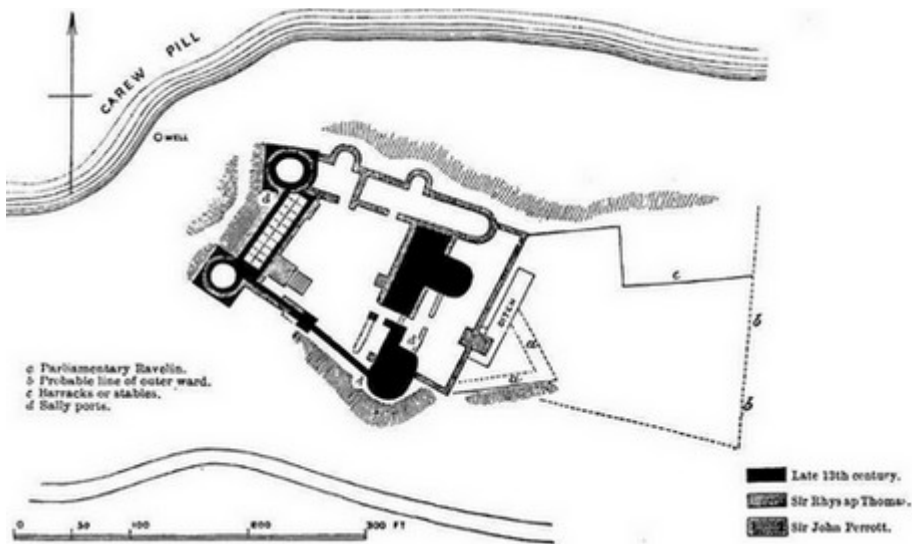
In 1601 Sir George Carew, son of Dr. George Carew, Dean of Windsor, and afterwards Earl of Totnes wrote to Lord Burleigh that his "grandfather, Sir Edmund mortgaged Carew Castle to Sir Rees ap Thomas, whose grandson Sir Griffith ap Rees, Sir John Perrot, and the Earl of Essex possessed it since. They all died attainted and two were executed, so I think that land will prove unlucky to all men that shall enjoy it, except it be a Carew".

In 1607 Sir John Carew of Crowcombe took up residence at Carew and eventually bought back the estate. His descendants have remained in possession ever since although they ceased to live at Carew in 1687. The present descendants and owners are the Trollope-Bellews of Crowcombe Court.

Prof. A. Hamilton Thompson observes (*Military Architecture in England During the Middle Ages*, p. 330):—

At Carew, in Pembrokeshire, three stages in the development of the domestic ideal as applied to military architecture can be studied in close proximity. On the east side of the ward are the earlier domestic apartments, somewhat cramped and gloomy, with outer windows which, wherever they occur, as in the chapel and adjacent rooms, admit daylight very faintly. On the west side is the great Hall, built in the fifteenth century by Rhys ap Thomas, with its imposing porch-tower and entrance stair, a large and amply lighted room. On the north are the additions made in the sixteenth century by Sir John Perrott. The eastern rooms are those of a house within a castle: the Western hall is that of a house which, although military considerations have had no part in its planning is still confined within an earlier curtain. On the north side, however, the curtain has been broken through and a series of apartments has been built out beyond its limits, proclaiming with their long mullioned windows piercing the walls from floor to roof that the day of castles is over.





Carewe Castell - description 1531.

This castle standeth by the watersides nine miles from Milford Haven, and is built with hard stone. Severed in four parts or stories, with a quadrant court within the same, the east part whereof containeth in length 160 feet, and the west part containeth in length without the castle 164 feet. The north side containeth in length 142 feet, and the south side in length 198 feet. And the court within the quadrant in length 86 feet, and in breadth 75 feet, within which court is a fair lavatory in the midst made of stone, and the water running out of pipes of lead in the top of the same.

The east part of the said castle with the two frontours adjoining to the same containing in length as is before said, hath in parts beneath and above these buildings:

First, the Hall there, containing in length 55 feet and in breadth 26 feet, with 18 steps leading from the ground to the hall.

Item, a chapel vaulted, a buttery vaulted.

Item a pantry, a cellar, a larder house, with 15 upper chambers and neither chambers there.

All which buildings be covered with slate, and the walking places by the battlements leaded, and at the north end a high turret to view the country.

The west part of the castle:

First, 23 steps of stone leading up to the hall, with a porthole chamber at the hall door.

Item, a great hall there, containing in length within 81 feet and in breadth 30 feet, and of either side the hall a chimney, and in the midst a hearth of stone, and 15 feet in breadth at the upper hall is tiled with Flanders tile, which said hall is covered with lead.

Item, under the said hall a buttery vaulted of like length and breadth.

Item, a tower adjoining to the upper end of the hall, wherein is contained a low cellar with two chambers, one above the other, with winding stairs leading in to the battlements of the same, which tower is covered with slate and the walking place leaded, and is in compass round 100 feet with 8 steps in to the height of a little watch tower in compass 27 feet.

The tower at the South end of the hall, wherein is builded a cellar, two chambers one above another and covered with slate, and the walking place leaded, which tower is in compass within the battlement 100 feet, and above the same a little turret compass 24 feet, with 11 steps leading from the battlements to the same.

The south side of the castle:—

A tower builded square, containing in length 33 feet and in breadth 28 feet, wherein is builded a larder house, a kitchen above the same, with half a loft over and a way leading in to the battlements, and at one corner a little turret.

The north side of the castle:—

A story containing in length 60 feet and in breadth 25 feet wherein is contained two low chambers and a chapel over them and a way leading to the battlements thereof, with a little turret in the top of the same.

Item, before the east part of this castle there is a gate house builded four square with chamber over the same, and a way in to the battlements, with a little turret in the top.

This forefront of this said castle is double walled, with l dyke of 20 feet broad countermured.

The length of the base court is 225 feet and in breadth 189 feet, wherein is builded these edifices.

Ensuing:-

First, over the South side of this court a house containing in length 87 feet, and in breadth 21 feet wherein is a stable of 60 feet long with a loft over the same, and a brew house of like breadth and 27 feet long, with a chamber over. And at the west end of the same a house called bake house, in length 18 feet and breadth 15 feet, with a chamber over the same.

Item, over the south side the said court, a barn in length 75 feet and in breadth 30 feet, over the said south part a smith's forge, in length 33 feet and in breadth 18 feet.

All these houses covered with slate.

Items, a stable nigh to the water, containing in length 128 feet and in breadth 20 feet, with a loft over the same.

The contents of the buildings of this castle within the quadrant, with the gate house:- 2 chapels, 2 butteries vaulted, 2 pantreys, 2 cellars, 2 larder houses, 23 chambers low and higher 7 turrets.

Items, there is belonging to this castle 2 parks walled, one of them nigh the castle and the compass thereof a mile, and the other park being a mile from the castle is in compass 2 miles.

(Pubs Record Office: Exchequer, Treasurer of the Reciepts; Miscellaneous Books, Vol. 151, fo. 7.)

There can be little doubt that the additions of Sir John Perrott were made at the cost of considerable damage to the more artistic improvements of Sir Rhys ap Thomas. His fall and tragic end, however, came before the work then in hand was completed. All the new buildings had been roofed, and some of the rooms had their windows glazed, but others were still unglazed. He also increased the demesne which was about 136 acres by about 320 acres, 191 being added to the castle demesne, while a further 129 acres went into the creation of his new dairy farm at New Shipping, just across

the tidal creek from the castle. Most of the land 118 acres in all, was purchased from Lady Jones, 27 acres were bought from Richard and David Meredith, 14 acres from Henry Adams, and 9 acres from Hugh Owen, gent. The rest of the newly-acquired demesne lands seem to have been acquired from various customary tenements.

After Sir John Perrott's death in 1592, the castle and its demesne was granted upon lease to one Edward Webb, who conveyed it to Sir John Carew, both of whom successively appear to have resided there. The latter in turn conveyed his interest to Sir John Phillipps of Picton and Clog y fran near St. Clears, Carmarthenshire, to whom succeeded his son Sir Richard Phillipps. Complaints had frequently been made to the Crown authorities of the destruction wrought upon the castle by the successive lessees, and several Crown enquiries were held into the charges, as well as several suits brought in the Court of Exchequer by each outgoing lessor against his predecessor for waste for which he found himself liable. As an answer to the last of these brought by Sir John Carew (with whom was joined Sir John Williams, attorney general, as representing the Crown) against Sir Richard Phillipps of Picton, the defence produced the jurors' schedule to a Crown surveyor taken in the eighth year of James I (1611), which specified the "decays" then existing in the castle and attendant properties, with the estimated cost of restoring them at that date. The list is of considerable interest as showing how grievously the splendid edifice had suffered in the course of a few years. The schedule is as follows:-

A particular note of the decays of Carewe Castle, the French Mills and New shipping dayrie, token by vertue of a commission from His Majesty's Court of Exchequer upon the 3rd day of April, anno., James of England, etc., 8th [1610].

The decays of the lead and timber of the great hall	£39 0s 0d
... .. great bay window in stone and glass	£11 18s 0d
... .. two chambers at the upper end of the great hall	£7 2s 3d
... .. two chambers at the lower end of the great hall, in the roof and glass	£6 18s 2d
The bower at the east end of the new buildings, decay	£4 0s 0d
The decays in the new buildings ...	£66 2s 0d
The decays of the dining chamber ...	£33 0s 0d
The decay in the bell chamber	£1 1s 9d
The decay of Sir Thomas Perrott's chamber ...	£16 19s 3d
The decay of the vault chamber	£0 9s 4d
pantrie under the kitchen, and the kitchen	£2 14s 4d
porch chamber	£3 9s 2d
bridge under the gate house..	£2 0s 0d
The decay in the water pipes, cisterns, and conduits belonging to the castle ...	£97 13s 4d

The decay of the stable	...	...	...	£53 10s 0d
“ brew house	...	...		£1 10s 0d
“ bakehouse	...	...		£6 0s 0d
“ slaughter house	...	...		£1 0s 0d
“ poultry house	...	...		£4 0s 0d
“ falconer's house	...	...		£1 10s 0d
“ barn	...	...	...	£1 0s 0d
“ new orchard wall	...	...	...	£12 10s 0d
'waste of the grove of wood near the castle	...			£43 0s 0d
“ the French Mills	...	...	...	£80 0s 0d
“ Mill Park wall	...	...	...	£49 0s 0d
“ New shipping farm	...	...		£16 0s 0d
“ Williamston Park wall and lodge	...			£82 10s 0d
“ sheep cote				£8 0s 0d

The evidence given at Carew on the 24th April, 9 Ch.I, in reply to interrogatories in the suit of Sir John Carew and others against Sir Richard Phillipps, gives a sad picture of the depredations to which the castle had been subjected since the attainder and execution of Sir John Perrott.

John Will, of the parish of Carew, yeoman, aged 40, deposed that he knew the castle, the farmhouses of New Shippon Deyrye [dairy], where those of Somerton do lie though he was never there, and the mills adjoining the castle commonly called the French mills, and did know a bridge made with lime and stone which he conceiveth to be the bank or wall mentioned in the interrogatory, and the two parks known as Mill park or Carew park, and Williamston park.

William Barlow, of Creswell, esq., aged 61, spoke of the occupation of the castle and premises by Sir John Carew some fifteen years previously and the succession of Sir John Phillipps, bart., deceased. At the time of Sir John Carew's death the castle was in decay, and some of the lead, timber, windows and glass were also in decay, and some of the lead pipes through which the water was formerly brought to the said castle had been taken away. The new buildings which, as he believed were never finished, are now a great deal more in decay than when Sir John Carew, one of the complainants left: the timber and roof, glass windows and iron bars of the windows of the two towers near adjoining to the great hall [the north-west and south-west towers] are more decayed. Prior to Sir John Carew one Edward Webb occupied the castle premises, in whose time decays, wastes and spoils were committed.

Thomas Howell, of Llanboydye, co. Carmarthen, aged 30, deposed that the defendant's steward had delivered to him being a joiner, ten oaken planks brought forth out of the castle, which were converted to the use of the said Sir John Phillipps, deceased, and turned into rails for wainscot for 8 windows at the then dwelling house of the said Sir John Phillipps at Clog y Fran in the county of

Carmarthen.

John James, of Carew, shepherd, aged 54, said that a year before Sir John Carew gave up occupation (about 14 years since) all the roofs of the old hall, and the roofs of all the new buildings were covered with lead, but whether all the leads were sound and whole to defend wind and weather he knew not. At which time also some of the windows were glazed, and some were in decay. In Sir John Carew's time water was conveyed from the head of the well through pipes of lead into the kitchen. The brew house is fallen and utterly decayed in the time of Sir John Phillipps which in the time of the previous occupier was supported by "strods and propts".

John Bartlett, of Carew, smith, aged 50, deposed that in the time of Sir John Phillipps he saw in the castle two carriages for ordnance which wanted wheels, but what is become of the same he knoweth not.

(Public Record Office- Exchequer Depositions, Pembroke, 9 Charles I., Easter, No. 3.)

The castle stands upon a small piece of rocky ground that rises a few feet above a reach or pill of Milford Haven which flows within 100 feet of the northwestern curtain. There can be no doubt that the conformation of the site governed the departures from strict regularity of plan that are to be found in the structure. The general plan was the simple one of a rectangle, deviating slightly from a perfect square, with towers at each corner. The space enclosed within the quadrangles called in the survey the quadrant court, measures midway about 90 feet from east to west and about 100 feet from north to south. The original buildings were doubtless ranged along the inner side of the curtains; these have disappeared entirely from the north and south sides of the court, having been cleared away from the former by Sir John Perrott to make room for his contemplated hall and galleries. On the west side much of the basement storey, above which rises Sir Rhys ap Thomas's reconstruction, consists of the original building, though the chambers were probably altered considerably to adapt them to the new superstructure. The east side, where is the gateway, was least changed by both Sir Rhys ap Thomas and Sir John Perrott. The gateway was placed close to the south-east tower. As to this part of the castle, Prof. Hamilton Thompson's account is as follows: "The [south-east] tower at Carew, is at earliest of late 13th-century date, and has several advanced features. Though its projection from the curtain is regularly rounded, its inward projection is rectangular, so that its plan is actually an oblong with a rounded end. It seems to have been intended to have been used in connection with the gate house; its first and second floors had no direct connection with each other, but both communicated with the gate house, and the ground-floor of the gate-house had a large lateral opening in the direction of the first floor of the tower.

The corresponding tower at the north-east angle was used in connection with the domestic buildings and had a vaulted chapel upon its first floor, from the northwest wall of which open two rooms for the use of the priest, with a garde-robe in the second. One tower therefore, was purely defensive, additional precautions having been taken no doubt to guard a postern which opens from the basement upon the scarp of the ditch; while the other was merely an annexe to one of the two dwelling houses within the enclosure."

Mr Cobb describes the chapel at length and argues for an earlier date.

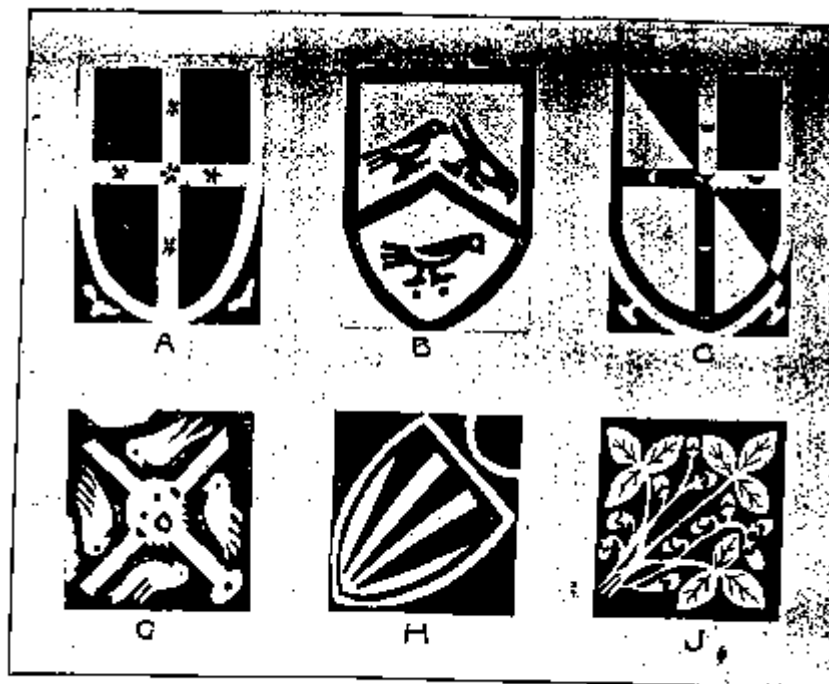
"To the east of the hall is the chapel 36 1/2 ft by 17 ft. that is exactly one third smaller than the chapel at Manorbere. It is vaulted, as is the crypt beneath, and had ribs of plain hammer-dressed

stones, 10 inches wide, forming two bays and a half. The east end is a demi-octagon, having three lights; one at the east, and one on each of the north and south sides on the right of the entrance is the sandstone recess for the stoop. Between the east and south windows is the piscine, also of sandstone, evidently once highly finished, and most distinctly Early English; and on the corresponding face a plain aumbry. Between the north window and the door to the priest's rooms is a good-sized built plain fireplace, clearly original; and at the west end, between the two doors, is an arched opening to the lower eastern hall, 4 feet wide and 4 feet high, similar to that which existed at Manorbere before the latter was converted into a door. The windows, apparently, were built up at the bottom, and widened, probably to admit Sir Rhys's freestone but every vestige of it has now disappeared. Fortunately, however he built over the sill and one jamb of the original sandstone Early English window. This I have uncovered, and from it can be clearly made out the character of what it had been. The priest's rooms consist of one chamber with a fireplace, and beyond it a smaller, with latrine, all vaulted."

There can be no doubt that both the north and south angle towers, as also the east and west towers with their intermediate curtain, are portions of the original work of about 1270. The entire range of apartments backing upon the Curtain and looking out upon the quadrangle, including the connected rooms of the same level in the end towers, were reconstructed by Sir Rhys ap Thomas. So thorough there the alterations effected by Sir Rhys that it is difficult to ascertain what original features of the basement store he retained. He at any rate converted the entire space on the ground level between the towers into one chamber divided down the centre by a row of nine piers, both compartments being vaulted. [Mr. Hamilton Thompson thinks this basement chamber may have been used as stables, while Mr. Cobb, with greater probability, suggests it may have been "for the use of followers". At the time of the Survey it was used as a buttery.]

The floor above Sir Rhys devoted to what must have been a magnificent apartment. "It is," says Mr. Cobb, "about 90 feet long, and nearly 30 feet broadly [actually 81 feet by 30 feet.] and had a timber high-pitched roof, the ridge of which was about 40 feet from the floor. At the south end is an arched recess with an elaborate window at the back not included in the alcove dimensions. This was probably the musicians' gallery; and on the east side of the north end was a bow window projecting into the court. Three lights to the west, which were Early English, were widened and filled up, both alcove and below with perpendicular freestone. The most northerly still shows the Early English jambs and seats."

Entrance to this splendid apartment was obtained by a flight of twenty-three broad steps from the courtyard which gave upon a fine porch leading to what the Survey calls "a porthole chamber at the hall door." The Survey adds that the chamber was warmed by two fireplaces, and that the "upper hall or dais, was tiled with Flanders tiles.



Tiles from castle, now laid in Carew Church.

The towers at either end of the hall had each of them a cellar entered by a flight of steps from the buttery; above cellars were only two storeys, each floor having but one room, the lower floor communicating with the buttery, the upper with the grand hall.

'The present south curtain, though doubtless in its foundations and lower courses of the earlier date, appears to have been reconstructed, possibly by Sir Rhys ap Thomas'. At mid-length is a square tower which does not accord with the angle towers, though it is battlemented and has a small turret. It contained the kitchen and larder, and its erection may have been occasioned by the alterations consequent upon the construction of Sir Rhys's grand hall.



Entrance to hall.

It is probable that when Sir Rhys ap Thomas, in addition to innumerable minor alterations, including the modernising of practically every window throughout the castle, transformed the basement chambers beneath his new hall into a buttery; he provided his dispossessed followers with more comfortable quarters in the hall on the opposite side of the courtyard.

The outer or base court of the castle was occupied by stabling and other domestic outbuildings, as well as a smith's forge, all of them additions of Sir Rhys ap Thomas. Water was obtained from a well which supplied a stone cistern in the quadrangle.

Among Charles Norris drawings is a sketch of a beautiful wheel window that was placed near the entrance to Sir Rhys's great hall and was in situ about the commencement of last century, but which exists no longer.

The changes effected by Sir John Perrott (d.1592)

The north side of the castle was practically entirely swept away, and its place taken by a grandiose conception, which was never finished. The destroyed buildings appear to have contained two long, low chambers, and a chapel; all of which may have formed part of the work of Sir Rhys ap Thomas.

Civil War.

At the outbreak of the Civil War the tenants were the Phillippses of Picton [Parliamentarians] but it was held for the King in the sieges of March 1644 and August 1645.

During the Civil War the castle was refortified and the angular 'redan' for guns still survives as a low, grassy bank immediately outside the middle gate house.

In the first attack Laugharne approached Carew with a small party of troopers and a few foot soldiers. The castle was defended by fifty Musketeers and the Old Rectory was also garrisoned (Leach History of the Civil War in Pembrokeshire and its Borders) Lieut. Jones commanding the castle garrison marched out to attack but Laugharne charged the musketeers capturing twenty of them including Lieut. Jones who afterwards served in the Parliamentary forces although Laugharne did not capture the castle or the Old Rectory and in the rest of his campaign just bypassed them.

On the 9th August 1645 after defeating the Royalist forces at Colby Moor and taking Haverfordwest; Laugharne again appeared before Carew castle.

Owing doubtless to the greater strength of the gateway and eastern curtain, additionally defended as they were by an outer wall and square tower, built by Sir Rhys ap Thomas for effect rather than for serious warfare, and moreover, protected by a dry moat which extended for 30 yards in front of this outer wall, the Parliamentary leaders determined upon attacking the weak south wall. This they managed to breach, doing much damage to the interior face of the gatehouse and the immediately adjoining buildings. By 13th September Carew, Manorbier and Picton castles were all in Parliamentary hands.

A "large cannon ball found in Carew Castle" was exhibited at Tenby in 1851 to the Cambrian Arch. Association by the Rev. G. N. Smith, then vicar of Gumfreston. At the same meeting Sir. Nicholas Roch exhibited "two small cannon balls, ploughed up in a field at Paskeston, within range of Carew Castle" (Arch. Camb., 1851, II, ii. 335). They were doubtless relics of the assault upon the medieval castle in 1644.

Historic Houses.

The Old Rectory.



Within a hundred yards of the parish church is a residence known as the Old Rectory, which name there can be little doubt, correctly represents its former status. The original house may have been built at the time when Sir Rhys ap Thomas was engaged in modernising the neighbouring castle, that is, within the period 1490-1510; but it probably suffered from neglect and want of repair until about the middle of last century when it was considerably altered and renewed. Fenton describes it about 1800 as "of a singular appearance, having a square tower on one side through an arched opening, in which, now stopped up, was once the principal residence. It is a large, irregular building, a great part of considerable antiquity, unroofed and in ruins" (Fenton's Tour, p. 271). The low square tower, with its corbel table and newel staircase still remains it should be compared with the square tower in the south curtain of the neighbouring castle; and a portion of the embattled walls which surrounded the house has also survived.

(Arch. Camb., 1877, IV, viii, 312;

1881, IV, xii, 238).

Mjr Francis Jones records:

Though now a mere farmhouse the place bears traces of considerable antiquity and appears to have been built with an eye to defence. The massive walls are corbelled out beneath the eaves of the roof which is pitched at a steep angle giving the old structure a picturesque appearance. The house has apparently formerly been enclosed within a walled precinct and a tradition tells of "the soldiers" having been quartered there in the turbulent days of old.

Ford.

A farmstead is on Ford Pill between Carew Castle and Paskeston. In the 17th and early 18th centuries it belonged to the Philipps family, a branch of Picton Castle. John Philipps of Goodhook agent to his cousin Sir John Philipps, built the residence at Ford. He was agent in 1650 and was still acting as such in 1699. Sir John wrote a 'memorandum of what Privilege my cozen John Philipps had with me from Picton since 1650', and included among them are the following: 'I gave him as much timber as did build two parts of his house at Ford, and the use of my tenants to carry his slates from Llangolman to Picton Key, and my lighyter to carry them from there to Ford, and to carry his limestone from Williamston Park to Goodhook during the time he lived there, and to carry his corn and household stuff from Goodhook to Ford.'

The Philipps family continued to own Ford for most of the first half of the 18th century. Edward Philipps of Ford died leaving a son and four daughters. John Philipps, the son, matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, in 1722, and in 1735 was *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*. He died without issue, and the Ford estate passed to his sisters, coheiresses, Elizabeth married John Smith of Jeffreston, Anne married John Relly of Pembroke, Mary married Reverend James Higgon of Haverfordwest, and Katherine married David Rice of London, apothecary. In 1786 John Smith Esq. is described as owner of Ford.

Freestone Hall.

A residence on high ground 1 1/4 miles north-east of Carew Castle.

Lewis in 1840 comments on the site as follows - 'Freestone Hall residence of J. Allen Esq. commanding from the grounds some of the finest views in the county, embracing Lawrenny and its fine estuary, Clareston, and the hundred of Rhos to the west... 'The mansion, built by Roger Allen (1734-1782) second son of John Allen of Cresselly, is a three-storeyed main block with a wing stretching to the rear at one side. A good photo was taken of the house by C. S. Allen of Tenby in 1871. James Allen (son of Roger) presented a paten and flagon 'as a New Years Gift to the parish of Carew in 1844, and further plate was presented by Thomas Allen of Freeston Hall in 1886 in memory of his eldest son Captain Griffith Allen late of H.M. 98th Regiment. In 1910 Freestone Hall, 'an old House Mansion now used as a farm' was advertised for sale; it comprised a porch, entrance Hall, dining room, parlour, kitchen, Pantry, a large back kitchen, and a dairy and outbuildings. There where 7 bedrooms 78 acres were attached.

Milton

In 1541-2 Richard Gwyther was lessee of the fulling-mill at Milton for 26s 8d. The mill is shown at the same value in the list of king's mills in 1608.

(Cal. Pub Records relating to Pembrokeshire, III 181; Cat. of MSS relating to Wales in the British Museum, I 78)

The grid number refers to Milton township. There is a sixteenth-century water mill, operating tidally on the Carew estuary, close by Milton (SN 041038). (Arch. Camb., 126 (1977), 171.)

Carew Tidal Mill - The French Mill.

The present mill dates from 16 century. First mentioned in 1541 but there was an earlier one on site.

From late 1700's until 1937 the Mill was constantly in use, milling barley, oat meal, wheat flour, bone meal and fertilisers. At one time there were two working water wheels, each driven by water as it was released from the mill pond. The pond was filled at high tide. It was restored by G Argent Builders 1972.

Milton waterworks, built in 1898 to pump water from Milton springs to supply the nearby towns of Pembroke and Pembroke Dock. It was built on the site of an early mill. The village pump was restored by local people and the Carew Wesley Youth Group. Nearby, linked by a short straight sided Canal to Radford Pill, there is an old stone quarry where during the 19c the blue grey Carboniferous Limestone was extensively quarried for use as building stone and the production of lime for agricultural use.

Milton House.

A residence, half a mile north-west of Carew Cheriton church, marked on Colby's map as 'Milton House' within grounds on the edge of Milton village. Comparatively modern, it was owned by the Revd. William Holcombe in 1786, with William Phelps as tenant. By the early 1830s William Bowen was living at Milton House, being the first of that family there which was to continue there for nearly a century and a half.

Lewis wrote in 1834: 'Within the parish are several gentlemen's seats of which the principal are Milton House formerly part of the extensive estate of Upton Castle, and now the property and residence of William Bowen Esq., an elegant modern mansion pleasantly situated within grounds.. . '

William Bowen's sister had married James Summers of Haverfordwest, Clerk of the Peace, and it was to his nephew, James Summers, he left Milton House. James Summers then added Bowen to his name; James Bowen Summers settled there and was High Sheriff in 1874. He was followed by his son Sutton Bowen Summers, who sold Milton House after the Second WW.

It is now a hotel.

Welston.

A modern residence of fair pretensions. It stands upon the site of an earlier house of the same name, occupied by a Mr. Cuney about the middle of the 17th century. Cromwell, on his way to the siege of Pembroke in May, 1648 is said, with much probability to have had his quarters here, and Fenton states that in his time a lady, who was a descendant of the family of Cuney, then possessed a quilted counterpane that covered the General's bed; white lined with crimson and stained with ink spilt as he was writing one of his despatches during his confinement in his room with gout (Fentons Tour, p373). An adjoining field is still known as Bowling alley.

According to Mjr. Francis Jones:

Home of the Cuny family. The present house stands on the site of an earlier house of the same name occupied by a member of the Cuny family in the middle of the 17th century. It was pulled down early in the 19th century. When Cromwell was besieging Pembroke he made Welston his HQ. According to Fenton: '... there is a quilted counterpane of white linen that covered Cromwell's bed still in the possession of a lady, a descendant of that house, stained with ink spilled as he was

writing one of his despatches during his confinement'. The 'confinement' refers to the tyrant's attack of gout which obliged him to stay in bed for a few days. In the will of Richard Cuny of Pembroke dated 24th October 1627 he mentioned four of his farms which he left to his son Walter Cuny including 'Welshtowne' (Welston). Walter was still in possession in 1638, and it was in Walter's time that Cromwell commandeered the house. Walter was Mayor of Pembroke when he died. His daughter married Francis Parry to whom there is a marble tablet in St. Mary's Church, Pembroke

(See Thomas Roscoe's *Wanderings and Excursions in South Wales*, 1836, p. 154). By the 18th century the Cunys had moved to Golden near Pembroke.

In 1834 the property, described as 'a substantial modern house' was the seat of George Donne (or Dunn) Esq. The Dunns still had it in 1873 but in 1904 John Evans was owner of the freehold.

Religious Establishments.

Carew Church

See also Spurrell, History of Carew 1921 and The History of St Marys Church Carew - Robert Scourfield MA 1994. Acknowledgements also to Thomas Lloyd for historical information

- The original Parish Church location and dedication seem lost in the mists of time.

Probably the original dedication should be The Church of The Blessed Virgin Mary, Carew.

Certainly around the time it was built (it is mentioned by Giraldus c.1200) it was described just as the Church of Carew. It paid tax in 1291, Hugh Brumhull was parson in 1375 and the list of Rectors starts at 1382. But the original Church may not have been on the site of the Church built in the 14th century. The village and church may have been much nearer the Castle like most villages that used a local castle for protection. It has been suggested that an earlier church existed nearer the Castle site as it was a position of defence before the Normans came (and was part of the Welsh possessions of Princess Nest). The Carew Cross itself proves that the Castle area was occupied in pre-Norman times. Was the cross standing on its own (unlike the one at Nevern) because it was originally connected with a Church that has long gone? We know the cross has been moved at least three times – but where was the original site?

The Church doubtless has been restored on several occasions (and possibly re-dedicated to St John during the Victorian period due to concerns over impure or catholic influences associated with Mary Magdelene and the Virgin Mary respectively). But its main constructional features show it to have been built in the late years of the 14th or early part of the 15th century. It comprises chancel (41 feet by 18 feet), nave (61 feet by 20 feet), north transept, known as the Carew aisle (29 feet by 17 feet), south transept (16 feet by 10 feet), north and south aisles and west tower (25 feet square). The structure is usually regarded as the work of Bishop Gower (1328 - 1347) but, while much of the detail resembles the work of that bishop at St. David's, the building appears to be slightly later, and to have borrowed from the cathedral church some of Gower's ornamental features of the early half of the 14th century. The tower departs widely from the local type, and is one of the few in the county having angle buttresses. The English proclivities of the Carew family, the early possessors of the castle, whose favourite place of residence was their ancestral Devon, are repeated throughout the edifice, both in its architecture and interior arrangements. There are several tombs and monumental slabs to departed Carews, ranging from the 14th to the 17th centuries.

The Beginnings

The foundation date of St Marys is uncertain. The dedication to St Mary rather than a Welsh saint suggests a Norman establishment, even though nothing remains of that period. The large scale of the church is surprising for a small rural community – this is due to the patronage of the wealthy Carew family of Carew Castle which lasted until the mid-seventeenth century.

Structurally, the earliest surviving part of St Marys is the chancel and possibly also the north transept dating from c.1340. The nave and aisles were rebuilt around the middle of the fifteenth century and the fine west tower added c.1500.

The dominating tower is unusually grand for Pembrokeshire and is more akin to those in the Bristol region. Trade between nearby Tenby and Bristol did lead to adoption of West Country ideas in some local churches such as St Marys Tenby. Rich in Tudor detail as it is now, it was until the early nineteenth century topped with richly carved pinnacles. The west door was inserted in 1836 and an elaborate Perpendicular west window replaced in 1857. There is little else of interest on the exterior, although the older chancel and north transept can easily be distinguished by their characteristic buttresses.

Inside, though monumental, the church presents a stark appearance after two centuries of over enthusiastic restoration. It is a rewarding exercise to stand at the rear of the church and imagine it in its original splendour. Across the chancel arch until the early nineteenth century was a fine Perpendicular oak screen which was probably highly coloured. Above was the rood-loft whose purpose was to house the Crucifix. Further colour would have existed on the tombs, effigies and possibly the walls. Not one, but three altars once existed in St Marys – the present one, one in the south aisle and one in the north transept. Off the chancel in the present vestry was the Carew family chapel long since cleared of its altar and tombs. Above all this was the crowning glory – a fine C.15th carved compass roof with coloured bosses and cornice. Vicar Lloyd compared it in 1844, six years after its removal, to that in the south aisle of Tenby church.

The present plaster ceiling was inserted by Richard Barrett, surveyor from Pembroke, who had in 1836 inserted the west door and built a timber gallery over it. This work cost £300 – a burdensome sum for 1838 – Vicar Hamilton wearily wrote in April 1844 of the parishioner's opposition to the work who stated, "What did for their forefathers will do for them."

By 1856, the church was in a deplorable state. Pews of various shapes, sizes and orientation lay shattered and rotten, the gallery was collapsing and the windows were broken, the latter by local school boys. The London architect, David Brandon, in 1856, set about restoring the church in accordance with new ecclesiological tenets. This basically meant re-establishing the importance of the altar which in Georgian times was often rivalled by the pulpit – eighteenth century "preaching box" churches were unfashionable by the 1850's. Brandon thus repewed the church and also installed five new windows including the west window, commemorating those fallen in the Crimean War. When the work was finished the church looked much as it does now. All the other windows were replaced between 1879 -1912. In 1908-1910, the architect W.D. Caroe restored the chancel, his work including the odd revelation of the window quoins from behind the stucco. Disaster struck in 1926 when the tower was hit by lightning, its partial collapse smashing pews and windows.

The Church Today.

The Chancel.

To gain a clear picture of the development of St Marys, it is best to begin a tour in the oldest surviving part – the chancel. This was apparently rebuilt c.1340 by Bishop Gower of St David's. The flowing decorated gothic tracery of the north and south windows, painstakingly reproduced in 1893, certainly attest to this date. Still intact is the triple arched sedilia (priests seat) and the fine cusped piscine (basin for washing the Communion vessels) adjacent. Of a more mysterious date is the protruding carved head on the jamb of the North West window. Who, if anyone, it depicts is unknown.

The stained east window representing the Resurrection dates from 1879 and is by Alexander Gibbs & Co of London. The chancel furnishings are all relatively modern. The altar and reredos are both war memorials and were installed in 1923, being designed by the architect John Coates-Carter. The altar rail and choir stalls are modern, but suitable in style. Before the altar are laid an excellent mixture of medieval tiles mostly dating from the fifteenth century, some originating from Carew Castle.

The effigies on the north wall were placed there in 1834.



The westernmost figure is thought to be Sir Nicholas Carew who died in 1311,



while the other is an early C.14th priest.

On the south side is a medieval effigy of a child, her head supported on angels with a hound at her feet.

The present vestry to the north was originally a chapel belonging to the Carew family and probably dates from the fourteenth century. Although long emptied, it retains a pointed stone vaulted roof, a piscine and a “squint” window allowing a view of the main altar from within.

The North Transept

It is uncertain as to how far Gower proceeded with his rebuilding. Certainly the south transeptal (organ) arch is coeval with Gower’s chancel arch. The great thickness of this transept arch with the existence of extra mouldings on its rear face suggests that a grand large church with central tower and two transepts was planned. Perhaps through lack of money or onset of plague, the scheme was dropped. The north transept seems to have been built shortly after this decision, its arch being more sparse in detail than the other two and being thinner, no longer having to support an intended central tower. What detail survives inside and out still points to the fourteenth century. The sole original feature in the transept is the cusped piscine hidden behind the end of a pew. The pallid east window of 1912 is by A.L. Moore and depicts Christ the Good Shepherd.



The railed chest-tomb is of Sir John Carew (d.1637) whose wife outlived him and was buried elsewhere. On its far side can be seen their five daughters, all kneeling except the middle one who died in infancy and on the other side kneel their three sons.

The Nave and Aisles

The nave was rebuilt c.1450 along with the aisles. The detail admittedly is poor and sparse and why the south arcade slews so badly is uncertain, although a guess would be that it was the result of hacking back a tower arch pier and respond built and abandoned by Gower. The building of the west tower in c.1500 completed St Marys at last. Again the nave has been badly restored. Its flat headed perpendicular gothic windows were taken out of the south aisle in 1857 by David Brandon and replaced by the highly unsuitable pointed decorated gothic ones, so beloved of the mid-Victorians. The north aisle windows followed suit in 1883. The west window is Brandons perpendicular admission of 1857 although it replaced a much more ornate example. The font is a copy of the original dating from 1844. The monuments in the south aisle are all Victorian and two are worth notice – that of little George Llewellyn (d.1871) by J. Phillips of Pembroke Dock with its inset portrait roundel and the excellent monument to William and Hannah Bowen (1845) by J. Evan Thomas of London, a Welsh born sculptor whose prominent local work is the statue of Prince Albert on the Castle Hill, Tenby. Also in the south aisle is the aumbry once used to hold sacred vessels.

The porch is probably also late fifteenth century, retaining its stone benches and a niche which was either a stoup or housed a statuette of St Mary.

The Charnel House

This is situated alongside the path leading to the church from the main gate and was built in the fourteenth century as a repository for bones with a chapel above. The bone holes are still visible, especially that on the south side. The outline of the altar window is visible, being blocked in the seventeenth century and a chimney inserted. Inside survives a stoup, two altar niches with brackets and a piscine. Since at least 1625 the building was used as a schoolroom (until 1872 when a new

school was built at the top of the village) and until 1840, the vault underneath provided shelter for paupers. Today, it is used as a Sunday Schoolroom.

(See also Spurrell, *History of Carew* 1921).



Carew Church (According to Pembrokeshire Parsons.)

At Carew there was a rectory and vicarage, the former being in the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke, and afterwards of the powerful Carew family, and the latter in the gift of the rectors of Carew.

In 1594 the Queen was rector of Carew. - *Owen's Pem.*

This church was in 1291 assessed at £40. The tenths payable thereon to the king being £4. - *Taxatio.*

On 20 July, 1403, a commission was issued by the Bishop to Richard Wythlok to sequester the church and tithes of Carew during a vacancy.

Carewe Rectoria. — Ecclesia parochialis ibidem ex present acione baron is de Cairewe unde doctor Vachan est rector haberls ibidem mansionem et glebam et valent fructus et proventus hujus beneficii per annum xliiij. Inde porcio vicarii ibidem quolibet anno. Et in visitacione ordinaria quolibet anno vjs. Et in visitacione archidiaconi pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus quolibet anno vs ix. Et remanet clare cum porcione vicarii ibidem communibus annis, £43 8s. 3d. Inde decima, £4 6s. 10d. - *Valor Eccl.*

On 24. July 1610, a lease of the rectory of Carew for 21 years was granted to Thomas Newsham of Abergwilly Carms., gent. - *Chapter Acts.*

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged:' - Carew V (St. John Baptist). Bishop of St. Davids Impr. and Patr. Clear yearly value, £14. - *Bacon's Liber Regis.*

Clergy.

Churchwardens.

Unknown ap Morgan 1543 Kayrue (Carew) PRO 223/423

Beynon Richard 1543 Kayrue (Carew) PRO 223/423

Rectors.

1382 Jan 2 Hugh de Cotingham.
1388 Dec 14 John Carp.
1392 John Porter.
1403 Dec 9 William Webber, vice John Porter, deceased.
1461 Nov 17 Hugh Raglan.
1493 Oct 20 John Barrett vice Hugh Rawlins, deceased.
1496 Aug 2 John Talley, vice John Barret, deceased.
1535 - 6 - Dr.Vaughan.

Vicars

1403 John Bole.
1404 Feb 28 William John, vice John Bole, resigned
1482 Oct 10 Peter David
1482 John Watkin
1482 Nov 5 David Veyn, vice John Watkin resigned
1486 Peter Coker.
1486 Jun 2 Thomas Williams vice Peter Coker deceased
1491 May 13 Lewis Tailor vice Thomas deceased
1492 John Tasker vice Lewis Tailor resigned.
1534 Richard Joneys
1554 June 5 George Radcliffe, priest Henry Williams (- he was turned out of his living for drunkenness but presumably was restored to it later).
1668 Aug 9 Lewis Beddo vice Henry Williams deceased.
1718 Mar 12 David Thomas vice Lewis Beddow deceased
1735 Aug 5 Thomas Edwards MA vice David Thomas deceased
1737 Aug 2 John Andrews vice Thomas Edwards resigned
1743 Nov 14 Delabere Prichett vice John Andrews instituted to Prendegast
1801 Dec 22 John Rees vice Delabere Prichett deceased

1835 May 19 Gustavus Lodwick Hamilton MA vice John Rees deceased

1839 Aug 27 William Beach Thomas MA vice Gustavus Lodwick Hamilton deceased

1842 Jun 22 Henry Robert Lloyd MA vice William Beach Thomas instituted to Aberedw.

1845 Sep 19 John Phelps MA vice Henry Robert Lloyd resigned.

1877 Dec 28 Hugh Harries Gibbon MA vice John Phelps resigned.

1884 Mar 15 John Popkin Morgan MA vice Hugh Harries Morgan instituted to Glasbury.

1891 Mar 21 Joseph Polland Lewis vice John Popkin Morgan instituted to Llanfihangel Helygen with Llanyre.

1911 Feb 18 William George Spurrell vice J P Lewis deceased.

(Spurrell was the Vicar/ Historian whose History of Carew was published in 1921.)

1535 The Rector's living at Carew was valued at £44 annually. It was one of the most wealthy in the county.

Between 1689 and 1750 the roof of the church was substantially repaired with constant purchases of new slates and timber a description of 1831 suggests that it had a wagon roof which was replaced in 1838 and in 1725 the church was whitewashed.

1807 a singing master had been engaged to instruct the congregation in singing.

1834 A Chalice and cover were sold to a Salisbury Silversmith it weighed 23ozs 10d wt. It was suggested that it was Elizabethan or Jacobean and was sold for 4s 10d per ounce. This could well have been the one described as Communion Cup with cover of silver and double gilt in the inventory of 1547.

The Norman font was replaced at a cost of £3 5s in 1836 by an exact copy of the original using limestone from Williamston Quarry.

1843 the two effigies in the north of the chancel were moved to their present position from the east of the porch.

1850 a new oak pulpit was installed and also a new reading desk.

1855 Restoration by G.G. Scott started.

1857 Carew Church restoration completed.

The Rood screen was removed by Rev. Pritchett and the canopied oak seats at the west end of the chancel by Rev. Rees.

The ancient west window with its portrayal of the nativity was totally destroyed and replaced by a memorial to those who had fallen in the Crimean war in 1857. At the same time most of the other windows which originally had been flat perpendicular were replaced.

The interior walls of the church had been limed brown, with (according to the Church accounts) stonework picked out in black.

1881 The tower was refurbished including having the roof renewed.

1888 The Chancel, nave and Carew aisle re-roofed.

1889 stucco was put on the interior walls of the Church.

In the churchyard is a chapel on a vaulted chamber which was originally used as an ossuary. The vault was divided by a wall and occupied by two female paupers up to 1840.

The parish registers go back to 1718 and there are Bishop's Transcripts dating from 1685.

Critchurch

This is the site of a hamlet chapelry which is spelt Christchurch in the churchwardens' accounts for 1672. It possessed the right of burial, and human remains have been found in an adjacent quarry (Spurrell, Hist. Carew, 71).

Non-Conformist Churches

Pisgah – Baptist.

The chapel was part of the Moleston circuit but preaching had occurred in homes from an earlier time. In 1838 the membership was 60.

Messrs. William Davies (Cresselly), John Thomas (Oak Hill) Lewis Thomas, Thomas Nicholas (The Grove), Benjamin Phillip, (New Brittain), John Cole (Williamston), Benjamin Davies (Pencoed), and Abraham Prickett, who were the pioneers of this cause, held services for some time at Pencoed, the residence of Mr. Benjamin Davies,. In 1819, these Baptists secured a plot of land about a mile from Pencoed, and erected a Chapel on the site of which the present Sanctuary now stands. The Church was constitutionally formed in 1820. It was fostered in its infancy by Rev. James Hughes Thomas, Waterholmes, He was succeeded by Rev. Enoch Price who was also minister of Molleston. Following him was Rev. Henry Evans, who ministered here for twelve years.

Another well-known minister was Rev David Phillips, who served this Church for twenty-three years: the first eleven conjointly with Molleston. He died in 1875, aged 72 years, and is interred in Molleston Baptist Burial Ground.

In 1875, this Church united with Martletwy and Rev. Thos. Lodwig Evans, who was completing college studies at Haverfordwest, was invited to serve the Church. His ministry extended for eight years, He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Pandy John during whose three year ministry the manse was erected.

Other early ministers included Rev. W M Morris, Rev. Jesse Roberts and Rev. S Howells.

The land for the Chapel Schoolroom, Dwelling House, Garden and Burial Ground were given by Henry Seymour Allen of Cresselly House.

In 1851 the return states that the general congregation is 200.

Carew Newton – Independent.

The Chapel was built in 1862 and it came under the direction of the minister of Horeb chapel in Martletwy; although previously it had been a branch of Bethel at St Florence.

Nebo

In the 1851 census an independent chapel called Nebo is recorded erected in 1836 and having an average attendance of 20 in the morning and 50 in the afternoon.

Carew - Wesley Methodist.

This Chapel was built as part of the Pembroke Circuit in 1816 although a society was formed earlier - probably about 1807.

The return for 1851 gives an average congregation of 130.

People

St Deiniol.

In 1602 Thomas Williams copied what he described as a very ancient manuscript. This manuscript had been part of the library of Bangor cathedral till the reformation. His copy is now in the Peniarth collection, this manuscript (MS 226) contained Lessons and a Collect commemorating St Deiniol. The Lessons were used on the Saint's day but do not describe the life and work of the Saint at Bangor.

This is peculiar because it seems very unusual for Lessons on a Saint's Day (especially a Saint who had spent most of his life in the area) to commemorate his work elsewhere. It seems to predate the Norman Conquest by a good margin. And if the Norman bishops could have changed these lessons they would have done so. Well what do these lessons have to do with Carew? The lessons describe St Deniol's life on the hill above what is now Pembroke at his hermitage between 516 AD and 535 AD and one of them refers to his well and the healing

“Again a certain woman from the district of Caerw (Carew), in the diocese of Mynyw, was so swollen beyond measure that she could find no relief by any advice of physicians. At last, coming to the church of St Deniol, and afterwards to the aforementioned well, and imploring the Saint's help, she drank of that water so as to regain health and, before leaving came to the entrance of the Church, and cast forth from her mouth, while many stood by and observed, three horrible worms, each with four feet, and the woman was made whole from that very hour.”

(I wonder whether the original said with four feet or whether it described the worms as being 4 ft long?)

Princess Nesta

Nesta (“Nest ferch Rhys” in Welsh) was the daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr. (He was killed in 1094 by Norman Knights employed by his cousin). After her father was killed she was made a ward of Court. She was fabulously beautiful and had numerous offspring (the eldest one a son of Henry I was appointed Duke of Gloucester).

When the King married (his wife did not approve of his mistress and bastards being at court) he arranged that she should marry Gerald de Windsor who was appointed custodian of Pembroke Castle.

Her part of the inheritance from her father was large estates around Carew near Pembroke.

A writer at the time said of her: “daughter and sister of a prince, wife of an adventurer, concubine of a King, paramour of every daring lover..., a Welsh woman whose passions embroiled all Wales, and England too, in war..., mother of heroes, grandmother of Giraldus Cambrensis”

Another writer said: "Henry I was no more restrained in his passions than any other powerful ruler of the 12c. It made little difference to him that the beautiful Nest, daughter of the Welsh Prince Rhys ap Tudor, had been placed in his care as a royal ward; (she was William Rufus's hostage for the good behavior of her family). He fell in love with Nest and seduced her, and she bore him a son.



In those days, however, there was an accepted way of dealing with such a situation. Nest's baby son was named Duke of Gloucester. When Henry had to make a political marriage and his new wife had reservations about Nest at court; King Henry gave Nest in marriage to one of his barons, Gerald de Windsor - who was at that time in disgrace at court. Gerald took his new wife with him to South Wales.

The Children of Nest - their family names.

Henry FitzRoy (FitzHenry) - (Illegitimate son of Henry I). Killed in battle against Owain Gwynedd in Anglesey 1157. He had a son, Fitzhenry who was Justiciary of Ireland in 1199 (Visited by Gerald of Wales in that year).

William FitzGerald (de Carew) - son of Gerald de Windsor - adopted the style of "de Carew" although he could have been another son of Henry I. (One of his sons Baldwin de Carro took part in the Third Crusade in 1191).

Maurice FitzGerald – son of Gerald de Windsor - one of the principle leaders of the invasion of Ireland. In 1174 held the Castle and the county of Wicklow. Died 1177.

David FitzGerald – son of Gerald de Windsor - Bishop of St. David's died 1176.

Angharad – daughter of Gerald de Windsor - married William de Barry they had three children. Robert de Barry, Phillip de Barry and Gerald of Wales (c 1146 -1223).

Robert FitzStephen – son of Stephen the Constable - seriously wounded in a battle against Owain Gwynedd after a sea borne attack on Anglesey 1157. (Henry FitzRoy was killed in the same battle).

1166 Castellan of Cardigan Castle- betrayed to the Welsh under Rhys ap Gruffydd by a Welsh cleric Rhigyfarch - was imprisoned but released in time to take part in the Invasion of Ireland in 1170. Travelled through Leinster with Dermot King of Leinster. (According to Geraldus in his book on Ireland).

Owain Fitzroy - eldest son of Cadwgan, who had seen Nesta at a Feast at Cilgerran Castle – (she was his second cousin) - saw fit to set fire to castle outbuildings in order to carry her off to Powys. Afterwards he was constrained by the King to restore her to Gerald de Windsor - he refused and she had two children by Owain.

Henry I raised an army invaded Ceredigion and devastated it - Owain escaped to Ireland- later he returned and succeeded to part of Powys but Gerald had not forgotten. While assembling to fight side by side for the king against Gruffydd ap Rhys - Gerald de Windsor and his men turned on Owain Fitzroy's men and slew Owain.

Gerald de Windsor ended his warlike career by dying peacefully at his wife's castle of Carew, (c1136) but his wife's career was not finished thereby. Though her children were now grown up and married, Nest still had her beauty. She transferred her affections to Stephen, Constable of Cardigan Castle and then to the Sheriff of Pembroke, presenting each of them with a son.

Carew – (Old Pembrokeshire Families Henry Owen)

Of all the families who held sway under the Earls of Pembroke this is in many ways the most distinguished. Few in the Kingdom can be traced with so much distinctness during the whole of its long career, and the home of the race, built by its Norman founder, has remained to the present day (with one short interval) in the possession of his descendants. It is also remarkable for the number of noble families which branched off from it. From Carew Castle came (among others) the

Fitz Gerald, the foremost among the conquerors of Ireland, the elder branch of whom became Earls of Kildare and Dukes of Leinster; the

Fitz Maurices, Earls of Kerry and Marquises of Lansdowne; the Graces, Barons of Courtstown, and the Gerrards, Lords Gerrard. All these settled in Ireland, and furnish an interesting example of the origin of family names. From William, the brother of Gerald, founder of the house of Carew, came the Lords Windsor and the Earls of Plymouth.

The representatives of the family who remained in this county soon adopted the territorial title of de Carew, although they are occasionally called in the records De Windsor, from the earlier home. From an early date they had held lands in the West of England, and their possessions there were, later, much increased by marriages with heiresses when they made their English home their principal residence. From Carew Castle came many of the Carews and Careys who rose to fame and fortune in Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, and it may be noted that the distinguished General of Pembroke descent, spells his name Vole, Carew, but pronounces it Voole Carey, or rather did so until a regrettable incident in 1879 made the name Carey distasteful to him. Another form of the name is Carrow, once familiar in South Pembroke, and still happily represented in the county. Richard Carew the Elizabethan historian of Cornwall, says:—

“Carew, of ancient, Carru was.

And Carru is a plough;

Roman's the trade. Frenchmen the word,

I do the name avow.”

But however this may be as to some bearers of the name, the historian himself drew his name from our Carew, which is certainly Welsh, and not French, and most probably means Caerau, the camps, still perceived in the local pronunciation of Carey Castle. Another learned Carew was also in error as to his origin; Earl George of Totness, has left in his handwriting, among the Carew MSS., a pedigree tracing the family from Adam de Montgomery, which is recorded at the Heralds' College, but the charter of King John mentioned below shows that it is as fictitious as those of the bards, or of the late Sir Bernard Buike.

There is a fable that among the numerous foreigners at the Court of Edward the Confessor was a certain Dominus Otho, said to have come from Florence, who had a son Walter Fitz Otho, who held the important post of Castellan of Windsor, and who had two sons by a Welsh wife, William, the progenitor of the De Windsors, as above stated, and Gerald, who came to Pembroke with the first Norman invaders under Arnulph de Montgomery, in the reign of William Rufus.

De Windsor, Gerald was made Castellan of Pembroke by Arnulph, but on the disgrace of the latter in 1102 for his rebellion in favour of the King's brother, Robert, he was replaced by one Saer. However, two years later he was reinstated by Henry I. This was doubtless owing to his having married the mistress of that King, Nesta, the Welsh, princess, who has been styled the "Helen of Wales". Nesta brought him as her dower Carew, and lands in Emlyn, and Henry granted him the lordship of Moulsoford, in Berks, which long remained with the family of Carew. He had three sons:

William, who took the name of de Carew;

Maurice who called himself Fitz Gerald, and was the forefather of the great Geraldine race in Ireland; and

David, who became Bishop of St David's, and died in 1177; he had also a daughter, Angharad, who married William de Barri of Manorbier.

de Carew, William married Katherine de Kingsley a daughter of Sir Adam de Kingsley in Cheshire, and, notwithstanding his Welsh, blood, he spent most of his life in fighting the Welsh, as his father did before him. In 1135 he was defeated by them near Cardigan; in 1147 he took from them the Castle of Carmarthen, then held by Meredith ap Griffith, and in the year following that of Wiston. After this it is curious to read, that when the Welsh, in 1152, captured Tenby Castle, they handed it over to William so perhaps the Welsh, blood counted for something after all. William confirmed the grant by Jordan de Cantinton, a well-known man in North Pembrokeshire, of the church of Castellán in Emlyn to the Preceptory of Slebech, and died in 1173. He had four sons:

de Carew, Otho who succeeded to Carew;

de Carew, Raymond, "the bravest and wisest of the conquerors of Ireland"; and

de Carew, William, who also settled in Ireland. Another son,

de Carew, Gerald, had been killed at Camrose by the men of Roose, upon whom his family took dire vengeance.

de Carew, Otho married Margaret Fitz Tancred daughter of Richard Fitz Tancred Castellán of Haverford. Fenton tells us that "there were few men of rank among the Flemish settlers, but we find the son of one of these settlers allied by marriage with the two great Norman houses of Carew and Manorbier. Otho, soon after his father's death, got into trouble with the Welsh, who took from him his castle of Emlyn, but he obtained from Henry II the manor of Bampton, co. Oxon., so long as the Welsh, held Emlyn. He began the long connection of the Carews with Devon, by acquiring Brunton in that county," and he confirmed his father's gift of the vill of Redberth to Slebech. He was a witness to the grant of Trefduauk (St. Edrens) to St David's by Robert Fitz Elidor. He died about 1204, leaving as his successor his son

de Carew, William, who was accused of rebellion against King John in 1207. William had to pay forty marks of gold for a charter from that King, confirming to him the manor of Moulsoford, which charter sets out his descent as above stated; and in 1212 he was restored to his house at Carrio (Carew), and the other lands which he held on the day upon which the King embarked for Ireland from Pembroke two years before. William died soon afterwards, and was succeeded by his son Richard.

de Carew, Richard wife's name was Scholastica. His brother and son were successively bishops of St David's (i.e., Thomas Wallensis in 1248 and Richard de Carew in 1256). This is evident from a charter of the last named, although it is not so stated in the history books. Besides the bishop who made his mark on the history of St David's, Richard had an elder son.

de Carew, William lord of Carew, who in 1247 held five Knight's fees in Pembroke, which

in the Mareschal division were assigned, like Manorbier, to Joan de Munchensy.

de Carew, Sir Nicholas was a man of mark; of his local influence we have had great evidence. In 1298 he was a witness to the charter of Philip of Angle to William de la Roche. In 1301 he signed the famous letter of the Parliament of Lincoln to the Pope, asserting the feudal dependence of Scotland on the English crown, not as lord of Carew, where he was a tenant of the Earl of Pembroke, but as lord of Moulsoford, and in the same year was summoned by Edward I to the host against the Scots. He bore as arms the famous black lions passant of the Carews, and he died in 1311, having in his lifetime granted his lands in Carlow, Ireland, to his son.

de Carew, John who in 1317 was ordered by writ of military summons to go to Ireland to defend those lands from Edward Bruce, the brother of the more famous Robert, who, after Bannockburn, nearly overran the whole of that country.

de Carew, Beatrice, the sister of John, had married Richard de Barri and brought him Begelly as her dowry. John de Carew died in 1324 and his son

de Carew, Nicholas dying a few months afterwards was succeeded by his brother

de Carew, Thomas of whom the only fact recorded is that when in 1332 he was indicted for taking away from Manorbier the goods of David de Barri. During the great law-suit, he refused to appear on the ground that the writ against him was not sealed with the proper seal. Unhappily we are not told whether this defence was admitted, apparently it was.

It is not quite clear whether

de Carew, Sir John, the next lord, was the son of Thomas de Carew or his nephew, probably the latter. He was lord deputy of Ireland in the reign of Edward III, and had large possessions in Devon which had devolved upon him through the marriages of his ancestors with the heiresses of the Peverels and the Mohuns. He held at Carew in 1348 five Knight's fees worth 100 marks, and among his advowsons, that of St. Bride's, taxed at 16 marks. He also held a Canonry in the Collegiate Church of Llanddewi Brefi, with the prebend of Dihewid, of the value of 10 marks. Good Bishop Beck had founded this church in 1287, as a place of spiritual joy, with advowsons of Cardigan churches, which Edward I had confiscated and given to him, but the prebends soon got into lay hands, and were treated as sinecures. Sir John died in 1362, leaving a widow

de Carew, Elizabeth (apparently his second wife), who had the manor of Lawrenny as part of her dower. His son

de Carew, Leonard survived his father seven years, and died in Gascony in the suite of the Earl of Pembroke, leaving a son

de Carew, Thomas, then aged two years. This Thomas lived to what was in those days a ripe old age, and died in 1431. Like his father he was a warrior; in 1416 he was serving in France, and in the next year was ordered by the Privy Council to prosecute the war at sea. He married

Bonville, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Bonville a west country family, who held lands in Pembrokeshire and gave their name to Bonville's Court. In 1404 the sum of £200 was ordered by the Council to be paid to him for the wages of men at arms to guard the castles of Carmarthen and Emlyn, and his account for the custody of Narberth castle is extant, shewing that he paid £90 10s.

10d. as wages to ten men at arms and fifty archers, from the 1st November 1402, to the 24th April 1404.

de Carew, Nicholas the son of Thomas, married Joan Courtenay daughter and heiress of Sir Hugh Courtenay of Haccombe, co. Devon. He died in 1447, leaving four sons:

Carew, Thomas,

Carew, Nicholas of Haccombe, the ancestor of the Carew baronets;

Carew, Alexander of Antony, from whom came Richard Carew the antiquary, and the family of Pole-Carew; and

Carew, William, the ancestor of the present owner of Carew.

Notwithstanding their vast possessions and their judicious marriages, the Carews soon after this time fell, through improvidence, upon evil days.

Carew, Edmund, the grandson of the last mentioned Thomas Carew, mortgaged Carew castle to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, who held there the famous Tournament of St. George in 1607. On the attainder in 1531 of Rhys ap Griffith, the grandson and heir of Sir Rhys, who had foreclosed the mortgage, it was forfeited to the Crown.

Carew, Edmund went to the wars, and was killed in France. He left two sons :

Carew, William, the father of

Carew, Sir Peter (frequently called Carrow in the State Papers), who tried to retrieve the fallen fortunes of the house by recovering the ancient possessions of the Carews in Ireland, which had passed from them for two centuries, and died there in 1575; and

Carew, George, the father of

Carew, George, Lord Carew and Earl of Totness, who succeeded to his cousin's unlawful heritage. He was a friend and contemporary of George Owen and was himself a considerable antiquary, as his collection, which is now at Lambeth Palace, most amply testifies.

Carew castle was granted by Queen Mary to Sir John Perrot, and it is to him and to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, the mortgagee of Carew, that we owe much of the beautiful buildings whose ruins are so well-known to us. After Perrot's attainder, Carew was granted to different persons on different tenures until, in the reign of James I, the old family came back.

Carew, Thomas, the great-grandson of

Carew, William, the son of

Carew, Nicholas had married Elizabeth Biccombe the daughter and heiress of Hugh Biccombe of Crowcombe, in Somerset, and their son,

Carew, Sir John, was able to buy up certain outstanding interests and to obtain a grant in fee from the Crown. Sir John Carew died in 1637. During his lifetime he erected a magnificent monument to himself, his wife, and family, in Carew church. He does not seem to have lived at

Carew much, for it appears by the ChurchWardens' accounts of the parish, which date from 1619, that at that date, and during Sir John's life, the castle and demesnes were in the occupation of

Phillipps, Sir John of Picton, and of his son

Phillipps, Sir Richard but from 1667 to 1676 they were held by his (Sir John Carew's) son

Carew, George. Sir John Carew held in his own hands Summerton, Cotchland, Rickeston and Radford; he was Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1623.

Carew, George was Sheriff in 1640, and was the last Carew who lived there, for in 1643 the castle, which was held for the King in the Civil Wars, and was even then a place of great strength, was surrendered "upon quarter" and dismantled."

Carew, John, the son of George Carew, died without issue, and Carew went to the descendants of his (George's) elder brother,

Carew, Thomas, of Crowcombe. Thomas Carew died in 1766 leaving two daughters as joint heiresses to the Carew estates. One died unmarried the other

Carew, Mary in 1794, married George Henry Warrington who took the name of Carew. – His grandson Colonel Carew, who died in 1874, left a son who died without issue, and a daughter

Ethel Mary Carew, the lineal descendant of Gerald Fitz Walter; she married the Hon. R. C. Trollope.

The present descendants and owners are the Trollope-Bellews of Crowcombe Court

Sir Rice (Rhys) ap Thomas

Sir Rhys ap Thomas, (1449-1525), the flamboyant and controversial Welsh military leader inherited the estates of Dinefwr, including Carew, on his father's death. Thomas was the definition of Welsh chivalry. A brave lord and knight, fierce in battle and love, he played a major role in Henry Tudor's victory over King Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485, a turning point in British history. Rhys was knighted on the battlefield and made Governor of Wales, by the now King Henry VII. By the time the Tudor's came to power though, the age of chivalry was drawing quickly to a close. The last great Welsh tournament of knights was staged by Sir Rhys ap Thomas at Carew in 1507. Spread over five days, the tournament drew over six hundred knights and retainers, with Rhys presiding over and judging the various contests. The sight was a marvel to behold. Chroniclers of the time wrote how the tournament was still the topic of conversation years after its conclusion.

He died at the age of 76 and left behind him only one son born in wedlock but no less than 14 natural children most of whom founded or married into some of the leading families in South Wales.

Sir John Perrot

Reputed to be the son of Henry VIII and Mary Berkeley who later married Sir Thomas Perrot. John was probably born at Haroldston in 1527 but later resided chiefly at Carew and Laugharne.

In 1577, during the reign of Elizabeth I, the Privy Council sent an indignant letter to Sir John Perrot cataloguing the misdeeds of John Callice "whereas their Lordships are given to understand that one John Callice, a notable pirate frequenting that county and arriving lately at Milford, was lodged and housed at Haverfordwest, and being there Known was suffered to escape, their Lordships do not a little marvel at the negligence of such as are Justices in those parts".

(According to Sir John Perrot by G Douglas James).

The Elizabethan Era was perhaps the most glorious in our island history and one in which we can take great pride.

It saw the first fruits of the three outstanding events, the Renaissance, the Discovery of America and the Reformation, movements which revolutionised the activities and minds of the people of the Western World and when the people of our country passed to maturity and awakening, and awoke to the possibilities of a more intense and adventurous life of development.

With Elizabeth as its head, Burleigh as its eminent statesman, Shakespeare as the prince of dramatists, Bacon the great philosopher, Philip Sidney and Spencer its outstanding poets; Raleigh, Drake, Frobisher, its intrepid sailors, our country produced a galaxy of talent which, perhaps, has never been surpassed.

During this era our own county was the birthplace of one who, although he did not attain the eminence of the above named figures was a very remarkable man who played a prominent part in those stirring times by nationally and locally. He was Sir John Perrott! a natural son of Henry VIII, to whom he bore a remarkable resemblance in appearance voice and temperament. His mother was Mary Berkeley, a lady of the Court and wife of Sir Thomas Perrot, a direct descendant of one of the Conqueror's entourage.

He was born at Haroldston, just outside the Borough of Haverfordwest and he was, throughout his life, the Outstanding personality in South Wales.

From his earliest years he was noted for his ruffling ways, his prowess in athletics, his great strength and courage, and notorious for his arbitrary ways and ungovernable temper.

He was Mayor of Haverfordwest in 1570, 1575 and 1576,

Member of Parliament for Carmarthenshire, 1548-52,

for Pembrokeshire, 1563-67 and Haverfordwest in 1588.

In 1551 he was High Sheriff for Pembrokeshire and (1584-88).

Later Vice-Admiral for West Wales in which latter office he was responsible for the suppression of piracy, but he undoubtedly shared the booty of many a valuable cargo.

He was a great friend of Edward VI, who made him a Knight of the Bath, and although nothing was said of any acknowledgement of his parentage the relationship was frankly acknowledged by Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth.

During the reign of Mary he was imprisoned for favouring Protestantism and harbouring heretics at

Haroldston, but was released on her death.

Elizabeth granted him many favours. He was one of four who carried the canopy at her Coronation. She appointed him Lord President of Munster to quell the Desmond Rebellion, which he did in twelve months. She then appointed him Lord President of Munster to quell the Desmond Rebellion, which he did in twelve months, and then returned to Haroldston and later to the Lordship of Carew Castle. Subsequently he was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland.

In 1591 he was falsely accused of High Treason, being denounced, it is said by Thomas Cadern of Prendergast. He was condemned to death, but Elizabeth refused to sign the death warrant as she knew he was innocent and resolved to pardon him, but before the warrant was signed he died in the Tower of London and was buried in St. Peter's Church there.

His portrait, which hangs in the Shire Hall, Haverfordwest, and presented to the County by Sir Charles E. G. Philipps, Bart., of Picton Castle, is a copy of the original painting in the possession of Sir John Pakington, Bart., of Twickenham and formerly of Westwood, Worcestershire, a direct descendant of Sir John Pakington, Bart., who married Hester, the inheritrix of Sir Herbert Perrot of Haroldston, in 1700.

In 1727 Richard Rawlinson, LL.D., F.R.S., St. John's College, Oxford, received from Ireland the original manuscript of "The Life, Deedes and Death of Sir John Perrot" which he published in London the following year, and which has been authenticated as having been written by an unknown author about the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

It is from this book that the following details of Sir John's character have been extracted.

"Sir John Perrot was a man in stature very tall and big, exceeding the ordinary stature of man by much, and almost equal to the mightiest men that lived in his time. His body was very compact and proportional through all its parts. As he did exceed most men in stature so did he in strength of body. His hair was auburn until it grew grey in his elder years, his countenance full of majesty his eye marvellous piercing and carrying a commanding aspect. In time of danger he showed himself resolute and valiant He had a very sharp wit, and was (as may be said) naturally wise, for though he was not learned in the sciences yet would he give as good a reason for matters of Experiment as most men. He had in him many excellent parts, as Magnanimity, Valour, Ripeness of Judgement, Understanding of the Languages as the French, Spanish, the Italian, and in fact, matters that a man not professing Learning could comprehend; he had some defects else had he not been flesh and blood. He would swear too much which proceeding from custom and partly from choler, he could hardly refrain when provoked."

The Rev. James Phillips (1847-1907) in his "History of Pembrokeshire" gives the following vivid and striking estimate of his character:

"He was a true son of Henry VIII. If he reproduced in an exaggerated form the faults and vices which stained his father's character without the genuine refinement and culture which half concealed them from the King's contemporaries, he also inherited those qualities that enabled the masterful Tudor to retain in so large a measure, the confidence and loyal admiration of his people.

Most significant is the admission of his bitter enemy that he was "friended" as well as feared.

Unclean of lip and life, unscrupulous in his greed ungovernable in his passions, cruel in his resentment, he was yet loved quite as much as he was hated.

Patriotic and loyal to the heart's core, and sincere in his attachment to the Protestant Faith, he might have taken a high place among the statesmen of Elizabeth's reign if it had not been for the violence of his temper and the foulness of his morals and his speech. The Queen entertained a high opinion of his abilities.

He had been one of the wealthiest subjects of the Crown, but the extravagance of his habits, the expensive vices in which he indulged, the number of his retainers and his princely liberality, left him little margin of income over expenditures.

Sir John had a great love for Haverfordwest and he always took a prominent part in its administration. He was Mayor three times and in 1588 was its Member of Parliament.

During his lifetime the town attained great prosperity. It contained many men of enterprise and foresight, and the Queen's Surveyor described it, "The best buylt, the most civill and quickest occupied towne in South Wales". George Owen of Henllys, Lord of Kemes, our first illustrious County Historian, stated that "Haverfordwest is a good towne, wealthie and well governed".

With its seven guilds and the many productive activities in the town many merchants built up a lucrative and foreign trade, and in this Sir John was intimately interested.

It is therefore not surprising that being so engrossed in the town's prosperity and future development he should endow the town with a princely gift the benefits from which it still happily enjoys.

As will be seen from the GRANT dated 20th September, 1580, full details of which are given below, he directed that the rents and profits derived from the messuages, lands and tenements devised therein were to be expended to the improvement of the Town of Haverfordwest, and to the repair of the streets, bridges, walls, conduits of water, and all other dilapidations of Haverfordwest as well as to the rebuilding of the new quay in the town and all other useful works which may be needful or suitable for the improvement of the town.

The original document which is written in Latin inscribed on parchment is in excellent condition and is now displayed on the wall in the Mayor's Parlour in the Corporation Offices, Picton Place. And interesting, is Sir John's seal attached.

In May 1899 the Deed was translated by Henry Owen Esq., D.C.L. (Oxon), F.S.A*, our County's most illustrious historian, and it is as follows:-

To all the Faithful in Christ to whom this Present Deed shall come,

JOHN PERROT of Haroldston, in the County of Pembroke, Knight, (wishes) eternal salvation in the Lord. KNOW YE that I the said John Perrot for the love which I bear towards my beloved and faithful neighbours the burgesses of the town and county of Haverfordwest and for that the mayor sheriff bailiffs and burgesses of the said town have granted for them and their successors that I and my heirs in time to come living and dwelling at Haroldston aforesaid or elsewhere in the said county of Pembroke shall have so much of every kind of wine, salt or any other merchandise coming into Milford and to the same town for common traffic or contract of sale as shall suffice for the sustenance of our house at the same price as the mayor and other burgesses of the same town

shall buy and have them. And that it shall be wholly lawful for me and my heirs living and dwelling at Haroldston afore-said or elsewhere within the said county of Pembroke to have the pre-emption of all kinds of victuals coming to the market of the town aforesaid Haverfordwest as in the said county of Pembroke in the places same town for the time being at the like price as they shall be sold to another. And that I and my heirs living and dwelling at Haroldston aforesaid shall be burgesses and of the council of the same town if we wilt. And that we shall have the nomination of one burgess in the same town in any year in which such burgess may be living and dwelling in the same town and in which he shall take such oaths as the other burgesses of the same town are wont to take.

HAVE GIVEN granted and by this my present indented deed have confirmed to Maurice Canon gentleman mayor of the town and county aforesaid Thomas Tank, Jenkin Davides, Richard Batman, Morgan Voile, Edmund Harries, John Kiner, and William Jones,

All and singular the messuages lands, tenements, burgages, and hereditaments below described and set out situate and lying as well in the town and county of Haverfordwest -specified below. That is to say.

- (1). FIRST. All that messuage or tenement with all and singular its appurtenances situate and Lying in Camros in the said county of Pembroke in the tenure of Thomas Bowen gentleman or his assigns.
- (2). ALSO one other tenement and one carucate of land with the appurtenances Lying in Wolffdale in the said county of Pembroke now in the tenure of Owen Ormond.
- (3). ALSO one messuage containing half a burgage with the appurtenances Lying in the town and county of Haverfordwest in Shipp-street there now in the tenure of Henry Gwillim.
- (4). ALSO one other tenement containing one burgage with the appurtenances Lying in the town and county of Haverfordwest aforesaid in the northern part of Highstreate there now in the tenure of Thomas Kethin between land of Maurice Walter on either side.
- (5). ALSO one other tenement containing one burgage with the appurtenances lying in the town of Haverfordwest aforesaid in the southern part of the Highstreate of the town of Haverfordwest aforesaid now in the tenure of Edwin Donn and abutting on the land of Thomas Bowen on the East and the land of William Warren on the West.
- (6). ALSO one tenement containing two burgages with the appurtenances Lying in the town of Haverfordwest aforesaid in Banstreate there now in the tenure of Thomas Tanck between land late of John Sinett on the West and land late of Arnold Butler on the East.
- (7). ALSO one other tenement containing half a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the town of Haverfordwest aforesaid in the Darkstreate there in the tenure of William Ricard between a tenement of Edmund Harries on the East and land of Maurice Canon on the West.
- (8). ALSO one other tenement containing another half of a burgage with the appurtenances Lying in the town of Haverfordwest aforesaid in the Darkstreate there in the tenure of Richard Gronow.
- (9). ALSO two other tenements containing one burgage and a half with the appurtenances Lying in St. Maries Streat in the said town of Haverford between several tenements of Maurice Canon on the East side of each of them and land late of Thomas Sutton on the West now in the several tenures of Michael Wolff and Thomas Streat.

- (10). ALSO three tenements containing one burgage divided into three parts Lying together in the said town of Haverford in St. Maries Street aforesaid there in the several tenures of Owen Jones, William Richardes and Richard Gronow between land late of the said Thomas Sutton on the East and land of Edmund Harries on the West.
- (11). ALSO one tenement containing the third parts of a burgage Lying in the said town of Haverford on the South side of the church of the Blessed Mary there late in the tenure of Thomas Sutton between a tenement John Harries the cordwainer on the East side of the Markett Streat and the land of John Vaghan of Narberth gentleman on the East.
- (12). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage Lying in the said town of Haverford and land of the said David Cradock on the North. Gate on the South now in tenure of Lucy Lloid.
- (13). ALSO one tenement Containing half a burgage with the appurtenances Lying in the said town of Haverford between tenements of Henry the tailor on the Carkett Streat there late in the tenure of William Jones between land of Henry Nash on the South and a tenement of John Row on the North.
- (14). ALSO two tenements Lying together in the said town of Haverford in the Markett Streat there one of them containing the third part of a burgage now in the tenure of William Walter and the other containing two parts of a burgage formerly in the tenure of Katherine Jeffrey between tenements of Richard Meiler on the North and a tenement of the late John Sinett on the South.
- (15). ALSO one tenement containing half a burgage on the east side of the Markett Streat aforesaid now in the tenure of David Cradock between Goat Streat on the south and the land of the said David Cradock on the North.
- (16). ALSO one burgage with the appurtenances lying on the south side of Goate Streat in the said town of Haverford between tenements of Henry the tailor on the West and the way leading to the east stile on the East in the several tenures of Thomas Madock and Owen Phillips.
- (17). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances Lying in the said town of Haverford in St. Thomas Grene there between land of John Wogan of bulston esquire on the North and land of John Davides on the South.
- (18). ALSO one tenement containing half a burgage with the appurtenances in the said town of Haverford in the Hillstreat there between land of the said John Perrot knight on the South and land of William Warren on the North.
- (19). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances Lying in the said town of Haverford at the higher end of and on the East side of Great Dewstreat in the several tenures of John Harries the capper David Cradock and John Adames between land of the said John Harries on the South and land of Thomas Bowen on the North.
- (20). ALSO one tenement containing half a burgage with the appurtenances Lying in Dewstreat aforesaid in the said town of Haverford late in the tenure of Elizabeth Powell there between land of Owen Phillips on the South and land formerly of Margaret Hughes on the North.
- (21). ALSO one tenement containing half a burgage with the appurtenances Lying in the Dewstreat aforesaid in the said town of Haverford between the Queen's high way on either side now in the tenure of Roger Marcroft or his assigns.

(22). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the said town of Haverford in Dewstreate aforesaid now in the tenure of William Kinney a hooper there between the tenement formerly of Thomas Sutton on the North and land of John Kinney on the South.

(23). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances in the Dewstreate aforesaid in the said town of Haverford now or late in the tenure of John Webb between land of Maurice Canon on the North and a tenement late of Henry Catharne on the South.

(24). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage in the Dewstreate aforesaid in Haverford aforesaid now in the tenure of Thomas Higday between a tenement in the Bridgestreat in the town and county of Haverford - tenure of Thomas Walter the tucker on the South and a tenement in the tenure of Robert Barrie on the North.

(25). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage Lying in the Dewstreate aforesaid now in the tenure of Jenkin Vaure or his assigns.

(26). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage Lying in the Dewstreate aforesaid in the tenure of John Howell or his assigns,

(27). ALSO one tenement containing two burgages lying in the Dewstreate aforesaid, one of them in the tenure of Lucy Lloid and the other burgage in the several tenures of Henry Reynold and Thomas Higday or their assigns.

(28). ALSO two closes containing by estimation three acres of land with the appurtenances Lying at Cathlott in the said county of Pembroke now in the tenure of Maurice Walter or his assigns.

(29). ALSO two tenements with their appurtenances ford aforesaid now in the tenure of Henry Gwillim and Elen his wife or their assigns between land formerly of Thomas Revell the elder on either side.

(30). ALSO one garden lying near Jurie Cross within the franchise of the said town and appertaining to the same tenements.

(31). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances Lying near the bridge there within the said town of Haverford now in the tenure of George Eynon.

(32). ALSO one small parcel containing an acre of land with the appurtenances called Kilfigin lying within the franchise of the said town of Haverford by the bridge there now in the tenure of Thomas Revell or his assigns.

(33). ALSO fine tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances Lying in the said town of Haverford in the Castletowne there now in the tenure of Thomas Yowan.

(34). ALSO two closes containing by estimation seven acres of land with the appurtenances situate and Lying within the franchise of the said town in a place there called Burton Hill late there in the several tenures of William Morris Gwyn and John Howell.

ALL AND SINGULAR which aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements, burgages and other the premises with their appurtenances for the greater security of their being held for the use below written, were lately found to be lands concealed any afterwards obtained by me from the hands of our Lady the Queen as by Letters Patent of our said Lady the Queen bearing date the 22nd day of

September in the 17th year of her reign to that intent made to certain John Herbert and Andrew Palmer more fully and clearly appears whose interest in the premises I the said John Perrot now hold for the use below written.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements and other the premises above set out with all and singular their appurtenances to the aforesaid Maurice Canon, Thomas Tanck, Jenkin Davides, Richard Batman, Morgan Voile, Edmund Harries, John Kiney and William Jones their heirs and assigns for ever of the superior lords of those fees by the rents and services thereunto before due and aforetime accustomed to the intent that the said feoffees and their heirs shall expend the rents and profits to be annually derived from the premises, to the improvement of the said town of Haverfordwest and to the repair of the streets, bridges, walls, conduits of water, and other dilapidation's of the said town as well as to the rebuilding of the new quay in the said town and all other useful works which may be needful or suitable for the improvement of the said town.

AND I the said John Perrot Knight, and my heirs will warrant against me and my heirs and will for ever defend by these presents all and singular the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements, burgages, and other the premises above set out with all and singular their appurtenances to the said Maurice Canon, Thomas Tank, Jenkin Davides, Richard Battman, Morgan Voile, Edrnund Harries, John Kiney and William Jones their heirs and assigns.

AND MOREOVER KNOW YE that I the said John Perrot have made, constituted and appointed and set out in my place my beloved in Christ John Davides and Thomas Warren of the town and county aforesaid gentlemen my true and lawful attorneys together and separately to enter and take full possession in my name of all and singular the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements, burgages, and other the premises above set out with their appurtenances and after possession in this manner so taken and had then to deliver full and peaceful possession and seisin of and in the premises to the feoffees aforesaid or their attorneys in this behalf according to the tenor force form and effect this my present deed made to there for this purpose. I holding and to hold ratified and confirmed all and whatsoever my said attorneys shall in my name do Our cause to be done or either of them shall do or cause to be done in the premises as if I were personally present.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF to one part of this indented deed remaining with the said Maurice Canon, Thomas Tanck, Jenkin Davides, Richard Battran, Morgan Voile, Edmund Harries, John Kinef, and William Jones, I, the said John Perrot have affixed my seal of arms, and to the other part of the said deed remaining with me the said John Perrot the said Maurice Canon, Thomas Tanck, Jenkin Davides, Richard Battman, Morgan Voile, Edmund Harries, John Kiney and William Jones have caused to be affixed as well their own proper seals as the common seal of the said town of Haverford.

GIVEN on the twentieth day of September in the twenty-second year of the reign of the Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God of England France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc.

1588-1613

(According to Lewis Dwnn Dep. Herald of Wales) Listed under Carew is:

Richard Grafton Esq., he was the son of the printer of Tyndall's New Testament and married 1st

Joan Nicholson and 2nd Brichiart daughter of John Cheyne Esq.

Under Carew Castle is:

Sir John Carew Knt. who married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Southcote.

Historic Records.

1200c among the Castles and Churches mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis are those of Carew.

1210 June King John - on his way to Ireland - deprived William de Carew of his house and lands at Karrie.

1211 May 11 William de Carew on payment of a fine had his lands restored.

1213 William de Carew died his heir was a minor so the wardship passed into the hands of William FitzJohn de Hapetre.

One son of William, Thomas de Carew became Bishop of St Davids in 1248 and was succeeded in 1256 by his nephew Richard de Carew.

1231- 47 not dated Declaration by A(nselm) bishop of St David's, that he has approved an arrangement whereby Richard of Carreu, Rector of Carreu, withdrew his claim in respect of certain lands on which Richard Melin and his men dwelt, in consideration of Richard Melin granting to him, in the name of the church of Carreu, four acres next the churchyard.

(PRO., Ancient Deeds, Kings Remembrancer D 3586 2,2)

1293 Inventory of the Goods of the Bishop of St Davids

KAIRU (Carew, Pembs.)

2 stacks of wheat estimated at 90 cribs worth £15.15s.0d. at 3s. 6d. per crib

20 cribs of peas worth 40s. at 2s. per crib.

70 cribs of barley worth £9.1s, at 2s. 9d. per crib.

4 cribs of oats worth 18s. at 4s. per crib.

Total, £29. 5s. 6d [sic.]

1324 August 20 Pembroke (C Edward II File 85)

Extent made before John de Hampton, King's escheator, at Pembroke 20 August 1324 Jurors Walter Maeleufaut, Walter de Castro, John Keiez (Kneghey) John Melin, Walter Harald; Stephen Perot, Walter Eliot; Wioti de Laureny, John Cradok (John de Luny) William de Crippynes, Thomas Martin, and John Scorlags.

[as per C Edward II file 84 plus following]

Aymer had in the county of Pembroch 25 1/2 knights' fees and one tenth knight's fee, whereof :

* Caru, 5 knights fees held by John de Carru, worth yearly, 100m

* Maynerbir, 5 knights' fees held by John de Barri, worth yearly 100m

Stakepol, 5 knights' fees held by Richard de Stakpol, worth yearly, 100m

* Osbarnestoun, one tenth knights' fee held by David de la Roche, worth yearly 26s 8d;

Flemishton, half knights' fee held by Walter de Castro, worth yearly 100s

* Benegereston one knights' fee held by John Beneger, worth yearly 26s 8d

Popetoun, half knights' fee held by Stephen Perrot, worth yearly 10m

* Kilkemoran, half knights' fee held by John Scorlagh, worth yearly 10m

Moristoun, half knights' fee held by Walter de Castro, worth yearly 10m.

* Costyneston 2 knights' fees held by John Wogan, John Beneger and William Robelyn, worth yearly 40m.

* Esse half knights' fee held by Walter Maleufaunt worth yearly 10m.

* Jurdanestoun, half knights' fee held by John Joce, worth yearly 10m

Mineyerdoun half knights' fee held by John de Castro Martini, worth yearly 10m

* La Torre, one tenth knights' fee held by John Vaghan, worth yearly 26s 8d.

* Coytrath one tenth knights' fee held by Nicholas de Bonvill, worth yearly 26s 8d

Coytrath one knights' fee held by John Chaumpan worth yearly 10m

* Coytrath half knights' fee held by Andrew Wiseman, worth yearly 5m

* Coytrath one tenth knights' fee held by John Scorlag worth yearly 13s 4d

* Coydrath one tenth knights' fee held by David Maleufaunt worth yearly 13s 4d

* Westirathvaghan one tenth knights' fee held by William Hervi and others, worth yearly 10s

* Blanculcoyt one tenth and one twentieth knights' fee and 12a land held by John de Castro Martini worth yearly 20s

* Kethlihavenlok one tenth and one twentieth knights fee and 24a land held by John de Castro Martin worth yearly 20s

* Lanteg 5 bovates of land held by John Vaghan, John Ereband, and William, son of Nicholas de Barri, by knights service worth yearly 13s 4d

* Wyston 2 1/2 knights' fee held by Walter Wogan and Walter de Staunton worth yearly £33 6s 8d

Rescrouther (40m) St Florence (40m) Londes (100s) the advowsons of the churches

Summary of the part of the above manor "for one part of a moiety of two parts of the inheritance of Pembroke in demesne for the boy", inter alia

Wales As on [File 84] above, omitting Castle Godrich and Manor of St Florence

Total Value £175 16s 4 1/2d besides dower (preter dotem)

Summary do. as above "in reversion" for the boy Ie., Laurence, son and heir of John de Hastings, inter alia,

Manor of St Florence £33 14s ;

40 librates of land in Castle Martin, £40

£ 73 14s

Summary of fees in "demesne" for the boy inter alia Pembroke in Wales. Those marked * above

Sum of Fees £17 1/2 + 1/3 of one knight's fee.

Sum of fees in "reversion" for the boy inter alia Pembroke in Wales Those marked # above

Sum of Fees, 8

1326 (According to the Black Book of St David's). The tenants of the Bishop at Lamphey as part of their services had the following duties

Item they ought to carry the material for the houses and mills at their own cost from Loydarth, Lawhaden, Tenby, Pembroke, Carrew, and Slebeech to Llantefey, and the value of this joint service is, according to its, true value, 6s 8d.

And they ought to load the waggons and carts of the Lord going for wine to Tenby, Pembroke and Carrew, and convey the same safe to the Lord's cellar at their own cost in addition to the stallage.

1328 1329 m 12d. View of the Account of John Cauntrel and Geoffrey Torytoun, reeves of Pembroke from Michaelmas 1328 to Michaelmas 1329.

Arrears 19s 5d

Rents

yearly for 227 1/2 burgages; £ 11 7s 8d

yearly, rent of Torre and Carssewelle 5s

yearly, for 7 curtilages 6s

yearly, rent of Walwayneston 12d

yearly toll of the horses of Careu; 3s

yearly for 1 house of Nicholas de Schirborn; 4d

toll of the houses of Castle Martin, and no more because no one wished to farm it
20d

of non residents (noniacentibus) in the town of Pembroke at Christmas; 9s

yearly, of "burgesses by the wind" 3s,

yearly of chensers;	3s	6d
toll of Caldey		4d
tolls of the port of Milforde, nothing this year because it was seized into the hands of the king along with the town of Haverford, and the tolls are extended at 8s.		
Sum	£13	4d

1331 (Originalia Roll 3 Edward III m 49) County of Pembroke in South Wales

The township (villata) of Newton for the chattels of David Calder, clerk, convicted, £4

Phillip Tosse, condemned to death (indicio suspend adondicto) fine for saving his life (pro rita sua salvanda). pledges; John Mellyn, William Parchcorn, 20s

The township of Carrew for the chattels of William de Carrew,
parson of the church of Carrew, a fugitive, 40s

The township of Newton for the chattels of John Knight, fugitive, 3s 9d

The township of Jameston for the chattels of John Craddok, of Jameston, fugitive, 23s 6d

The same township for the chattels of David, son of Roger, fugitive, 25s 10d

Of John Mellyn, William Parchcorn for the chattels of Thomas Carrew, fugitive, £14 2s

Of the same for the chattels of Richard Malefaunt, fugitive, £6 19s 4d

Of the township (villata) of Pennali and Manerbyr for the chattels of Richard de Barry, fugitive, £107 17s 4d

Of the said John Mellyn and William Parchcorn for the chattels of
James Abbot, chaplain, fugitive, 40s

Of the township of Pembroke for the chattels of Thomas Martyn, clerk, convicted 20 marks

Of the township of Jameston for the chattels of John, son of David le Wayte, fugitive 13s 4d

Of the same township for the chattels of David Hamund, fugitive, 6s 4d

Of the same for the chattels of William Craddok, fugitive, 23s 6d

Of the same for the chattels of William Gerald, fugitive, 20s

Of the same for the chattels of Richard Gerald, fugitive, 13s 2d

Sum £195 14s 9d

This schedule was delivered at the Exchequer personally by William Casse, one of the Justices mentioned above

1331 Dec 8 (Clarendon Patent Roll 5 Edward III pt 3 m IId, (Cal p 236))

Commissions to Gilbert Talbot, Thomas de Chadesworth and Richard Simon; on information that certain persons have carried away from the castle of Manerbire, Penaly and Carru the goods of Richard Barri, Thomas de Carru and William de Carru, and have forcibly possessed themselves of the lands of these same men, which were lately seized into the King's hands by the steward of the county of Pembroke on account of their outlawry for non-appearance before John Giffard, William de la Roche, John de Stouford and William Casse, justices of oyer and terminer, to answer touching the death of Edmund de Barry and the robbery of goods of David de Barry, at Manerbire, county Pembroke; to discover the guilty persons, to cause them to be arrested, with the aid of the posse comitatus if need be, and imprisoned until further orders, to recover the goods and lands for the king, and to return inquisition of their proceedings herein.

1348 September 2 Westminster.

(I.P.M. Edward III, files 91 and 92) Lawrence de Hastynges

Writ directed to John Scholle, escheator in county Hereford and the March of Wales, Westminster, 2 September, 22 Edward III (1348)

Pembroke: Extent of the whole county made before John de Sholle, Thursday, the feast of St Michael, in Monte Tumba, 22 Edward IV (1348).

Jurors: John Perot, Thomas de Castro, John Cantrell, William Robelyn, William Parthecorn, Andrew Wyseman, Nicholas Shirborn, William Porthcrachan, John Beneger, Henery Beneger, John Robyn.

Town of Pembroke with Castle In the said county is the town and castle, castle worth nothing beyond reprisal; 215 burgages in the town, yearly rent £10 15s at Easter and Michaelmas in equal sums; a certain rent of Torre and Carswill, 5s at the same terms; a certain rent of Eleanor Symond for certain lands at Kyngesdon, 6d at the Gule of August; profits of the 3 day fair at the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, 2s; tolls of the market 3s; tolls of horses in the barony of Careu and in Castle Martin, 6s yearly; pleas and perquisites of the hundred there, 10s yearly; the prise of beer there is worth yearly 100s; 3 water mills worth 20s yearly; 1 water mill newly erected worth 20s yearly; 1 fulling mill newly erected rendering 14s in equal sums at Easter and Michaelmas; rent of the glebe of Ruscuthur, 12d at the same term; and from non residents in the town of Pembroke at Christmas; 9s. (et de non iacentibus in villa Pembr' tempore Natalis, 9s ad terminum Pasche [sic])

1348 September 24 Pembroke

Writ of certiorari de feodis etc., to John de Shol, escheator in Hereford and the adjacent March of Wales, 24 September, 22

Edward III Extent of all fees and advowsons of churches in the county of Pembroke, made at Pembroke on Thursday in the feast of St Michael de Monte Tumba, 22 Edward III.

Jurors; John Cantrel, William Adam, William Robelyn, Thomas de Castro, Andrew Wysman, John Beneger..... John Rou, John Robyn, William Parttrahan, John Hilton and Henry Beneger.

Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, had in the county of

Pembroke 251/2 knights fees and three carucates of land, viz;

Carreu 5 fees held by John de Carreu, worth yearly 100m

Maynerbir' 4 1/4 fees held by Oweyn ap Owen and Avice, his wife worth yearly 84m

Ogiston half and quarter fee held by William de Rupe, worth yearly £10

Costenyston, two fees held by Thomas Morgan. William Robelyn and Ralph Benger's heirs, worth yearly 40m

Beneregiston, one tenth fee held by Willian Beneger and Joan his wife, of the right of the said Joan, worth yearly 26s 8d

Esse half fee held by William Maleufant, worth yearly 10m

Wyston 21/2 fees held by Philip de Stouton and Mathias Morgan severally and in equal portions, worth yearly £33 6s 8d

Jordanyeston half fee held by John Joce worth yearly 10m

Torre, one tenth fee held by John Vaghan, worth yearly 26s 8d

Coytrath, one tenth fee held by Nicholas de Boleville, worth yearly 26s 8d

Coydrath half fee held by Andrew Wysman, worth yearly 10m

Coydrath one tenth fee held by Walter Scurlages, worth yearly 13s 6d

Coydrath one tenth fee held by William son of Thomas of Carreu, John Maleufaut, John Perot, worth yearly 13s 6d

Blengilgoyt one tenth and one twentieth fee and 12a of land, held by Philip de Castro Martini, worth yearly 20s.

Kethlihavelot one tenth and one twentieth fee and 24a of land held by John de Castro Martini, worth yearly 20s

Nanteg 5 bovates of land held by John Champayne, John Vaghan, and John Cok, worth yearly 13s 4d

Westrathvaghan one tenth fee held by David Elyot and other tenants worth yearly 10s

Glinbogh 2 carucates of land held by William[son of Henry] worth yearly 40s.

The undermentioned fees were assigned to Mary de Sancto Paulo, countess of Pembroke, after the death of Aymer de Valencia, late Earl of Pembroke: Stakepol 5 knights fees worth yearly 100m

Fflemingyston, half knight's fee worth yearly 100s

Popetoun half Knights fee worth yearly 10m

Kilermorran half knights fee worth yearly 10m

Menierdon half knights fee worth yearly 10m

Coydrath one knights fee held by John Champaigne, worth yearly 10m

Moriston half knights fee worth yearly 68s 10d

Osberneston one tenth knights fee held by Robert de la Roche, deceased, whose heir is a minor in the Queen's wardship worth yearly 26s 8d

Advowsons of Churches: Roscrouther (40m)

Londes (100s)

St Fflorencia. Mary de Sancto Paulo has the advowson (40m)

1358 May 10

Writ 10 May 32 Edward III, to Henry de Prestewode, escheater in co. Hereford and the adjacent marches of Wales, directing him to enquire of what liberties belonging to the earldom and lordship of Pembroke, the said earl was seised, and who has occupied the same since his death. (Laurence de Hastings died 30 Aug 1348).

Inquisition made at Pembroke, Thursday the feast of St Petronilla, 32 Edward III (31 May 1358).

Jurors William Maleufant, Richard Trewent, John Melyn, John Wodelok, Thomas Wyriot, William Parchcorn, John Castell, John Seys, Thomas Castell, Henry Standard, John Ricon, and John Pucell.

Castle Gaweyn the suit of Guy de Brian, knight, at the county of Pembroke for his manor of Castle Gawain, and also all pleas of free tenement and trespasses to be impleaded by writ, trespasses in which fines and ransoms are to be adjudicated without writs, pleas of debt by letters obligatory containing penalties, with writs and without writs, and all pleas of the crown within the said manor touching the said Guy and the tenants and residents there and from everything arising within the said manor except pleas of the crown with mainour (manuopere) at the suit of the party; and the said Guy and the tenants and residents within the said manor were bound to assist the said Earl and his ministers of the county of Pembroke when summoned, at the county of Pembroke and at the courts of the gate of the castle of Pembroke for pleas of obligation and fresh force within the said county; and the sheriff of the county of Pembroke used twice every year, at Easter and Michaelmas, to hold his turn in whatsoever place he wished within the lordship of castle Gaweyn, and to attach those indicted before him and take them to the castle of Pembroke, there to be judged according to the law and custom of the country, and to do the office of coroner whenever necessary within the said lordship. The earl died seised of all the foregoing in his demesne as of fee.

Kemeys The suit of James Daudeleye, knight, pertaining to the said county of Pembroke by reason of his lordship of Kemeys and the other liberties aforementioned within the same lordship, as pertaining to the said county.

Carruw The suit of John de Carruw for his lordship of Carruw and all the other liberties aforementioned, as pertaining to the said county.

Manerbyr. The suit of Owen ap Oweyn for the lordship of Manerbyr and all the other liberties aforementioned, as pertaining to the said county.

After the death of the said earl, Richard Talbot by the king's commission and John Hakeluit and Agnes, countess of Pembroke, by the same commission, from the time of the said earl's death until now have occupied all the aforesaid liberties, except that the aforesaid Guy has refused to do suit at

the county, and has altogether withdrawn it, and has not permitted any plea of free tenement or of trespass to be pleaded by writ or without writ, or any plea of the crown within the said lordship touching the said Guy or his tenants or the residents in the said lordship to be pleaded or determined at Pembroke, nor the tenants or residents to assist or in any way to obey the king's ministers or those of Richard Talbot or of John Hakelut and Agnes, late wife of the said Earl, to whom the king committed the custody of the county of Pembroke from the time of the earl's death, but from that time has occupied and still occupies, by what title the jurors know not, all the aforesaid liberties and cognisances of pleas

1375 April 21 Westminster (Patent Roll 49 Edward III pt 1 m6 (Cal p 124))

Commission to John Joos "chivaler", Hugh Brumhull, parson of the church of Carru, and Thomas Castel, to be the king's attorneys, to receive seisin in his name from Walter Amyas, John Abraham, John Doune, John Prat, and Ralph de Walsham of the castle and county of Pembroke, the castles and lordships of Tynby and Kylgarren and the commote of Oystrelowe in Wales, to hold until the end of the term contained in certain charters indented, with remainder in tail to John, son and heir of John de Hastynges late earl of Pembroke, and reversion to the king and his heirs.

1376 August 24 Blatherwick (Close Roll 49 Edward III m 23d (Cal p 248))

Indenture of demise made to the king by Walter Amyas, John Abraham, John Downe, John Peat, clerks and Ralph de Walsham of the castle and county of Pembroke, the castles and lordships of Tynby and Kylgarron, and the commote of Oystrelowe in Wales, to hold until Martinmas next and thence forward for a term of eighteen years, at which time John, son and heir of John de Hastynges earl of Pembroke will come of age, and after that term to the said heir and to the heirs of his body with remainder, for lack of such issue, to the king and his heirs, reciting licence given to the said earl at his request by the king's letter patent in the forty third year of his reign to make to whom he pleased a feoffment of the premises, which are held in chief, and to such persons to take and have seisin therof, and to give the same to the said earl and to the heirs of his body, with remainder, for lack of issue, to the king and his heirs, that by virtue of the said licence the earl made a feoffment to the said Walter, John Abraham, John Dunne, John Peat and David Perkyns, clerks, the said Ralph and Thomas de Cryckelade, and to their heirs, that the said David and Thomas as now dead, that the earl died without again enfeoffed thereof John his son and heir being within age, that the king would by law have the wardship of the said heir if such feoffment had again been made to the earl in his lifetime, and that it is lawful and reasonable that so far as may be the king be saved harmless.

Witnesses: William Bishop of Winchester, Master Adam de Houton bishop of St David's, Sir William Latymer the chamberlain, Sir John de Neville steward of the household, Sir John Knyvet the chancellor, Sir Richard Lescrofte the treasurer, Sir Nicholas Carreu keeper of the privy seal, Sir John de Cavendish the chief justice, Sir Robert Bealknap chief justice of the Common Bench, Sir William Tauk chief baron of the exchequer. Dated Westminster 21 April 49 Edward III.

1376 20 November (I.P.M., Edward III, 248, f. 105)

Writ of certiorari de feodis, d. 20 November, 49 Edward III. Edward de Brigg. Extent. .. 49
Edward III.

Jurors: Richard de Houton, Roger Creytol, Henry Brace, Richard de Brompton, John de Mulle, Hugh Wrembrugge, Walter Keveryk, Walter Bisshewall, John Kawerose, Walter Rouse, Henry ap Ieuan, Walter Heynes.

John de Hastings late Earl of Pembroke, deceased, held the undermentioned fees and advowsons of the king in chief, viz: 5 knight's fees in Carrewe, held by John de Carrewe, worth £25 yearly; besides reprisals; 4 1/2 knight's fees in Maynorbury, held by Owen ap Owen and Amicia, his wife, worth in gross £22 yearly; a moiety and Quarter of a knight's fee in Hoggeston, held by William de Rupe, and worth in gross 100s yearly; two knight's fees in Costyneston, which William Robelyn, Thomas Wogan and Ralph Beneger formerly held, worth in gross £21 yearly; one tenth of a knight's fee in Robeston which William de.worth in gross 10s yearly; half a knight's fee in Esse, which W.. formerly held worth etc. 50s; 2 1/2 knight's fees in Wiston, which Willian de(?) Standon and Mathias Wogan hold and worth, etc. £12 10s; moiety of a knight's fee in [Jordany]eston which John Joce formerly held and worth. one tenth of a knight's fee in Torre, which John Wogan formerly held worth etc. 10s; one tenth of a knight's fee in Coytrath which Sir. formerly held and worth etc. 10s; Half a knight's fee in Coytrath which Andrew Weseman formerly held, worth etc. 50s; one tenth of a knight's fee in Coytrath which William Scorlage' formerly held and worth 10s: one tenth of a knight's fee in Coytrath which William, son of Thomas of Carrew, John Malefaunt, and John Perot formerly held and worth etc 10s: one tenth and one twentieth part of a knight's fee in Glangilgoyd which Philip of Castle Martin formerly held and worth etc. 10s; one tenth and one twentieth part of a knight's fee and 24a of land in Kethlyhavelot which Philip of Castle Martin formerly held and worth etc. 10s; five bovates of land in Nantege which Philip Champaigne, John Vaghan and John Cok formerly held and worth etc. 8s; one tenth part of a knight's fee in Westrathvaghan which David Elyot and other tenants formerly held and worth etc. 10s; two carucates of land in Glynyburgh formerly held by William Fitz Henry, worth etc 20s: [5] knight's fees in Stakepol which Richard Stakepol formerly held and worth etc., £20; half a knight's fee in Fflemis[ton] which Walter de Castro formerly held and worth etc 60s; half a knight's fee in Popetoun which Stephen Perot formerly held and worth etc. 50s. ; half a knight's fee in Mynyerdon which [John] of Castle Martin formerly held and worth etc., 50s; half a knight's fee in Moristoun which William de Castro formerly held and worth etc. 50s; a knight's fee in Coytrath which John Champaigne formerly held and worth etc....; moiety of a knight's fee in Mauh,,,,in Walles which Sir Morgan holds and worth etc 20s; one knight's fee in Lamenir [in Walles] formerly held by Adam ap Ivor, worth etc. 100s; one fourth part of a knight's fee in Lancadok and Lamanoz(?) in Wales, formerly held by.Vaghan and worth etc. 26s; one third of a knight's fee. Michaelis in Wales, which Ieuan ap Henry formerly held and worth etc. 33s(?) part of a knight's fee in Lan. ... in Wales which William le Walssh' formerly held and worth etc. 26s; moiety of a knight's fee in Wr. ...re in Wales which William de Brom'formerly held and worth etc.; moiety of a knight's fee in Maynde. .. in Wales, which David Launden formerly held and worth etc. 60s; one third of a knight's fee in Wales which Erdedevel vergh Howell held and worth etc. 40s;

1401 (PATENT ROLL, 3 Henry IV, pt. 1,m. 26d. (Cal., p. 66))

Commission to Thomas Carrewe, 'chivaler', and John Michel, serjeant-at-arms, to arrest David Perot of the county of Pembroke, esquire, and bring him before the king and council and to seize all his goods and any armour in his custody.

1403 16 June (PATENT ROLL 4 Henry IV pt 2 m 19d (Cal p280))

Commission of array in the county of Pembroke and the lordships and county of Rous to Thomas, Earl of Worcester Thomas, baron of Carrew, John Organ, John Joce, William Malelefaunt, Thomas Roche, Richard Wiriot, John Eynor, and Thomas Rede, on information that Owen Glyndourdy and other rebels of those parts for want of victuals intend to come suddenly with no small posse to the marches of the county to seek victuals and waste the county.

1403 November 2

Guy etc. to Master John Kermerdyn licenciante in laws, our official, greeting etc. Sir Thomas Carreu, knight, has presented to us Sir William Webber, chaplain, to the parish church of Carreu, vacant and belonging to his presentation, as he says. Wherefore we commit to you and command that, summoning those that should be summoned in this behalf, you make diligent inquisition by rectors and vicars of the deanery in which the said church is having fuller knowledge in that behalf touching the right of patronage and the vacancy of the said church, and in what manner it is vacant and when the vacancy began; whether it be liable to pension or portion; touching the merits of the persons presenting and presented to it, and the other articles usually and customarily inquired of in such cases. And of what you find by the same inquisition certify us before the feast of Katharine the Virgin next by your letters close, as is usual, containing the series of these and the names of the inquisitors.

Dated under our seal in our manor of Ulcumbe, 2 November, 1403, etc.

1404 February 28/29th? London

Also on the last day of the month of February, in the year and place abovesaid, the bishop admitted Sir William John, chaplain, to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of CARREU, of his diocese, vacant by the free resignation of Sir John Bole, last vicar there, as appears by a public instrument made upon the said resignation, at the presentation of Sir William Webber, rector of the parish church of Carreu before said, and instituted him etc. And he took the oath of obedience etc. And he had letters etc.

1407 February

Guy, etc., to John, prior of the priory of St. Thomas the Martyr, Haverford, greeting, etc.

Order, - Although all and singular who hinder or disturb, cause others to hinder or disturb, or ratify

these things done in their name, any persons whatsoever holding ecclesiastical benefices and any one of them from being able to dispose freely in respect of such their benefices of the tithes, profits, rents, fruits and oblations of the same, or who lightly withdraw, carry away or take away, cause or procure to be withdrawn, carried away or taken away, tithes, fruits, rents, profits and oblations, beyond and contrary to the will of rectors and vicars and other ecclesiastics, or ratify such withdrawal, carrying away and taking away, done in their name, are in the constitutions of the holy father, in the condemnation of the sentenced the greater excommunication, nevertheless some sons of iniquity, satellites of Satans unmindful of their own salvation, have hindered and disturbed and still disturb Master John Cole, rector or warden of the free chapel of Ogiston, from being able to dispose freely in respect of his said chapel of the tithes, profits, fruits, rents and oblations of the same free chapel, as of right he should, and have ratified and still ratify such impediment and disturbance done in their name; and such his tithes, fruits, rents, profits and oblations, beyond and against his will, they have withdrawn, carried and taken away, caused or procured to be withdrawn, carried and taken away, and have ratified the withdrawal, carrying and taking away, done in their name, and still illegally detain such tithes etc. withdrawn, carried away and taken away, incurring the condemnation of the said sentence of the greater excommunication under which they still remain to the grave peril of the souls of themselves and of others Willing to have dealings with the same, and the great prejudice of the said Master John and his chapel aforesaid. Wherefore we commit unto [and] firmly enjoining in virtue of obedience and under pain of the greater excommunication command you that you solemnly pronounce in your churches during the solemnization of mass when the number of people present is largest, with ringing of bells, with the cross Uplifted, with candles lighted and thrown to the ground for their Condemnation, and the other solemnity usual in such denunciation, you denounce all and singular such malefactors as having been so excommunicated generally, and as being excommunicated, not ceasing from such denunciation until you have other mandate from us.

Dated on the day and in the year and place abovesaid.

And like mandates went out to the rector and the vicar of Carrew; the rector and the vicar of Manerbeere; and the rector of St. Giles; and to all curates of the same deaneries.

1447 Nicholas de Carew held lands in Angle of Edward deShirburn, "by military service and suit of Edwards Court at Nangle"

1482 10 October

On 10 October at Monkton by Pembroke in the year as above R. (Richard Martyn). Bishop of St David's beforesaid collated to one Peter David the perpetual vicarage of the church of the blessed Mary Cairiw, vacant and in his collation by lapse etc. And he had letters etc.

1482 5 Nov

On the fifth day of the month aforesaid, at Llanafan-fawr, the vicarage of the parish church of

Carew vacant by the resignation of Sir John Watkyn last vicar there and in the said reverend father's collation, was collated to Sir David Veynor.

1486 June 2

On June 2 in the same year, in the manor of Lantfey, one Sir Thomas Williams, chaplain was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of the Blessed Mary Cairiw, vacant by the death of the Sir Peter Toker last vicar there, on the presentation of master Hugh Raglan rector of the said church. And he had letters in the usual form.

1488 12 February

Henry etc. to H. bishop of St. David's, greeting we command you that you do not for any liberty omit to enter and cause to be levied for us of goods, benefices, and ecclesiastical possessions, of the underwritten churches in your diocese the sums written by parcels below, namely,

of the church of Jeffreyston, 15s.;

of the church of Tenby, 50s.;

of the church of Carew, £6.;

of the church of Lambston, 9s.;

of the church of Stackpole Boshier, 24s.;

of the church of Marioes, 44s.;

of the church of Newmoat, 14s.;

of the church of Steynton, 54s.;

of the church of Granston, 16s.;

of the church of Fishguard, 24s.;

of the church of Maenclochog, 20s.;

of the church of Roch, 10s.;

of the church of St. Bride, 40s.;

of the church of Pwllcrochan, 30s.;

of the church of Narberth, 48s.;

of the church of Burton, 24s.;

of the church of Angle, 24s.;

of the church of Rhoscrowther, 40s.;

of the church of Manorbier 40s.;

of the church of St. Florence, 40s.;

of the church of the town of Cosheston 44s.;

of the church of Herbrandston, 20s.;

of the church of Stackpole Elider, 40s.;

of the tenth and moiety of a tenth granted to Sir Edward IV late king of England by the clergy of the province of Canterbury, in the fourteenth year of his reign in the archdeaconry of St. David s; and of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the prior of Haverford in your said diocese cause to be levied £9. 11s. 11d. one half-penny, one farthing, likewise due to us of the same tenth and moiety for his spiritualities and temporalities: so that you have those pence at our Exchequer at Westminster on the morrow of the Ascension of the Lord to be paid to us there. And have there then this writ. Witness W. Hody, knight, at Westminster, 12 February in the third year of our reign. By the Great Roll of the first year of Richard III, in Hereford, and By the barons.

1491 13 May

On 13 May etc. lord Hugh etc. admitted Sir Lewis Tailour, chaplain, to the vicarage of the parish church of Carew vacant by the death of Sir Thomas last vicar there; and he was canonically instituted in the same etc. And it was written to the archdeacon of St David's or his official touching his induction. He is presented to this vicarage by Master Hugh Raglan rector there, the patron.

Lewis Tailor was appointed acolyte February 1487, deacon March 1487, priest April 1487, 1491 was instituted as Vicar of Carew and resigned in 1492.

1492 5 January Llamphey

On 5 January in the year and place aforesaid Sir John Tasker, chaplain, was admitted to and instituted according to the form etc. in the parish church of St Mary, Carew, then vacant by the resignation of Sir Lewis Tailour last vicar there and in the gift of Master Hugh Raglan rector there.

1493 20 October

On 20 October etc. he admitted Master John Barret, chaplain, to the church of St. Mary, Carew, and instituted him rector and invested him in the same then vacant by the death of Master Hugh Raglan last rector there and in the gift of Richard Nywton, esquire, patron of the said church for this turn by reason of the advowson sufficiently granted and delivered to him in this behalf for a single turn by Edmund baron of Carew.

1517 there was a tax on the churches levied for the king for the preservation and defence of the famous realm and for other considerations of two tenths Carew was one of those exempt.

1527 Rhys ap Thomas died at Carew [when his descendant Lord Dynevor repaired the tomb in 1865 there was found in it the skeletons of Rhys and his second wife Janet widow of Thomas Stradling]. One of his natural daughters Margaret married Henry Wirriott of Orielton, High Sheriff in 1548; their son George had a son who died young and an only daughter who married Sir Hugh Owen of Bodowen, Anglesey.

1528 Sir Rhys ap Griffiths of Carew Castle complained to Cardinal Wolsey that 20,000 Irish "raskells" had landed in Pembrokeshire.

1531 Henry VIII granted the governorship of Carew Castle to his natural son Sir John Perrott of Haroldson and Jestynton by Mary Berkley wife of Sir Thomas Perrot of Haroldson. He owned many manors on the south side of the Haven among which were Pennar, East and West Popton and "Halle Place in Nangle" he died in the Tower in 1592 and had been Governor Deputy for Ireland in 1583 - 8.

1532. (MISC. BOOK NO. 151, ff. 31-3).

Seisin of the lands, etc., of Rice ap Griffith, attained in the county of Pembroke

The dates and places at which seisin and possession were taken to the use of the King by Maurice ap Henry, John Smith and William Brabazan, the royal commissioners appointed for this purpose.

County of Pembroke.

Town of Pembroke. - in a tenement in High Street, 21 January, 23 Henry VIII (1532), possession was taken of all castles, lordships, lands, rents, and of any other possession whatsoever in the aforesaid county, lately belonging to Rees ap Griffith, in the presence of many there

Old Carewe. - in the castle there 21 January, 1532. Possession taken of all lands, etc.

Haverfordwest - in the tenement where Owen Whythe now lives, 24 January, 1532, etc.

Tenby - the tenement occupied by David Tanner, 29 January, 1532, etc.

Narberth - in the castle there, 19 January, 1532.

1534

In the rural deanery of Pembroke there were 41 parishes all told. Within this deanery were some of the best benefices in the county Carew (43 pounds) Tenby (26) and Narberth (25). In all there were 12 parishes worth more 10 pounds a year. Of these only two had a resident parson in 1534, and they were two of the least valuable Begelly (12) and Boshaston (11)

1548

During the time of Bishop Ferrar attempt to re-organise the Diocese of St David's he was opposed in this by Thomas Young the precentor and Rowland Meyrick (father of the 2nd Earl of Essex's household steward) Their allies were the Devereux and the Barlows, whom Ferrar had estranged in turn, the Barlows by challenging their claims to the farm of the prebend of Brawdy and the lease of Monkton and accusing them of withholding tithes that ought to have come to the Bishop from Carew and the Devereux by seeking to recover Lamphey.

1566

A document drawn gives the names of all ports creeks and landing places in Pembrokeshire based on the certificates returned to the Piracy Commissions appointed in 1565 and 1577 for the suppression of piracy

The list is given as Tenby, Caldy, Stackpole, Newgale, Rhoscrowther, Popton, Pwllcrochan, Pembroke, Creswell, Carew, Lawrenny, Landshipping, Dale, Sandyhaven, Gellyswick, Hubbaston, Great Pill, Little Pill, Newtown, Neyland, Burton, Llangwm, St Brides Bay, Nolton, Solva, Porthclais, Porth Mawr, Trefin, Fishguard, Newport and St Dogmaels.

1576 Richard Devereux, Earl of Essex and holder of Lamphey Palace from the King died in Ireland. His son Robert, age nine, succeeded and his widow Countess Lettice, then married the Earl of Leicester and his daughter Dorothy (some say Penelope) married Sir Thomas Perrott son of Sir John.

George Devereux brother of Richard then lived at Lamphey and the nephew Robert Earl of Essex lived there with him until he was twenty two. Robert Earl of Essex became a favourite of Elizabeth I and she bestowed Carew Castle on him but he later fell in disgrace and was beheaded in 1601 on Tower Hill.

With Robert Earl of Essex lived and fought and died Sir Gilly Meyrick of Gellyswick, Milford Haven son of Dr Rowland Meyrick, Bishop of Bangor, and Katherine daughter of Owen Barrett of Gellyswick.

1689 William Lewis High Sheriff is described as of Carew castle - presumably he was a tenant.

1762 George Hair of Carew along with five others had to answer charges at the great sessions for Pembrokeshire for stealing from the sloop "Two Partners" wrecked in Lydstep Bay.

1803 Aug 17 Haverfordwest

Robert B Prust Clerk of the General Meeting to John Colby Esq. at Finone.

At a general meeting of the lieutenancy of the county of Pembroke held at Haverfordwest the 15 instant, it was ordered that application be made to Lord Milford to have beacons erected on Presseli,

Frenin Fawr, Carew Beacon and Roch castle and you being one of the acting lieutenants for the hundreds of Kemeys and Killgerran; he requests you will have one erected at Frenin Fawr, providing all materials necessary for the purpose and to appoint two proper men whom you can rely one to attend to it. (Owen and Colby MS 2181)

1834 (The Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis)

CAREW, a parish in the hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, 5 miles E by N. from Pembroke, on the road from Narberth, containing 1020 inhabitants. This parish probably derives its name, which was perhaps originally Caerau, from several ancient British fortifications, upon the site of some of which a magnificent castle in the Norman style was erected by Gerald de Windsor, lieutenant to Ralph de Montgomery, and who on the subsequent disgrace of that baron, was appointed by Henry I. castellan of Pembroke. Gerald married Nest, daughter of Rhys ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, with whom, among other manors, he obtained that of Carew, on which he built a strong and superb castle, coequally adapted to the purposes of a military fortress and a splendid baronial residence.

Before Gerald was well fixed in his new palace, it was attacked by Owain, the son of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, who, being informed of the surpassing beauty of Nest, at a banquet given by Caedwgan, at the castle of Aberteivy, or, as some think, at that of Eare Weare, in the parish of Amroath, became enamoured of her, and assaulting the castle at night, with a party of his adherents, carried her off by force. This celebrated structure, of which the ruins plainly indicate its pristine grandeur, descended to William, the son of Gerald, who first assumed the name of Carew, probably corrupted from Caerau, and continued for several generations in his family till the reign of Henry VII when Sir Edward Carew mortgaged the estate to Sir Rhys ab Thomas, who, it is generally believed added the noble suite of state apartments on the north east and made it his residence during the latter period of his life. Sir Rhys being a knight of the most noble order of the garter, and unable from age and infirmity to attend his sovereign in London, on the celebration of St. Georges day kept that festival with princely magnificence at his castle of Carew, upon which occasion he entertained with sumptuous hospitality six hundred of the principal nobility and gentry of the surrounding country, whom he feasted for a whole week, and diverted with jousts, tournaments, and other exercises of chivalry. On the attainder of Gruffydd ab Rhys, son of the above nobleman, in the reign of Henry VIII., the estate was leased for a term of years to Sir Andrew Perrot and others, from whom the remainder of the term was subsequently purchased by Sir John Carew, lineal descendant of Sir Edward Carew, to whom the whole was granted in fee by Charles I. Thomas Carew Esq., great grandson of Sir John, dying in 1760, without male issue, the estate was divided between his two daughters and coheiresses, and is now the property of John Warrington Carew, Esq., of Crocombe Court, in the county of Somerset. The castle was erected on a peninsular promontory of inconsiderable elevation, in the southern branch of Upton creek in Milford Haven, and occupies a quadrangular area of considerable extent, defended at the angles with massive circular towers: the more ancient part, built in the reign of William Rufus is in the Norman style of architecture, and the splendid range of state apartments, on the north-east, is in the most elaborate and finished style of the later English. The ruins are extensive, and may be regarded as among the most interesting and beautiful in the principality: the walls of several of the noble apartments and of the chapel are still

remaining and are replete with elegant detail; the former consisted of a noble range, two stories in height, lighted by lofty square-headed windows of elegant design, and enriched with beautiful tracery and the exterior of the front was decorated with two lofty and spacious oriel windows. From the towers, to the summits of which an ascent is afforded by staircases in a dilapidated condition, an extensive and pleasing prospect is obtained of the haven, on one side, and of the surrounding country on the other, which abounds with interesting scenery, enlivened by humerous seats in the vicinity. Within the parish are several gentlemen's seats, of which the principal are, Milton House, formerly part of the extensive estate belonging to Upton castle., and now the property and residence of William Bowen, Esq., an elegant modern mansion, pleasantly situated within grounds tastefully laid out, and comprehending some interesting and diversified scenery; Freestone Hall, the residence of J. Allen, Esq., commanding from the grounds some of the finest views in the county, embracing Lawrenny and its fine estuary, Clareston, and the hundred of Rhos, to the west; and So Wilsdon a substantial modern houses the seat of George Donne, Esq. This last was erected on the site of an ancient family mansion, in which Oliver Cromwell took up his quarters, while besieging the castle of Pembroke: during his abode here, he was confined to his bed by an attack of the gout, and, in writing a despatch to the if parliament, is said to have spilled some ink upon the a coverlid, which is still preserved in the family. The parish contains a vast quantity of excellent limestone, which is conveyed in small craft of twelve or fifteen tons burden to the upper parts of this county and of Cardiganshire. Coal of inferior quality is procured on the north side of the parish but only for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, not rated in the King's books, endowed with £200 private benefaction £400 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Davids. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a spacious and venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture with a lofty square embattled tower, comprising a nave and aisles, a chancel, and a north transept; the floor is paved with bricks, several of which bear curious inscriptions. In the north transept, which was the sepulchral chapel of the owners of the castle, is an altar-tomb, on which are the recumbent effigies of Sir John Carew and his lady, with the date 1637 and in the south aisle are the effigies of a crusader and a priest, but without either date or inscription. In the churchyard is an ancient building, apparently coeval with the church, which is occasionally used as a parochial school, the master being appointed by the vicar. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. Near the turnpike gate is a perfect cross, of that kind usually called St. Catherine's of which the circular head is fixed into a tall shaft, ornamented with scrolls and tracery, rising from a substantial pedestal; in one of the compartments into which the shaft is divided there is an illegible inscription. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £406. 13.

1838 (According to the Tithe Survey under the Commutation of Tithes Act 1836)

The land utilisation was

Arable land	1,568 acres
Pasture land	3,253 acres

Cottages and Homes	50 acres
Woodland	22 acres
Roads and waste land	173 acres
Vicarial and Rectorial Glebe	35 acres

The Landowners and tenants were:

George Henry Carew owned 1304 acres covering parts of the whole parish. He was not resident.
His Tenants were:

James Allen
George Allen
George Bevan
George Bowen
John Codd
John Copp
James Edwards
Elizabeth Griffiths
John Harries
Thomas Heir
Thomas John
Richard Llewellyn
George Llewellyn
Sarah Llewellyn
Mrs morgan
Henry Nutting
William Richards
John Rowe
Rebecca Rogers
William Shear
Isaac Vaughan
Martha Rowe

James Macken
James Rogers
Thomas Davies
John Beynon
John Gwyther
Margaret Allen
Hugh Lloyd
Michael Llewelin
Esther Rogers
Benjamin John
Richard Rowe
Thomas Moody
Thomas Griffiths.

Edward Laws owned 1167 acres in parts of the whole parish.

He was not resident. His tenants were:

Mrs Mary Davies
Isaac Eynon
Elizabeth Griffiths
John Griffiths
Elizabeth Hooke
George Knight
William Morris
William Ormond
Mary Palmer
John Priest
Henry Phillips
John Phillips
Thomas Roberts
Thomas Rowe
John Rowe

John Prickett

James Stratton

John Sinnett

John Thomas

William Morris

William Lewis

John Hensleigh Allen owned 819 acres mainly located at Cresswell and Llandigwynett.

He resided in the parish. His Tenants were:

Martha Arthur

George Bowen

John Codd

Thomas Davies

Thomas Evans

Mrs Anne Ormond

Thomas Ormond

Mrs Elizabeth Palmer

James Picton

James Smith

Richard Thomas

Mrs Wilson

Benjamin Davies

Benjamin Hitchings

James Parcil

John Harcourt Powell owned 536 acres mainly at Carew Newton.

He was non resident. His tenants were:

Thomas Adams

Robert Brinn

Thomas Griffiths

Hugh Lloyd

John Lewis

William Morris

Anne Ormond

James Rees

Thomas Ormond

John Rowe

James Teague

Mrs Martha Phelps owned 227 acres around Stephen's Green and was resident. She had no tenants.

William Ormond owned 210 acres around Cardeeth and was resident

He had one tenant:

Hugh Edwards

William Bowen owned 207 acres around Milton and was resident

His Tenants were:

Mrs Mary Davies

Thomas Thomas

Jeremiah Lear owned 192 acres at Poyerston and was not resident

His tenant was:

George Dunn

Rev. F George Leach owned 190 acres at Ford and was not resident

His Tenant was:

John Morgan

George Dunn owned 175 acres at Welston and was resident.

He had no tenants

Mrs Lettie Llewellyn owned 73 acres at Carew Newton and was resident. Her Tenant was:

Thomas Adams

George Llewellyn owned 72 acres at Williamston and was resident. His Tenants were:

William Lewis

John Phillips

Thomas Griffiths

Lord Bishop of St Davids owned the rectorial glebe and parsonage although non-resident. The Tenant was:

Jane Francis

Rev William Paynter Evans owned 8 acres at Milton and was non-resident. His Tenant was:

William Rogers

Rev. Gustavus L Hamilton (vicar) owned 6 acres (vicarial glebe) and was resident. He had no tenant.

The Tithe map also shows that there was:-

A road from Dairy Hays (Carew Cheriton) and Summerton

Upper Lane parallel to Lower lane between Williamston and Carew Newton

Between New Shipping Farm to Carew Bridge and Crickchurch Ford.

Population.

1563 Number of Households 70

1670 Number of households on Hearth Tax 104

1801 census number of families 183

1831 1020 total 520 m 500f 189 inhabited houses

1841 1056 total 497m 559f 230 inhabited houses.

Education



It is believed that the chapel in the churchyard was used as a school from 1625 until a new school was built in 1872.

There is a record that there was a school in the parish in 1837 as the Tithe Apportionment meeting was held in the Schoolroom on the 20th October 1837. The building was the Chapel within the Churchyard.

State of Education in Wales 1847. Carew Parish

National School. An old chapel, erected in the churchyard, is the school-room. It is in Good repair, except the floor. There is a way to it without going through the churchyard. It wants more light.

The school is in great measure supported by the Vicar and the neighbouring proprietors. The scholars' pence are paid weekly in advance.

The furniture consisted of the master's desk, five desks for the scholars, 11 benches a large map of the ovoid published by Varty, and a black board. The scholars are composed of 10 farmers', and the rest labourers' children. Very correct accounts of the scholars are kept.

The school was closed for the Christmas holidays. The master, whom I saw at the School room, appeared to be an intelligent young man He writes a superior hand as did many of his scholars, judging from their copy-books.

The Reverend John Phelps, Vicar of Carew; informed me that the parish is mostly agricultural. Seven-tenths of the working-men are employed in that pursuit, and the other three-tenths in the quarries and in working barges. Labourers on their own finding get from 7s. to 8s. a-week; and 10d. a-day with food; farm-servants from £5 to £12 and female servants from 50s. to £4. The poor of the parish, or from any adjoining parish, obtain education at the rate of 1d. per week, on condition of complying with the rules of the school; viz., to learn the Church catechism and attend divine Service in the Church. The farmers in this parish arose of a superior grade, and are able to read and write well, and maintain parish affairs efficiently.

The moral character of the people here is good, being quiet and sober, excepting some of the quarrymen, who are sometimes guilty of excesses in drinking. Few others ever frequent public houses. Many adults may be ignorant, but the rising generation has the means of obtaining instruction at a low rate.

December 23rd, 1846. WM. MORRIS,

Mr. Kendry's School. This small school is kept in the master's dwelling-house, which is a very dilapidated state, almost falling down. The furniture for the use of the school consists only of two benches. There were in the room also a bed, a coffer, an old chest, and two or three old boxes. The master was a limestone quarryman until he met with an accident. His receipts from the school are trifling. He has 1s. a-week from the parish. He could read tolerably well.

The first scholars he had are labourers' children, seemingly of the very poor.

He does not profess to teach anything except reading. A part of the 5th chapter of Acts was read. They could answer no questions from the chapter. To general questions proposed by me they said that Christ was born in Bethlehem - was crucified by the Jews - was buried - did not know where - is now in heaven - will come again to judge the world - Carew Newton is in the county of Pembroke - one said there were six, and another that there is eight days in a week - twelve months in a year - Christmas is tomorrow.

December 24th, 1846. WM. MORRIS.

(They were right because the inspection was on Christmas Eve.)

Other Sites of Interest

Carew Beacon.

Sometimes called Hays or Hayes Beacon, it stands on the Ridgeway at this point the southern boundary of the parish, on a field known as Beacon field, the hedge of the field being carried up to the mound.

According to the Rev. W. G. Spurrell, rector of the parish (History of Carew 1921 p69), "its height was increased in 1813 (probably was actually 1803 because it was then that it was selected as one of the four Pembrokeshire heights that warning beacons were to be lit on in the event of a French landing) for beacon purposes." The sepulchral origin of the mound was proved by excavations carried out by Mr. James Deaden in 1851, when, at the depth of about 5 feet from the original height, and 12 feet from the beacon level, and beneath a large flagstone, an interment was met with – "The portions of bone remaining were in a very decomposed state, like small powder, and intermixed with portions of sand and stone that had fallen from the sides of the grave. We found a fragment of a ring-shaped ornament, supposed to be made of ivory, and a flint arrowhead, also a broken earthenware vessel, very crudely made, and slightly ornamented with lines... The covering of the Kist was of a species of flag not known in this neighbourhood by the oldest inhabitant. The grave or Kist was about 2 feet, and the interment was nearly due west and east" (Arch. Camb. 1852 II, ii, 291.) All knowledge of the discoveries appears to be lost.

Williamston Mounds.

On each side of Rosemary Lane is a sepulchral mound, that on the north side of the lane being the larger and better preserved of the two. It has a base circumference of 250 feet and a height of 10 feet. It is formed of earth and small stones. In 1910 it was disturbed for stone. The field on which it stands is known as Trumpet Leys (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 915, 917).

The second mound has a base circumference of about 200 feet and a height of 3 feet. It stands about 500 yards directly south of the field called Butty Park (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 890 - 1). About the year 1880, during drainage operations, "human bones and metal arrows" are said to have been found beneath a stone slab. These objects were destroyed. The mounds are not marked on the 6 in. Ord. Survey map.

Cuckoo Stones.

These are the stones of a cromlech which once stood on a field of Pincheston farm about 500 yards north-east of the house. The supporters have been forced from the upright by the growth of an ash tree. Four of them have fallen, the fifth though slanting dangerously, still sustains one end of the capstone. This stone is 6 feet by 5 feet and 2 feet in thickness; it shows a flat surface to the chamber and has a somewhat irregularly shaped top. The structure occupies a slight eminence³ and around it are some of the base stones of the covering cairn. It is not marked on the 6 inch Ord. Survey sheet. (Spurrell - History of Carew 1921 p70).

Park Rath.

A circular enclosure on a field known as Rath Meadow (Tithe Schedule, No. 816) lies immediately south of Park farm. The rampart, which could never have been of military importance has been much disturbed; the bank is formed of mingled stones and earth. There is a shallow ditch. The entrance is about 10 feet wide, and faces south.

Mount Park, a field on the farm of Ford, may also have been named from the same earthwork.

Coedcanlas

This benefice is a vicarage to the Bishop of St. Davids.

This church was assessed in 1291 at £10. - *Taxatio*.

Cledey - Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione Episcopi Menevensis unde Johannes Spendlove clericus est inde preb-endarius in Ecclesia Cathedrali Menevensi valet cor-munibus annis £12. Inde decima 24s - **Valor Eccl.**

Cleydey. - Ecclesia Vicaria ibidem ex collacione Episcopi Menevensis unde Morganus Thomas est vicarius valet communibus annis £6. Inde decima 12s. - **Valor Eccl.**

Under the heading, "Livings Discharged" - Clydey alias Clydai V. (St. Cristiolus). bishop of St. Davids. Rector or Preb. is Propr. of the Great Tithes. King's Books, £6. Clear yearly value, £25. - *Bacon's Liber Reg.*

On 27 Nov., 1899, a faculty was granted for the removal of a cottage on Velindre Farm, in the parish of Llanfyrnach, Pems., belonging to this living.

Vicars Coedcanlas

1275. Henry de Bray.

1535-6. Morgan Thomas.

1560. Jun. 5. Maurice Williams.

1563. John Gwyn.

Daugleddau Estuary published by the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority.

St Mary's Church (remains of): From the records in the archives of St Davids Cathedral it is known that St Mary's Church dates from 1401 and was rebuilt in 1725. The poverty in the area is reflected in the very small headstones (inscribed only with the persons initials) in a tiny cemetery. The four external walls of the Church are virtually intact.

1546 Survey of South Wales Chantries by Evan D Jones.

The Paryshe of Coydkenles in the sayd County of Pembroke.

1] Oure Lady Fre Chappell of Coydkenlas

2] Founded to Fynde one prest for euer And he to haue for his Salary by yere certeyn Tithes & oblicions which is worth one yere with an other by estimacon xlix.s with xx.ti Acres of glebe land being parcell of the same xlix.s

3] hath cure of soole to the number of xlvij. to howseling people & doth mynyster sacramentses and sacramentalles being distant from any oyer Paryshe Churche one myle & half.

4] xlix.s wherof For the prest stipend xliiij.s j.d obolus (halfpenny)
for the tenthes iiij.s x.d obolus xlix.s

And so Remaynythe nil

1834 Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis.

COEDCANLASS (COED-CANLAIS), a parish, in the union and hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 8 miles (S. E. by S.) from Haverfordwest; containing 245 inhabitants.

This small parish is situated on the eastern bank of Milford Haven, from which there is a ferry to Llangwm, on the opposite shore; and is five miles distant from Pembroke, across the ferry at Lawrenny. The substratum of the soil is a fine limestone rock, which is quarried to a considerable

extent. The living is a donative, with a stipend of £20 per annum, paid by Sir John Owen, Bart., the impropriator.

The church is a small picturesque building of great antiquity, repaired some years since, at the expense of Sir John Owen: divine service is only occasionally performed in it, but burials generally, the remaining ecclesiastical rites being celebrated at Martletwy. Here are the ruins of an ancient mansion, which bore the same name as the parish, and belonged to the family of Percival. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £9 15s.

1923 RCAM . The Parish Church (St Mary's)??

The church of this parish exists no longer except as a shapeless and indescribable ruin. It was once a free chapel, to which the Episcopal Registers of St. Davids under the year 1401 record the admission of John Diane, clerk, "to the free chapel of the Blessed Mary of Coed Kenlace," who, "touching the most holy gospels, took a corporal oath of canonical obedience, and that he would faithfully cause divine services to be conducted in the said chapel as had been accustomed of ancient times".

About the year 1600 George Owen describes it as being "in decay" (Pem., ed. Henry Owen, i, 309). According to Browne Willis the chapel was rebuilt by Sir Arthur Owen of Orielson (d. 1753); but this probably means merely that it was so far repaired as to permit of services being held therein. The last nomination to the curacy took place in 1830.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This benefice was originally a free chapelry. Whether it ever belonged to the Knights of St. John at Slebech is uncertain. It does not figure in the list of the possessions of that house, but as will be seen from the extract from the Valor Ecc. given below, an annual pension of 2s. a year was payable to the Preceptor of Slebech.

However this may have been, the chapel belonged in 1535/4 to John Butler of Coedeenlas. By 1594 it had been acquired by purchase by Benston, and the edifice was then in decay. - Owen Pem. The chapel afterwards came into the possession of the Owens of Orielson.

Coadcanlass Chap., having laid 60 years in ruins, was neatly built on the Old Foundation, and endowed by Sir Arthur Owen, Bart., anno 1718. - M.S. Browne Willis. At the present time the chapel is again in Ruins.

Libera Capella de Coidekinles. - Libera capella ibidem ad donacionem Johannis Butler patroni ibidem unde Philippus Lloid est inde custom Et valet per annum liijs iiijd. Inde sol in sinodalibus et procuracionibus quolibet anno iis ix&. Et in quadam pensione sol pre-eptori de Slebeehe quolibet anno ij.- Et valet dare 48s. 7d. Inde deeima 4s. 10d. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Not in Charge" - Coadcanlass Chap. in Martletwy Parish. John Butler, Patr., 1535; Sir Hugh Owen, Bart. - *Bacon's Liber Regis*

1847 Education in Wales (The Blue Book) Coedcanlas

--No resident clergyman – Main employment Agriculture and mining wages 1s 6d per day-- The landed Proprietors are not resident and do not contribute to the maintenance or provision of schools

Coedcanlas House

On gently sloping ground west of Martletwy, overlooking Beggar's Reach on the Daugleddau, is the great house and garden at Coedcanlas. In 1362 it was in the ownership of Sir John Carew, and down the ages it passed to several different owners, including the Owens of Orielson in the mid-seventeenth century. Here, as at Landshipping, historical research and follow-up aerial photography have revealed the extensive earthworks of lost formal gardens, thought to have been established by

the late seventeenth century. To the north of the house, in an area known as the 'Old Garden', earthworks of a former water garden survive, partly wooded. More extensive earthworks to the south survive in a field known as the 'Hop Garden'. Although at first glance the field would appear to be open pasture bisected by a stream and an oval pond, faint grids and squares can also be made out. A larger, square enclosure on the east side of the central stream is flanked on the west side by a series of six 'box-like' enclosures along the edge of the field. These appear to be the footings of former walled gardens, surrounded by moats or ditches and once containing paths, plants and trees. Although we have no direct record of the construction of these elaborate formal gardens, they are stylistically very similar to those at nearby Landshipping and may have been constructed by the same designer .RCAHMW

Coedcanlas Farmhouse,

Late medieval traces of vaulted under-croft. Stone mullioned windows.

A stone-built, formerly vaulted, medieval first-floor hall-house, which after alterations in the 19th century has the appearance of a 2 1/2-storey, end-chimney house of rectangular 3-unit plan with both 19th century and 20th century fenestration and doorways. It has a massive projecting chimney to the east gable-end, a medieval ground-floor doorway and a corbelled area to the west-gable. The west gable-end has a series of blocked stone-mullion windows and the north side has a pair of blocked 2-light stone ovolo-moulded mullion windows to the original first-floor, which span the present floors.

Coedcanlas names for Jottings

Butler John of Coedcanlas 1608 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Boteler William 1492, 1 September Priory of Carmarthen.

On 1 September etc. Sir Persivall, chaplain, was admitted by the oft mentioned vicar in spiritualities to be Warden of the free chapel of Coedcanlas then vacant by the resignation of William Boteler last Warden there,

Boteler John 1492, 1 September patron of the said chapel of Coedcanlas .

Butler John	Pre 1671	Coedcanlas	Shield – bearing sable three cups argent married
Elizabeth Eliott had a son John Butler			There is a record of John Butler of Coedcanlas in 1535
whose wife was Anne		Arch Camb 1847	"Pembrokeshire Pedigrees , John Winter 1671"

Butler John	Pre 1671	Coedcanlas	Married Alice Wogan had a son John Wogan
Arch Camb 1847			""Pembrokeshire Pedigrees , John Winter 1671"

Butler John	Pre 1671	Coedcanlas	Son of John Butler and Alice Wogan. Was he the High
Sheriff 1608		Arch Camb 1847	"Pembrokeshire Pedigrees , John Winter 1671"

Butler John 1535 of Coedeenlas Butler John of Coedcanlas recorded in the Port Books of Milford, Butler John of Coedcanlas 1608 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire The Elizabethan Squirearchy in Pembrokeshire B. Howell,s. (Pembrokeshire historian Vol. 1 p 25)Pembrokeshire Parishes.

Butler John 1553 of Coikemles, gent., and Anne, his wife,, July 28. Bond for the performance of covenants specified in a deed of even . Slebech Estate and Family Record

Diane John 1401 clerk Coedcanlass 1834 Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis

Elliott Elizabeth Pre 1671 Coedcanlas "Shield bearing argent a fesse gules between four bars wavy , azure -married John Butler of Coedcanlas" Arch Camb 1847 "Pembrokeshire Pedigrees , John Winter 1671"

Owen George 1600 in decay Coedcanlass Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments.

Owen Arthur Sir of Orielson rebuilt chapel Coedcanlass died 1753 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments.

Owen Hugh 1670 Sir at Coedcanlas Martletwy H10 Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax .

Owen John 1834 Sir Bart Coedcanlass Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis.

Wogan Alice Pre 1671 Coedcanlas Married John Butler son of John Butler and had a son John Butler Arch Camb 1847 "Pembrokeshire Pedigrees , John Winter 1671"

Quarries,

St Mary's Church, Coedcanlas

A large quarry comprising up to 5 large inroads including docks for vessels. The westernmost inroads extends for some 140m and creates a narrow waterway or dock 9m wide. A turning/warping berth is included . The waterway serving the quarry arm which extends northward to the edge of the St Mary's graveyard is also some 140m in length and appears to include a warping area at its northern end . The western arm doglegs through a narrow waterway (7m wide) to a quay developed on the western bank. The warping area is some 20m x 19m . The total length of waterway is 120m. Immediately to south is a much shorter inroad/dock measuring 48m x 10m and another 20m x 20m . The quarries are now masked by tree cover and owned by the National Trust.

Garron Quarries West

A quarry with two inroads enhanced to create docks (see also NPRN 410612 and 518795). The western inroad extends for some 100m with possibly a dredged channel extending some 80m. The warping area at the northern end is some 35m wide. The eastern inroad doglegs to a small square dock 23m x 15m. The dredged (?) channel for this dock is some 98m in length. Between the two is another berth, possibly a waiting berth for the western inroad, where 'Dock' is marked. This berth measures some 50m x 8m. The quarries went out of use in the early 20th century and are now masked by tree cover. The channels and berth are still well-defined.

Garron Quarries East

A quarry with two inroads enhanced to create docks (see also NPRN 410612 and 518794). The waterway servicing the water inroad curves to the north-west extends for some 108m with possibly a dredged channel extending some 48m. The warping area at the northern end is some 45 x 38m. The dock is on the southern side. The eastern inroad is much straighter and the waterway extends for some 85m. There appears to be no dredged channel in the approach. Whilst the eastern inroad has been abandoned, the western is now a boatyard with small craft berths.

Garron Quarries

A complex of five limestone quarries which were worked throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. The limestone was extracted here and then loaded onto vessels which used dredged or enhanced channels to regain the main river. They are similar to the West Williamston limestone quarries.

Oyster beds

Rectangular, post-built structure, extending onto intertidal foreshore of Beggar's Reach below Coedcanlas house. A documented oyster bed linked to the nearby 'landing point' recorded on the Historic Environment Record. Recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 1st August 2007,

Cresselly

Cresselly Methodist Chapel

was built in 1837 and rebuilt in 1893 by architect K. McAlpin of Pembroke Dock. The later chapel was built in the Simple Gothic style of the gable-entry type.

The original Cresselly Primitive Methodist chapel was built in Cresselly village in 1837. In 1893 the decision was to build a new chapel on a new site at Lanesend, and the existing chapel went out of use. By 2010 it was being used as an outbuilding.

Annals 1872

Cresselly, the seat of H. S. Allen, Esq., fronting Cresswell (Christ's Well) Creek and the haven. The name Cresselly is doubtless related to "Christ's Well," but of the well we have no information. There used to be a "Christ's Well Chapel" near the water's edge.

Cresselly House

Cresselly House is a grade II listed Georgian country house in the small village of Cresselly, near Kilgetty, Pembrokeshire. It now also serves as a country house hotel and wedding venue.

The main range is rubble built in three storeys with two storey blocks on either side. It faces west looking down a valley towards the Cleddau Estuary.

Cresselly had belonged to the Bartlett family since 1564. It came into the Allen family in 1728 when John Allen (d. 1752), of Goodhooke, married Joan, the daughter and heiress of John Bartlett of Cresselly. John Allen was appointed High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1732. The estate lay on reserves of coal, which were mined to provide an income and exported from Cresswell Quay. The present house was built in 1769 by John Allen's son, Captain John Bartlett Allen, an army officer in the First Foot Guards, to replace an earlier building which was undesirably close to the coal mines. The estate descended in the male line down to Henry Seymour Allen (1847-1928) who died unmarried, when it passed to his nephew, Hugh Evelyn Allen (1880-1933). Hugh Evelyn's heir was his only daughter, Auriol Joan Bartlett Harrison-Allen. Her son, Hugh Harrison-Allen was the heir-at-law.

It was built c.1770 for John Bartlett Allen, the wealthy owner of local coal mines, and recalls the work of principal architects of the period, e.g. Keck at Penrice (Gower). The first changes to the house were made in 1816-18 when the present staircase was built. Subsequent alterations are most notably the wings added in the 1860s; about the same time the park was remodelled and many estate buildings erected.

The c.1770 main block has a symmetrical, 3-storey, 5-bay coursed rubble front, the central three

bays of which are advanced; freestone quoins, band courses and window dressings. Slightly set back to either side are 2-storey, 3-bay wings that relate to the 1860s enlargement and have uncoursed rubble elevations and simpler dressings; the porch is also of this period. The building has hipped slate roofs and tall stone chimney stacks; moulded eaves to the main block and wider boarded eaves to the wings. There are small-pane sash windows throughout; The porch has twinned pilasters and round-arched openings with dropped keystones to each side; the wings have splayed bays with dentilled cornices and balustraded parapets.

Notable features of the interior include the drawing-room, the finest room in the house, occupying the full width of the bay on the garden front. It has a finely executed Rococo plaster ceiling, the decoration of which includes an egg and dart cornice and a cartouche with musical trophies together with an open score. This room also retains a fine marble chimney-piece and has silk wall-hangings and panelling from the Edwardian period. The library has fine mahogany bookcases. RCAHMW

This is a largely nineteenth century estate in its present form. Some important park components remain. It otherwise preserves lawned gardens around the house and a walled kitchen garden from the earlier part of the century. There are also some fine entrances.

Parchmarks of levelled formal gardens, chiefly decorative beds, recorded in lawns fronting house during summer aerial reconnaissance in 2004. T Driver.

there is a square kitchen garden with S-facing conservatory on N wall and large frame or glasshouse immediately to its S with a much smaller one in S part of the garden.. All set in a wooded area of walks, with a circular feature to S of that, a little like a maze. A n-S running lawn before the house on the W disappears on the 2nd ed as lawn broadens to whole W front.

C.S.Briggs 20.10.05. RCAHMW, 24th August 2006.

Coal

Minnis Pits

Several mounds in fields east of Cresselly, likely to be remnants of the coal industry which was prevalent in this area. Photographed during aerial reconnaissance on 29th Nov. 2007. RCAHMW

Education in Wales (The Blue Book) 1847 Cresselley

Cresselley National School -

Parish of Jeffreyston

This school is conducted in a stone built slated school room erected in 1835, at an expense of £75, towards which the Committee of Council gave £42, and adjoining it is a house for the master, with two rooms on the ground and two on the first floor. There is a large garden in front and a coal house and outbuildings at the end farthest from the road leading from Narberth to Pembroke.

The furniture consists of one masters desk, five desks for the scholars, one square table 12 benches, 20 boards of "Reading Disentangled", one calculating board, one map of England, two boards for teaching forms and colours, 20 Scripture prints on boards, one paper clock for teaching time and a black board. The girls are taught needlework by the master's wife. Both she and her husband spoke English well. The school is principally supported by Seymour Allen Esq. Of Cresselley. The scholars are colliers ; labourers and (some few) farmer's children and pay 1d per week. The school is not so numerously attended now as it was some time ago (Mr Allen mentioned to me that, in his opinion it was necessary to the success of a school in Wales that the master should not only be trained but also a Welshman, otherwise he did not get on well with the people, this was the case at Jeffreyston)

The second chapter of St Matthew was read extremely well by several of the scholars who could also answer questions on mental arithmetic. The copy books were well written and kept clean.

Labourers wages on their own finding are from 1s 2d to 1s 4d, and with food 10d per day; carpenters and masons 2s 6d per day on their own finding ; farm servants age from 14 to 16, get £5, and those from 16 to 20 £8 per year; female servants from £3 to £5; many of both sexes in this parish attend the Church Sunday school. Most of the farmers can read and write and the generality of the Labourers are able to read the scriptures.

December 8th 1846 Wm Morris Assistant

Cresselly names for Jottings

Barlow William of Criswell (Christwell – Cresselly) He was a member of the Slebech family and married Elizabeth the daughter of John ap Rhys of Rickeston
High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire 1612

Barlow John of Criswell (Christ's well) Cresselly 1686 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Allen William of Gelliswick (Cresselly connection) 1693 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Allen John of Cresselly 1732 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Allen John Hensleigh of Cresselly 1808 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Allen Henry Seymour 1872 Cresselly Pembroke County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire -

Family Records of the Allens of Cresselly

Cresselly fronting Cresswell (Christ's Well) Creek and the haven. The name Cresselly is doubtless related to " Christ's Well," but of the well we have no information. There used to be a " Christ's Well Chapel" near the water's edge. Allen H. S, Esq lived there in 1872

Allen Thomas of Gelliswick served with Cromwell in Ireland

Allen William 1742 of Gelliswick High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Allen John 1728 (William??) of Goodhooke 4th in line from Thomas Allen John of Cresselly 1732 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire - married heiress of Cresselly in Allen John- 1748 2 July Cresselly letter to daughter in law Marg probably died soon after. Had three sons Allen John Bartlett and Allen Roger born 1734 and Allen Joshua ancestor of Allen, of Bickton. Family Records of the Allens of Cresselly

Allen John Bartlett 1763 of Cresselly, son of John Allen inherited at 19, served with the 1st Foot Guards during the 7 year war remained a Captain on half pay. Held in 1766 tithes of Jeffreyeston and right to dig for coal. married Hensleigh Elizabeth only daughter and heiress of Hensleigh John of Panteague. They had two sons and nine daughters.

In 1792 he married again Rees Mary daughter of one of his colliers. They had three children but none survived.

Allen John Bartlett --- Priddy Llewellyn Collier pit at Harrolds owned by John Bartlett Allen headstones collapsed Inquest report 30-Jan1792 Allen John Bartlett ---Gay Joseph Jeffreston Collier Jeffreston Mountain pit belonging to John Bartlett Allen he fell out of tub as he was being winched up Inquest report 14-Mar1801

Allen Roger 1734 1782 built Freestone Hall Carew. He married Davies Margaret, widow of Davis John, Esq., of the Hays and had a son

Allen James (son of Roger) inherited Freestone Hall Carew 1844 presented a paten and flagon as a New Years Gift to the parish of Carew, 1839 listed as holding land at Carew Pemb Hist 1972, . Freestone Hall was then inherited by

Allen Thomas 1852 number 4 Elm Court Temple London and of Freestone near Pembroke appointed Treasurer of the Cambrian Archaeological Association 1852 Allen Thomas of Freestone Hall Carew in 1886. A further plate was presented to the Church by Thomas Allen of Freestone Hall in 1886 in memory of his eldest son Captain Griffith Allen late of H.M. 98th Regiment.

Allen Griffith 1886 Captain late of H M 98th Regiment eldest son of Thomas Allen 1886.

Allen John Hensleigh 1769 son and heir of John Bartlett Allen born who studied at Trinity College Cambridge Inherited Cresselly Barrister on the Oxford and South Wales Circuits as well as a landed proprietor Married Seymour Gertrude, daughter of Seymour Lord Robert of Talias younger brother of the second Marquess of Hertford 1812 1834. J. P. and D. L. High Sheriff for co. Pembroke, 1808 represented that shire in Parliament from 1819 to 1826
Allen John Hensleigh 1839 Owned 819 acres Cresswell Cresswell Carew parish Pembs Hist 1972. Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis

.....,
Allen John Hensleigh 1841, March of Cresselly

Allen Isabella Georgina 1841, March of Cresselly, spinster

Allen John Hensleigh 1841, March of Cresselly, esq.

Allen Seymour Phillips 1841, March of Cresselly, esq.,

Allen Henry George 1841, March of Lincolns Inn, esq.,
(George Roch of Butterhill, esq., John Henry Philipps of Williamston, esq., and Henry George Fownes of the Middle Temple, London, esq., barrister at law, now residing in Haverfordwest).
Settlement on the marriage of the said George Lort Phillips and Allen Isabella Georgina of the Lawrenny estate.

Allen Isabella Georgina 1841, March –George Lort Phillips of Dumbledale Isabella Georgina Allen of Cresselly, spinster John Hensleigh Allen of Cresselly, esq. Seymour Phillips Allen of Cresselly, esq., Henry George Allen of Lincolns Inn, esq., George Roch of Butterhill, esq., John Henry Philipps of Williamston, esq., and Henry George Fownes of the Middle Temple, London, esq., barrister at law, now residing in Haverfordwest. Settlement on the marriage of the said George Lort Phillips and Isabella Georgina Allen of the Lawrenny estate. Slebech Estate and Family Record

Allen Seymour Phillips May 24, 1815 born J. P. and D. L. High Sheriff, 1850 married 1843, Fellowes Lady Catherine (dau. of Newton, Earl of Portsmouth ---Allen Seymour Phillips and his wife Lady Catherine lived at Snailton Cosheston renamed Woodfield Acc to Mjr Francis Jones.

Allen Lady Catherine 1843 of Woodfield was mother of the Allen Rev John Seymour M A and she laid the foundation stone of St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock May 1 1894.

and they had

Allen Henry Hugh 1845 born. who died young

Allen Henry Seymour 30th Aug 1847 who inherited Cresselly and was J P High Sheriff, --- Deputy Lieut. And JP for Pembrokeshire formerly Cornet and Sub Lieut 1st Life Guards Captain of the Castlemartin Yeomanry Cavalry He was born at Cresselly 30th Aug 1847 educated at Harrow and succeeded to the estates on 1861. The heir was his brother

Allen Frederick Seymour 1849 a Lieutenant in the 15th Foot and married in 1866 he had a daughter

Allen Catherine Seymour 1897

Allen Francis Seymour born who married in 1878 Symonds Florence Emma Mary They had three children

Allen Reginald Seymour 1879 born married 1916.

Allen Hugh Evelyn 1880 born Capt. Welsh, Guards married in 1916 and had a daughter

Allen Mary Lucy 1920 born

Allen Evelyn PrestWood Seymour 1885 D. S. O son of Allen Francis Seymour

The fifth son of Allan Seymour Phillips was

Allen John Seymour 1855 (Rev.) Rector of Cliddesden, Hants M. A., Bal. Coll., Oxon F. R. G. S. who married in 1888.

Allen John Newton Seymour 1915 son of Allen Newton Seymour

Allen Diana Mary Seymour 1913 .daughter of Allen Newton Seymour

Allen Gertrude Catherine 1877 married.

Allen Henry George 1880 of Paskeston, co. Pembroke, R. C. M. A., Oxon J. P., cos. Pembroke and Carmarthen M. P. for Pembroke, 1880-86 Barrister at Law late Recorder of Andover. was another son of John Hensleigh Allen

Allen Launcelot Baugh Jan 1 1774 son of John Bartlett Allen born 1792 Westminster School Clerk in Chancery master of Dulwich College Married twice (1) Romilly Caroline (dau. of Thomas Peter Romilly, Esq., of Dulwich), 1813. By his first wife Caroline he had two sons. The elder

Allen Baugh George 1846 of Cilrhiw, co. Pembroke married and had five sons

Allen John Romilly 1849 F. S. A

Allen Wilfred Baugh 1849 ., of Cilrhiw, Narbeth, Pembrokeshire J. P. for Pem., Notts and Yorkshire County Court Judge married in 1883 and had a son

Allen Rob Lancelot Baugh 1887 died in 1918.

Allen Joseph Henry Baugh 1908 died.

Allen Wilmot Baugh (Rev.)

Allen Richard Baugh 1908 died.

The second son was

Allen Edmund Edward Rev 1824 of Blackaldern, Pembrokeshire Canon of Llandoff and Rector of Portherry who married in 1848 and had children

Allen Edward Lancelot

Allen Thomas Eaton

Allen Arthur Edmund

Allen William Edward Romilly

Allen Launcelot Baugh second wife was the granddaughter of 4th Earl of Jersey. They married in 1841 and had two sons

Allen Charles Hensleigh 1842. Charles and his wife had two sons

Allen Clement Robt. Wedgewood 1878

Allen Bertram Wedgewood 1888

Allen Clement Francis Romilly 1844 who was J. P. for Derbyshire late H. M.'s Consul at Foochow, China and who married in 1877.

Allen Bessy 1764 daughter of John Bartlett Allen age 28 Married Wedgewood Josiah Went to live at Little Etruria, close to Etruria Hall. Staffordshire

Allen Kitty April 10, 1798 daughter of John Bartlett Allen Married, 1798 Mackintosh James who had been called to the Bar was a widower with three small children Sailed February 1804. He had received a Knighthood and became Recorder of Bombay

Allen Caroline 1793 daughter of John Bartlett Allen married Drewe Edward, a well-born but poorly paid Devonshire parson.

Allen Jenny 1794 daughter of John Bartlett Allen married Josiah's's elder brother Wedgewood John lived at Cote House near Bristol Allen nee Wedgewood Annie Sophia grand daughter of Josiah Wedgewood tomb in Ludchurch churchyard decorated with some of her grandfathers first tiles The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994,

Allen Harriet daughter of John Bartlett Allen married Surtees, Reverend Matthew the Rector of North Cerney in Gloucestershire, who was twenty years older than her

Allen Jessie daughter of John Bartlett Allen

Allen Octavia 1800 died after a long illness daughter of John Bartlett Allen

Allen Emma daughter of John Bartlett Allen

Allen Fanny daughter of John Bartlett Allen

Allen T 1850 Pembroke Freestone Hall Subscriber to Arch Camb Arch Camb
1850

Allen Thomas 1851 Freestone Hall Pembroke and 4 Elm Court Temple London Treasurer
Cambrian Archaeological Society Arch Camb 1851

Allen 1870 St David's Rev Chancellor MA The Close St David's – Member
Arch Camb 1870

Bartlett Joan 1728 heiress to Cresselly married Allen John of Goodhooke she died 1745

.....

Davies Martha 1 April 1944 Miss domestic staff Cresselly House Cresselly

Davies William 1819 Cresselly Pisgah Baptist Carew

Fownes Henry George 1841, March George Lort Phillips of Dumbledale, Isabella Georgina
Allen of Cresselly, spinster, John Hensleigh Allen of Cresselly, esq., Seymour Phillips Allen of
Cresselly, esq., Henry George Allen of Lincolns Inn, esq., George Roch of Butterhill, esq., John
Henry Philipps of Williamston, esq., and Henry George Fownes of the Middle Temple, London,
esq., barrister at law, now residing in Haverfordwest. Settlement on the marriage of the said George
Lort Phillips and Isabella Georgina Allen of the Lawrenny estate. Slebech Estate And Family
Record

Hensleigh Elizabeth 1763 daughter and heiress of John Hensleigh of Panteague married
Allen John Bartlett of Cresselly She died in 1790

Lort -Phillips Isabella Georgiana widow of George Lort Phillips of Lawrenny Park only
daughter of Allen John Hensleigh of Cresselly by his wife Seymour Gertrude third daughter of
Seymour Lord Robert son of the Marquess of Hertford.

Mackintosh James 1798/9 who had been called to the Bar was a widower with three small
children married Allen Kitty of Cresselly April 10, 1798,

Rees Mary 1792 daughter of one of his colliers married Allen John Bartlett of Cresselly
approx 1792 had three children but all died young -two of consumption

Wedgwood Josiah born 1769 was age 23 in 1792 younger son of the Staffordshire potter
married Bessy Allen of Cresselly December 1792 at Jeffreyston Church. first tiles his father made
are on Granddaughter Annie Sophia Allens grave Ludchurch The old Parish Churches of South
West Wales by Mike Salter 1994.

Wedgewood John 1794 Josiah's's elder brother married Jenny Allen of Cresselly lived at
Cote House near Bristol

Cresswell Quay

Many a pint of beer I enjoyed in the tiny little pub here. In summer great to be able to sit outside but it was more fun if you sat in the crowded inside on the narrow bench in winter, watching the beer being drawn out of the barrel into a jug then poured into the pint glasses. No beer pumps just straight from the wood barrel. Only problem was the smell of cats. Which was worst the cats or the smell of wet wool cloths drying on a wet day when the bar was crowded. I miss it.

Creswell Quay (Christ's well) 1834 Acc to Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis.

Creswell Quay - a village situated at the point of junction of three parishes of Lawrenny, Carew and Jeffreston in the hundred of Narberth county of Pembroke 7 1/2 miles NE from Pembroke. The population is returned with the respective parishes.

It is situated on an estuary of Milford Haven and in each of the three parishes there is a small quay for the convenience of shipping the coal and culm from the miles with which this district abounds. From twenty to thirty thousand tons have been annually shipped from this place for exportation; but the quantity has recently much diminished and at present not more than six thousand tons are annually shipped generally in vessels of about eighty tons burden. [the later version for 1839 it states that coal is no longer taken to Creswell Quay but by tramway to the new quays at Saundersfoot.]

Stepping Stones

A ford crossing giving access to George Barlow's Quay and the dwelling Scotland The ford has been replaced by stepping stones which run for 50m across the Cresswell River, approximately 100m north of Cresswell Quay. **RCAHMW**

Pisgah Baptist Chapel was built in 1821, modified in 1841 and enlarged and refitted in 1877. This chapel is built in the Simple Round-headed style of the gable-entry type.

Coal quay colliery and coal fold

Cresswell Colliery – included the area from Cresswell River to Cresselly - many small mines, suspect some all trace lost, Owen records danger of flooding from old workings.

According to **Coal, Culm and Cresswell Quay**

The names of over fifty small but distinct coal pits or clusters of pits are recorded in the hinterland of Cresswell quay in the period 1768 to 1828

Cresswell quay identified as a shipping place for the first documented shipment of coal –from Pembrokeshire to Aberystwyth in 1282---- PRO c47/2/2/7

The quays and “coal folds”, used to stock pile coal for separate mineral owners at Cresswell Quay are still in evidence today if you look.

Coal was transported from the long trenches but also some of what we would call today “open cast mines”, in between Cresswell Quay and Jeffreston, in ox carts and stored in the coal folds

Coal Culm and Cresswell Quay

In the early 1700's a “coal fold” was constructed at Cresswell located near to the shipping quay. Due to the tides and water depth only the smaller craft suitable for coastal voyages and barges could be loaded there so the coal was transshipped to Lawrenny to be loaded into the larger vessels. The coal fold was in full use up until the early 1800's but the Topographical Dictionary of Wales of 1834

suggests that coal in the local area was becoming exhausted and certainly by 1839 one major source of coal for loading at Cresswell had installed a tramway to Saundersfoot.

Old Quay

Old Quay The small dock measuring 13m x 4m on its western side and the quay itself measuring 28m., only its river frontage are still discernible on modern aerial photography. The quay was linked by tracks to the ford , to the limekiln and to the main village .
RCAHMW

Coal Fold

The coal fold associated with the old quay is suggested by the stone walling around this enclosure. OS 1st edition 25in mapping shows the track leading along the foreshore westward to the Lawrenny quays passing a small rectangular building in the south-east corner. The track turns north and then east to cross the ford towards the lime kiln and coal pits .Approximately 1 acre in area, stone walls remaining (1989). An Old Coal Pit is shown on the first edition (1865) Ordnance Survey 25in mapping, some 120m to the west RCAHMW

Town quay

Small, square, town quay developed at the mouth of Treen Bridge Lake below the Cresswell Bridge. OS 2nd edition 25in mapping shows a small warehouse on the northern side fronting the river. This building is no longer extant. RCAHMW

Cresswell Bridge

17th century, probably. Rough masonry. 2 squint arches and cut waters. Triangular pedestrian refuges.

Cresswell Castle Mansion Ruins

Ruins in dense vegetation of rectangular building 30ft by 40 ft, possibly 16th century Round turret at each corner possibly of 13th century origins.

Castle like structure probably the home of Barlows – said to have medieval tiles

There are traces of a fine porch and doorway midway in the eastern front, and of a short broad walk to the banks of the Cresswell river, a tributary of the Cleddau, which runs past the house and is tide-able to this point.

Beyond the north wall stretched the garden, an almost square enclosure with a pleasant river frontage. In the corner outside the north-west tower of the residence is a spring which first rose into a well, and by its overflow supplied a fish pond in the centre of the enclosure. The stables and out-buildings appear to have been placed against the east wall of the house.

The Chapel. About 300 yards west of the mansion stand the ruins of a small domestic chapel. The building forms a rectangle 20 feet by 10 feet. The doorway is in the north wall, and a few feet to the south is the only remaining window a single light under a plain straight-pointed arch. The south wall seems to have had no window-spaces.

Across the church beneath the western wall runs stone bench. The east Wall collapsed in 1921; the others stand to the height of about 10 feet. In the north-east corner is a small cupboard or aumbry. NOTE.— in the 17th century the then representative of the Barlow family forsook Cresswell for the neighbouring mansion of Lawrenny, the former being left to go to ruin.

The chapel is called Christ's Well in the crown conveyance to Thomas and Roger Barlow and it is probable that the edifice was first erected upon the site as the chapel of the well already mentioned. There would doubtless also be provided a house for the attendant priest; this probably gave way to a Tudor mansion.

Castle Gardens. Castle-like structure, probable home of Barlows, said to have produced medieval

tiles. Remarkably like Ruperra, and reminiscent of the towered formal gardens. Garden 'stretched beyond the north wall [castle], an almost square enclosure with a pleasant river frontage.

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Pembrokeshire XXXIV, sheet 12 (1907). C.H. Nicholas, **RCAHMW**, 25th August 2006.

Scotland

dwelling with gardens to its river frontage and to the east The house is orientated east-west and measures 12m x 5m with an extension to its western end. On second edition mapping conifers have been planted within the enclosure on the northern side of the house. The dwelling's gardens abutt to the coal fold serving George Barlow's Quay . Modern aerial photography shows the wall which once bounded both the coal fold and part of the gardens. The site of dwelling is under heavy tree cover and hence likely to no longer be extant. RCAHMW

RCAM Bean Close Earthwork

A previously unnoticed earthwork not marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet stands on a field known as the "Bean Close," distant about 500 yards north Cresswell ruins (It is roughly circular, about 830 feet in circumference. The enclosing rampart, which is much decayed, is at its best on the south, where it rises 3 feet and falls 6 feet to a ditch now considerably silted up. The entry was to the east, and had probably a width of 10 feet to 15 feet. The earthwork is overlooked, and the enclosure may have been of agricultural rather than of military purpose.

Coin

A silver shilling of the year 1644 was found in the garden of Cresswell Castle in 1920. It is now in the Museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.

Allen John Hensleigh 1839 Cresswell Carew parish Pembs Hist 1972 Owned 819 acres Cresswell
Wilson Hugh 1815 Feb 22 Cresswell Quay Harcourt Powell MS

Owen's Pembrokeshire (Chap 10) 1603 [Cambrian Register 1796]

Woods of divers gentlemen sufficient to serve their houses of fuel are —Cresswell,

Crinwear

Crunwere

Unfortunately the Church building has now become unsafe and in had to be closed. I understand that it is now described by CADW as ruinous

NOTE: This Parish has always been a mystery to me. The ancient Church is set two fields away from the road and although I took time on several Sundays to look round the fields I could find no evidence of the remains of any buildings.

I visited several times to take Services and I asked some of the congregation but could not get an explanation. One told me that the people who lived near the Church had all died in the plague of the 1660s but I could find no evidence of that. I was also told that the Church had been attached to a grange of the Monastery at Pembroke, yes, there is a very strong connection with Pembroke Priory but I could not find any evidence of a Grange. Several times we would have a discussion after the Service at which suggestions were made and I would like to thank all the congregation for the warm welcome they always gave me as well as the help and encouragement in my research. B H J H.

1869 August 20 Notes Glynne, Arch. Camb., 1888,

This Church has been much modernised, it of cruciform plan, with north and south transeptal chapels, but the tower is at the west end. The tower remains untouched, and is of the rude quasi military character, has embattled parapet and corbel-table, without string-course or buttresses; all the openings are merely plain slits. The central battlement on the west side is long, but not on the others. The west door modern, Much of the outer wall seems to have been rebuilt, and with quoins at the corners, and the windows are of doubtful character, of two lights, under a pointed arch, and no tracery. The north wall has more of an original aspect. The arches opening to the chancel and transept are pointed and quite plain. The interior is deary, kept clean, but pewed. On the north of the chancel is a pointed arch in the wall.

1878

Crunwear, Crunwere or Cronwere, dedicated to St Elidyr. Restored in 1878 at a cost of £550. Architect, Mr T David , Langharne. West door then closed up, and original entrance from the south side again made use of. The Pointed arch on the north of the chancel no longer exists, as a new vestry was built at the last restoration. The insertion of four additional windows has much improved the lighting of the interior. No longer pewed, but seated.

1915 Acc. To The Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments The Parish Church St. Elidyr:

The church consists of nave (32 feet by 18 feet), chancel (15 ½ feet by 12 feet), north transept (14 feet by 11 ½ feet), south transept (14 feet by 11 ½ feet), and western tower' (17 ½ feet north and south by 16 ½ feet east and west). It was rebuilt in 1843, and subsequently restored (1878), with the exception of the tower and north transept. The tower is of the regular Pembrokeshire type ; it is of three storey's, the lowest having a plain vault. It is lighted with narrow loops. The west door is blocked; the window above is modern. The font is modern.-Visited, 20th May, 1915.

Note.-The church is included as a Telio foundation in the early list of churches claimed by the see of Llandaf~ under the name Lann Cronnguern (Book of Llan Dav, 255), and the proper form of the parish name is doubtless Cronwern. The episcopal register for 1486 (ed. Hon. Society of Cymmrodorion) terms it the parish church of St. Teliou (misprinted Telion).

Notes Glynne, Arch. Camb., 1888, V, v, 134

1994

Acc/to The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter (1994) Cunwear St Elidyr
SN 186107

Only the vaulted tower with a NE stair turret and a blocked west doorway and the north transept of this 13c cruciform church have survived unrebuilt.

According to RCAHMW

St Elidyr's Church was reconstructed in 1843 and restored in 1878. It has medieval fabric at the base of the nave walls and parts of the south transeptal chapel, while the tower is probably 16th or 17th century. The tower is of the regular Pembrokeshire type and is of three storeys, lighted with narrow loops. The church is no longer in use..

RCAHMW/F.Foster 25.03.2009

[Additional:]

An isolated church approached across a field. The church occupies a sloping site with the tower at the uphill end. There are cracks in the tower and the church has been closed as a dangerous structure. The church is now (2011) becoming derelict. According to the Pevsner for Pembrokeshire the medieval church was replaced in 1847 by the present cruciform church designed by Thomas Jones of Haverfordwest. The low W. tower was retained. The lower stage is battered to a string

course and vaulted; the top stage is corbelled and crenellated. The 1878 restoration introduced some distinctive detailing. The raised quoins appear to belong to this phase. The repetitive circular motif in cement over the porch doorway is notably vernacular and appears to have been made using a cog-wheel as a mould. (R.F. Suggett/RCAHMW/July 2011).

Acc to Pembrokeshire Parsons

This rectory originally formed part of the possessions of Pembroke Priory, and afterwards was granted by the King, together with the other property of that Priory to the Abbey of St. Albans. By 1594 this rectory had come into the hands of the Crown.

Owen's *Pem.*

Cronwer Rectoria.—Ecclesia ibidem ad presentacionem Abbatis Sancti Albani ande Grifiinus Lloid est rector et valet per annum cum gleba in toto vjH xiiijB iiid. Inde sol' pro visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio arno ixa q'. Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinod-alibus et procuracionib us vs ixd . ELt remanet cl are £6 6s. gid. Inde decirna 12S. 8id.—Valor *EGCI*.

Under the heading 'Idivragis Discharged':—Cronver alias Crinowr alias Crunwear alias CIONOWr R. (St. Elider or Eliere). Oldinario quolibet tettio anno, gid. Archidiac' quolibet anno 5s. 9d. Abb. Sti Albani, olim Patr.; The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value £35, £150. King's Books, £6 6s. 1 d . —*Bacon's Liber Regis* .

Crunwere Church was restored irl 1878 at a cost of £550—*Arch Camb*, ser. v., vol. v., p. 134.

Historical Records Crunwere

1377

Richard II seized the priory a second time at which time an extent of its possessions was taken. Extenta Prioratus de Pembrochia Ric II

(I have checked this against the original B.H.J. Hughes)

Ecclesia pertin ad dictum Prioratum

[Payment]

Ecclessia de Crynwer redd. per annum ad eosdem terminos ijs

1399 approx.

Henry IV restored the priory but it was seized again by the Crown

Henry IV issued a writ of protection to Pembroke Priory (**Episc Acts pp247,254,255**)

Henry by the grace of God king. etc. to all whom the present letters shall come, greeting. Know that we inwardly considering how some alien priories, houses and religious places being within our realm of England and Wales were laudably founded and built by our noble progenitors and other nobles and magnates of our realm to do and maintain divine offices and works of hospitality and alms and other works of piety and devotion, and that the same priories and religious places, as well by sudden and frequent removals and expulsions of the priors and occupiers of the places aforesaid as by divers secular and other farmers after they were that they were first taken into the hand of Sir Edward, late king of England, our grandfather (*Edward III*), by occasion of the war between us and those of France, are so above measure destroyed, dilapidated and wasted as well in houses as in things and possessions that the divine worship and regular observances therein are at an end, and hospitalities and alms and other works of charity besides, of old established and accustomed to be done there are withdrawn , and also the pious vows of the founders are in manifold ways defrauded and frustrated to no small offence and displeasure of Almighty God, as we believe. And it being our will therefore to the glory of God and holy church to provide more graciously for the increase of divine worship and the renewal and continuance of the said works of charity and other works

incumbent , we of our especial grace , of our certain knowledge and with the assent of our council in our present parliament have granted and by the tenour of these presents have restored to the abbot and convent of St Martin, Sees of the power of France, the advowsons of all their conventual and other priories to which priors have been accustomed of ancient time to be admitted, instituted and inducted, in our realm of England and elsewhere within our lordship and power being, and taken and seized into our hand by occasion of the war aforesaid, and we remove our hand from the advowsons aforesaid; to have and to hold to them and their successors, so that the same abbot and his successors aforesaid shall henceforth present fit persons to the priories aforesaid in all avoidance of the same, the seisin thereof aforesaid or any other seisin in our hand or the hand of our aforesaid grandfather or of Richard, late king of England, by the occasion of the war aforesaid, made before these times , or any ordinances published to the contrary, notwithstanding; saving nevertheless to us and our heirs and other chief lords the services due therefrom, and further saving the right of any other person whatsoever. In witness etc. we have caused these our letters patent to be made. Witness myself at Westminster, 15th November in the first year of our reign (1399) By K.

1407 12 June

Also on 12 June, in the year above, at London the bishop authorised an exchange between Sirs James Vynor, then rector of the parish church of Freystrop, and Thomas Broun, then rector of Cronwer, of his diocese, and the causes of such exchange having been found lawful and approved and their resignations because of the said exchange of the benefices mentioned having been duly made by Sir Richard Jordan, priest, of the said diocese of St Davids proctor of the aforesaid Sir James Vynor etc., as well as by the aforesaid Thomas Broun, then present there in person, and admitted by the bishop himself, the same bishop admitted the aforesaid Sir Thomas Broun to the aforesaid church of Freystrop at the presentation of the prior and convent of Pylle of the order of St Benedict of Tiron, patrons of the said church etc., and subsequently on the same day and at the same place, the aforesaid bishop admitted the aforesaid Sir James Vynor in the person of his proctor aforesaid etc., to the church of Cronwer aforesaid at the presentation of Sir Henry, king of England, etc., and vice-patron by reason of the temporalities of the priory of St Nicholas, Pembroke, being in his hand on account of the war between him and his French adversaries, patron of the same church; and instituted him as rector, etc.

The Alien priory's of which Pembroke Priory was one were seized by the Crown in 1414 by Henry 5th who apportioned some out to relatives others were used to endow the foundation of Eton and Cambridge – Archbishop Chicheley also benefited

It is believed that soon after Humphrey duke of Gloucester acquired the estates he apportioned some to the abbey of St Albans

They gave some of this to other religious establishments – which is how St Mary's Tenby came to belong to a convent run as a brothel

1418 1st July Southampton

Patent Roll, 5 Henry V,m.8 (Cal.,p.129) Whereas the king's brother Humphrey, duke of Gloucester holds of the king, among other premises, the castle, town and Lordship of Pembroke, the manor called "la Priorie" of Pembroke, the castle and town of Tynby, the manor and hundred of Castlemartyn, the castle and lordship of Llanstephan, the manors of Ostrelowe and Trene, the third part of the Manor of Seynclere, the castle, town and lordship of Kylgarran.. the King grants licence for him to enfeof certain persons of the same to hold to themselves and their heirs until they have levied the sum in which he is at present indebted will be for life.

(enfeof - to bestow or convey the fee simple of an estate)

1433 8th July Westminster

Patent Roll 11 Henry VI m.1.pt 2 (Cal pp298-299) On 3 September, in his first year, (1413) Henry V granted to the present king's Uncle, Humphrey duke of Gloucester, by

the name of Humphrey de Lancastre, the alien priory of Pembroke in tail during the war with France; and by other letters patent, dated at Leicester 16th May in the second year, he advanced him to be earl of Pembroke and then duke of Gloucester for his life, with £20 a year to support his estate as earl and £40 a year to support his estate as duke, out of the issues of the county of Pembroke by the hands of the sheriff. Afterwards on 21 May in the eighth year, peace was made between the king and Charles, king of France, whereby and by virtue of an ordinance made in Parliament at Leicester, in 2 Henry V, the said alien priory of Pembroke, not being conventual and not having had any priors instituted or inducted would come into the king's hands. Now the said Humphrey has had no payment of the said sums of £20 and £40 or of any parcel thereof because Henry V had no issues by the hands of the sheriff of the county inasmuch as by letters patent dated 20th July in his first year, he granted to the said Humphrey in tail, amongst other things, the said county with all its issues and profits by the name of castle and lordship of Pembroke... with all franchises, regalities, liberties, fines, ransoms, customs, knight's fees, advowsons, fisheries, prises of wine and other profits accustomed. The king therefore, on surrender of the above named letter patent relative to the titles of earl and duke and to the said priory, by advice and assent of the lords spiritual and temporal and of the commonality of England in the present parliament grants to his said uncle, in tail male, the said styles, honours and names of earl of Pembroke and duke of Gloucester, with £20 a year to maintain his estate as earl and £40 a year to maintain his estate as duke, from the said 16 May 2 Henry V out of the issues and revenues of the said priory of Pembroke, Grant to him also during pleasure the said priory with all lands, tenements, rents services, possessions, pensions, portions, fees, advowsons, franchises, liberties and other profits to the same belonging, he finding four chaplains to celebrate divine service everyday in the said priory and paying to Hortonk van Clux, "chivaler", the £50 a year granted to him by Henry IV, henceforward and as from the aforesaid 21 May

By K and C in Parl.

(Humphrey, duke of Gloucester died without heir of his body and the acc/to Patent Roll 21 Henry vi pt 2 m1 dated 1443 27 Feb and 26 Henry vi pt 2 m9 William de la Pole earl of Suffolk and Alice his wife were given the titles of earl and countess of Pembroke and the estates in tail male ---- for a contemporary copy of these letters patent see Harl Ch, 51 H 10 (Brit. Museum) -

1454

there is conformation that the estates and title was given to Jasper Tudor Rot Parl V pp260-1 -- confiscated 10 Aug 1461 Patent Roll 1 Edward IV pt 3 m 26d (Cal p99) [suspect there is was an earlier commission dated at York on 9th May 1461. - given to Richard duke of Gloucester 1462 12 Aug Patent Roll 2 Edward iv pt 1 m5)

1461

Abbot Whethanstede procured a confirmation of this grant from King Edward IV who again confirmed the gift in the 27th year of his reign

1480

Acc/to the Wallingford Registry of St Albans Monastery Hertfordshire it appears that the Abbot of St Albans was at that date patron of the following Rectories and Vicarages in Pembrokeshire

Rectoria de Tyneby

Rectoria de Angulo

Rectoria de Porterawharn

Rectoria de Cranwer

Vicaria de Monkton

Vicaria de Castre Martini

Vicaria de Sancti Michaeltis, Pembrochie

The Mayor and Burgesses of Tenby were granted leave to nominate two chaplains in the parish church of Crownweare, with the donation of the hermitage of St David's near Pembroke (*Pembrokeshire Antiquities* p36)

1834 Acc to Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis Crunwere

CRONWERE (CRUNWEAR), a parish, in the union and hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Narberth; containing 282 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the eastern confines of the county, a short distance south of the turnpike-road from Laugharne to Narberth. It is bounded on the north by Lampeter, on the south by Amroath, on the west by Ludchurch, and on the east by Carmarthenshire, from which it is separated by a small brook. The number of acres is about 2000, of which 1500 are arable, and 500 pasture. The surface is of a hilly character: the soil is various; red earth, affording rich pasture, extends across a portion of the parish in a direction from north to south; other parts are cold and sterile, with a subsoil of clay; the earth covering the limestone portion is good, but liable to become soon parched and dry. There is a village named Lanteague, the only one in the parish; also a corn-mill, and a mill where the coarse cloth of the country is prepared and dyed: a quarry is likewise worked, producing limestone of fine quality. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 16. 10½., and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains sixty-eight acres, valued at £50 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Elidyr, is a very ancient structure, now nearly in ruins, and contains 200 sittings. A Sunday school was established in the year 1820

1847 Acc/to On the state of Education in Wales Crunwere

Parish of Cronware

The Rev W D Phillips, Vicar, informed me that the labourers wages with food are from 9d to 10d per day ; without food 1s and 1s 3d in winter. Farm servants £5 to £9 and female servants £3 to £7 per year. Masons and Carpenters 1s 10d to 2s on their own provisions and 1s 2d with food. There is no gratuitous education of any kind on weekdays in the parish . many parents send their children to schools at Tavenspite and Amroth. The children have to learn the Church Catechism; it is compulsory at the former ; but most children learn it at the latter. Generally speaking , the people are remarkable for their good character. The wealthier class of farmers only are well educated; the smaller farmers are very illiterate and cannot afford to give their children any education.

December 4th 1846 Wm Morris assistant.

1851 Census of Religious buildings Crunwere
Area 1690 acres Popn 131 males 158 females
Crunwear Parish Church

Endowed ; tithe £105 glebe £40

Space free 60 other 120

Present ---- Evening 150

Remarks – The service is alternatly Morning and evening. The Congregation in the summer months is larger. The net value is of course below the statement above

William Phillips Rector.

Acc to Lewis discharged rectory rated at £6 16 10 1/2d in the patronage of the Crown – net income £100

1 service in English

Rector is resident

ICBS grant of £45 in 1846

Acc to the Churches and Chapels of Pembrokeshire

The records are in the Pembrokeshire County Records office Haverfordwest

Baptisms from 1783

Marriages from 1754

Burials from 1783

The Nonconformist Chapel Mountain

Mountain Independants

Space all free

Present ---- mornings 50

William Phillips Amroth Elder

The cause began with occasional preaching before 1854 when the cause was embodied – up till 1873 members met in a school . The Chapel was built in 1873 and was connected with Carfan then Sardis and Saundersfoot There were 10 members in 1854 and in 1873 20-25.

Records availability -- unknown

RCAM other sites

Kings Piece

(6 in. Ord. Surv~. sheet, Pem. 30 SW ; lat 51° 46' 7 " , long. 4° 38 30

The name of these two fields, doubtless formerly one, is still in use, but nothing is known of the origin of the designation. 'The first is part of the ancient glebe. Both may have been monastic land which fell into the hands of the Crown at the Dissolution, but no record of their devolution has been met with.-Visited, 20th May, 1915.

Parc Garw

(6 in. Ord. Sur~~. sheet, Pem. 30 S.~V. ; lat. 51° ~6' 8" , long. 38' ~8»).

'This appears as Parc garn but is known locally as Parc Garw~. There is no antiquity.-Visited, 20th May, 1915.

Cronwere Names for Jottings

Gwillim John 1543 Cronwer Lay Subsidies PRO 223/423 Churchwarden

Iscans (Istance) Phillip 1543 Cronwer Lay subsidies PRO 223/423 Churchwarden

Broun, Thomas, 1407, 12 June. Also on 12 June, in the year above, at London the bishop authorised an exchange between **Sirs Vynor, James** then rector of the parish church of Freystrop, and **Thomas, Broun**, then rector of Cronwer, of his diocese,

David -Kidwely John 1486 17 November

On 17 November in the year as above at the manor of Lantfey of the diocese of St **David's** Master **John David** otherwise **Kidwely** of the diocese of St David's rector of the parish church of St Telion Cronwere of the diocese of St David's

David Ormond Parish Crunwear County Pembroke Status Gent. Offence - Obstructing the highway by erecting a gate across it. Location and date Parish Llanddewi Velfrey County Pembroke Date 1 June 1780 Prosecutor John David

Gwillim John 1543 Cronwer Lay Subsidies ChurchWarden PRO223 423.

Howell Morgan 1573, Nov 29 **John Seys** of Monckton, husbandman **Thomas Gronowe** of Templeton and **Morgan Howell** of Cronwer, yeoman Grant of five acres of arable land and one acre of wood in the Englishry of the parish of Nerberth, and two acres of arable land and thirty-six acres of waste in the Welshry of Moyleston, parish of Nerberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Howell Morgan of Cronwer--**John Gronowe** of Templeton and **Morgan Howell** of Cronwer--**John Seys** and **Elizabeth Seys** his wife, Lease for two lives of the lands specified d 1573, Nov, 29, *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Iscans-Istance Phillip 1543 ChurchWarden.Cronwer Lay subsidies PRO223 423

Jones Harry 1568, Oct. 4 . Covenant that **Scurfild** and **Harry Jones** shall stand seized of five messuages and lands in Brodye, Cronwere, Roberston, and in the parish of St. Katheryne, co. Pembroke, and two messuages and lands in co. Carmarthen, to the use of **Morice Woogan** and his heirs male and in default of heirs male to revert to **John Woogan**, *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Kidwely (David) John 1486, 17 November .On 17 November in the year as above, at the manor of Lantfey of the diocese of St. David's, Master **John David** otherwise **Kidwely** of the diocese of St David's rector of the parish church of St.Telion Cronwere of the diocese of St David's and Master **John Tudir** rector of the parish church of Hampstede Marchall of the diocese of Salisbury, surrendered their said benefices in the hands of the reverend father Hugh bishop of St. David's, because of an exchange to be made,

Kidwely John 1486, 13 August On 13 August 1486 at the castle of Lawhaden the aforementioned reverend father granted power and licence to Master **John Kidwely**, rector of Cronwer of the diocese of St David's to exchange his benefice with any benefice within the realm of England and this by word of mouth

Tudir John 1486, 17 November .On 17 November in the year as above, at the manor of Lantfey of the diocese of St. David's, Master **John David** otherwise **Kidwely** of the diocese of St David's rector of the parish church of St.Telion Cronwere of the diocese of St David's and Master **John Tudir** rector of the parish church of Hampstede Marchall of the diocese of Salisbury, surrendered their said benefices in the hands of the reverend father Hugh bishop of St. David's, because of an exchange to be made, which bishop indeed after the causes of the exchange had been

heard examined, and plenarily discussed, and found to be true and lawful and approved, by his own authority as well as that of **Thomas** by divine permission bishop of Salisbury, committed to him in this behalf of which commission the tenour appears below, admitted the aforesaid Master **John Tudir** to the parish church of St. Telion, Cronwere of the aforesaid diocese of St David's and Master **John Kidwely** to the parish church of Hampstede Marchall of the diocese of Salisbury, and canonically instituted them in the same, Master **John Tudir** on the presentation of the religious man **William** abbot of the monastery of St. Albans of the diocese of Lincoln, and Master **John Kidwely** on the presentation of the **King**. And they had Letters of which the tenours follow-
Hugh etc. to our beloved in Christ Master **John David** otherwise **Kidwely** of our diocese, priest greeting etc.

Having regard to the merits of thine uprightness, that thou mayest hereafter bear fruit in the church of God, we admit thee to the parish church of Hampstede Marchall vacant by the free resignation of Master **John Tudir** last and immediate rector of the same and we institute thee in the person of **Sir John Vernon**, rector of Stacpole of our diocese, thy proctor, canonically, as perpetual rector etc. in our manor of Lantfey 17 November.

Hugh etc. to our beloved in Christ Master **John Tudir**, bachelor in decrees, greeting etc. Having regard we admit thee to the parish church of St. Telion Cronwere, of our diocese, vacant at the presentation of **William** abbot etc., and we institute thee perpetual rector of the said church and invest thee canonically in the same etc.

Vynor James 1407, 12 June. Also on 12 June, in the year above, at London the bishop authorised an exchange between **Sirs James Vynor**, then rector of the parish church of Freystrop, and **Thomas**, Broun, then rector of Cronwer, of his diocese, and the causes of such exchange having been found lawful and approved and their resignations because of the said exchange of the benefices mentioned having been duly made by **Sir Richard Jordan**, priest, of the said diocese of St Davids proctor of the aforesaid **Sir James Vynor** etc., as well as by the aforesaid **Thomas, Broun**, then present there in person, and admitted by the bishop himself, the same bishop admitted the aforesaid **Sir Thomas, Broun** to the aforesaid church of Freystrop at the presentation of the prior and convent of Pylle of the order of St Benedict of Tiron, patrons of the said church etc., and subsequently on the same day and at the same place, the aforesaid bishop admitted the aforesaid **Sir James Vynor** in the person of his proctor aforesaid etc., to the church of Cronwer aforesaid at the presentation of Henry, King of England, etc., and vice-patron by reason of the temporalities of the priory of St Nicholas Pembroke, being in his hand on account of the war between him and his French adversaries, patron of the same church and instituted him as rector, etc.

Williams Robert Parish Crunwear County Pembroke Status Yeoman Offence - Theft of sheep. Location and date Parish Narberth County Pembroke Date 30 October 1770 Prosecutor Priscilla Watts, widow
Plea Not guilty.
Verdict Not guilty.

Woogan Cecil 1568, Oct. 4 of Wyston and his wife. Covenant that **Scurfild** and **Harry Jones** shall stand seized of five messuages and lands in Brodye, Cronwere, Roberston, and in the parish of St. Katheryne, co. Pembroke, and two messuages and lands in co. Carmarthen, to the use of **Morice Woogan** and his heirs male and in default of heirs male to revert to **John Woogan**, Slebech Estate And Family Record

Crunware Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Day Robert	Crunwere H
Howell Reynald	Crunwere H6

Davids Thomas	Crunwere H3
Smyth John	Crunwere H
Michell George	Crunwere H2
Bray Nicholas	Crunwere H
Prigett Richard	Crunwere H
Bevan Hugh	Crunwere H
Edmond Samuell	Crunwere H
Davids Morice	Crunwere H 3
Bowen James, clerk	Crunwere H
Morice Hugh	Crunwere H
Michel George	Crunwere H
Jones William	Crunwere H2
David John	Crunwere H2
Morice Erasmus	Crunwere H
Welsh John	Crunwere H.
Day Anthony	Crunwere P
Dew Howell	Crunwere P
William Thomas	Crunwere P
Morice Hugh	Crunwere P
Edward Henry	Crunwere P
Jones John	Crunwere P
Lloyd Reynold	Crunwere P
Lewis Evan	Crunwere P
Rees John	Crunwere P
Morice William	Crunwere P
Wilkin James	Crunwere P
Bevan James	Crunwere P
Morgan John	Crunwere P
Penry Thomas	Crunwere P
Owens William	Crunwere P
Jones Howell	Crunwere P
Pritchard Richard	Crunwere P

Gumfreston

In the early Welsh period the parish of Gumfreston may have formed part of a Welsh Chieftain patrimony, whose power was centred at Narberth. On the foundation of strong Norse settlements in Castlemartin and Roose the district probably followed the fortunes. of Tenby, from which it is distant a little more than a mile, and became the patrimony of a Scandinavian viking named Gumfrid the Taxatio of 1291 gives the name of the parish as Villa Gunfrid. To a deed of the year 1375 on John Wydelock the elder, " of Gumfrehyston," is a party The Patent Roll of Ric. II enrols the presentation of Maurice Vachan, parson of Gumfreiston in the diocese of St. David to the church of Nerbar. In 1533 the Valor Ecclesiasticus has the spelling Gomffreston. The Lay Subside of the

year 1543 (P.R.O., 223/417) for the hundreds of Narberth and Castlemartin gives Gumfroyston; while in a list of Pembrokeshire churches of the year 1594, printed in Owen's Pembrokeshire it appears as Gumfreiston. The Welsh list of parishes in Peniarth MS. 147 (Evans, Cat. 917, Hist. MSS. Commission) has the form Gwrnffreystown—a spelling which makes it clear that the parish possessed no Welsh name. Gumfreston, though included by George Owen in his list of manors of the county (Owen's Pem., i, 898), is not referred to as a manor in any medieval document. New Inn Hall, Oxford, possessed three acres of land, " adjoining to the parsonage there set, lying and being in the parish of Comeffreystone (sait of Robert Lowgher, doctor of civil law, and principal of the Hall, against Lewis son of Sir James Williams (P.R.O.; Chancery Proceeding Series II 117/46)

There is a legend that St Teilo was born here.

Certainly acc/to the Llandaff records the lands of this area belonged to St Teilo.

Amongst the various documents contained in the collection known as The book of Llan Dav which were brought together in connection with the claim of Landaff to episcopal jurisdiction over all churches of Teilo's foundation, wherever situated are several lists of the churches thus claimed, the lists being unquestionably of earlier date than the collection within which they are preserved. The churches which fall into what may be termed the Teilo area of the later county of Pembroke are thus enumerated—

In the deanery of Penbro.

Lann rath.

Lann cronnguern cum tribus territoriis Amrath. Finis illarum o frut

gurcant hit glan rath.

Tref carn villa tantum sine ecclesia.

Laithti Teliau super ripam Ritec, villam tantum juxta Penn Alunn-

Menechi ar glann Ritec juxta Pen Alun.

Pull arda junta mainaur Pir, villa tantum

Luin Teliau, villa tantum

Eccluis guiniau ubi natus est sanetus Teliau

Porth medgen, villa tantum.

Porth manach mainaur inamithiel.

Din guennhaf in Lonion villa tantum.

The first name, Llan rath, when taken with the particulars given in the next entry Amrath and hit elan rath. maybe safely regdrd as representing the modern Amroth, much as by a diametrically

opposite linguistic turn the Lonion of the document has become the modern Lanion near Pembroke. The rath at Amroth is doubtless the mound, of which only faint traces exist, placed near the church and on ground called in the Tithe Schedule " Castle park " (see No. 13)-

The tribes terntsriis Amrath are more particularly set forth in the original charters which is also contained in the Book of Llan Dav (p. 125)- Here Aircol lauhir fil to Tryfun rege Demetice regionis grants to St. Teilo the three villis Trefearn. Finis o uinyd garthon di blain nant Brat yr guairet hit in Ritec.

Ex alia parte o uinyd garthon hit nant y clavorion bet (hit) in Ritec;

Laith ty Teliau, o earn baclan di ail meiniauc bet (hit) in Ritec;

Menechi, o tref eithinauc di nant hirotguidou bet in Ritec. Ex alia parte o tonou (?) pencenn (pencefn) di blain nant castellt cerran bet (hit) in Ritec-

It will be noticed that the three villis are described in the charter as each extending hit in Ritec, that is as far as (or to) the Ritec; and in the list of churches

Laith ty Teilo is said to be super ripam Ritec junta Pen Alun, whilst

Menechi is given as ar glan Ritec junta Pen Alun.

The Ritec is the stream that falls into the sea at Tenby after a straight easterly course of about six miles from its source in the long ridge of open down extending from directly above Tenby- to within half a mile of Pembroke. Along the summit of this open land runs a track known as the Ridgeway, the trackway being bordered by many monuments of antiquity. The course of the little stream is on the north side of the upland, but by a sharp bend round the corner of the ridge it reaches the sea a little to the south of the Ridgeway. Traced from its mouth, it is first found to form a boundary between the parishes of Tenby (St. Mary in Liberty) and Penally, next between Gumfreston and Penally, then between Penally and St. Florence, finally disappearing within the last-named parish at a point nearly a mile beyond its parish church.

The first-named of the villis in the district round about (Am)Rath, Tref Carn, would appear to have been situated in the north-eastern corner of the parish of St- Florence, where on the boundary line between St. Florence and Gumfreston parishes is an outcrop of rock called Carn Rock, and adjacent to it the Tithe Schedule of St Florence locates two Carn Meadows. The trev or township probably extended from the borders of the parish to the Ritec, a distance of a little over a mile.

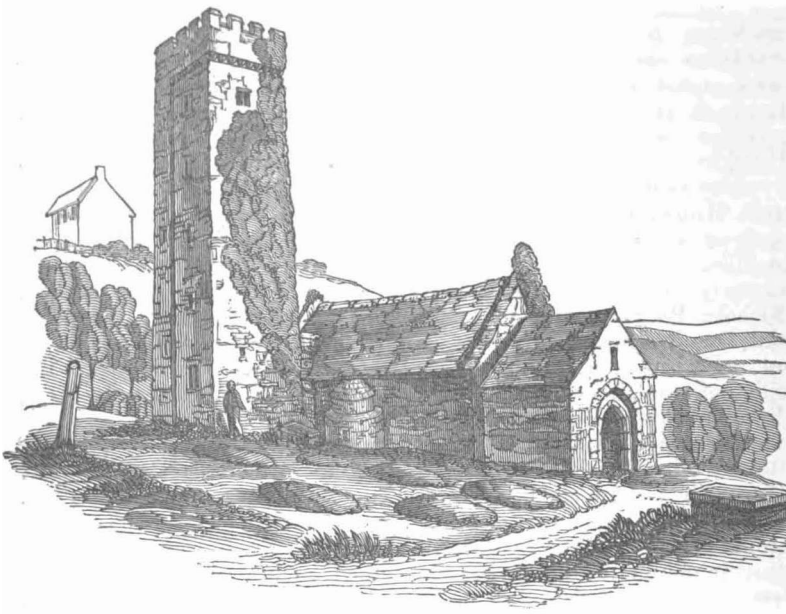
The name of the second vill is Llaethdy Teilo. Taken literally, this means Teilo's dairy, but seeing that Teilo, like his rival David, was probably the son of a Welsh chieftain, or, at lowest, of a Welsh free tribesman, and would accordingly -be reared by foster-parents, the words may signify the trev of Teilo's fosterage. It is described as being upon the banks of Ritec, where , a few yards directly north of Carswell Farm, is a spot called in the Tithe Schedule of Gumfreston " The Palace," which term is possibly intended to represent the Welsh Llys, and to denote a habitation of dignity and repute. Furthermore, a short mile to the south of the site just indicated, and on the slopes of the Ridgeway, the Tithe Schedule gives the name " Castle Gwyne " to the field immediately behind the faint remains of the ancient manor house of Trefloyne. Now, the old list of Teilo foundations

mentions one of them as Eccluis guiniau, " where St. Teilo was born." There is now no trace of either eglwys " or " castle," but there can be little doubt that we are here in the immediate neighbourhood of Teilo's birthplace and upbringing, and possibly upon the scene of his earliest labours.

Menechi (Monks' town), the third vill, extended from Tref eithinog (gorse vill) to the streamlet of Nant y rhodwydieu, thence to the Ritec; in other directions is from Tonou Pencenn (read Pen ceun, the top of the ridge), to (or towards) Nant Castell Cerran, thence to the Ritec. - ;

Thus the three trevs had a common boundary in the brook Ritec, and were probably three patrimonies lying on the south or perhaps both sides of the stream, and, taking Amroth as having been in the Welsh Church period a district of considerable importance and area, it would appear that the first-named of the trevs was situated to the north of the Ritec stream with its dependence upon the little seaport of Amroth; Llaethdy Teilo formed the southern part, with Penally as its natural point of concentration; and (Tref y) Myneich (Monks tun) came between them.

Parish Church Dedication to St. Lawrence.



1849 Gumfreston Church Arch Camb

This is one of those picturesque and simple, yet architecturally curious churches with which the county of Pembroke abounds. Situated in a quiet nook, retiring from the north side of that long valley which is bounded on the south by the hill of the Ridgeway, and on the Opposite by the high land stretching from Tenby towards Carew, the Church of Gumfreston lies imbedded amidst trees, and almost hidden from the prying observation of man. The parish is small, with few inhabitants; the district, though in the immediate neighbourhood of the most delightful of Cambrian watering –places, is but little rambled over; here rustic simplicity still dwells; here pastoral piety still presides over the welfare of the rural flock; hospitality, happiness, and humility, are here combined in rare unison with comfort and content; it is an oasis in this dusty world, and the waters of life flow forth here for the benefit of him who dwells in, as well as of him who visits, this retired yet cheerful spot. In the lower portion of the churchyard, at the south-eastern end, are three limpid wells, held in recesses not altogether unaided by the hand of man, and totally distinct from, though within a foot or two, of each other. From the lowermost trickles out a sulphurous stream; the middle one is a good chalybeate; the upper well is some of the purest drinking water in the neighbourhood;-a poetical symbol of the healing properties of the place.

The church consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower standing at the junction of the two on the

northern side, and a small mortuary chapel opposite to it on the south. Of the style of the architecture it is difficult to speak with precision, at least in terms suited to modern architectural science, inasmuch as this, like most other edifices in Pembrokeshire, is of a class *sui generis*, and requires almost a separate phraseology for itself. However, the chancel and chapel may be designated as Early Decorated, and the rest of the edifice as partly of Late, partly of Full, Perpendicular character. At the west end of the nave is the only entrance into the church under a porch of Early Perpendicular curves in its archway; and at the right hand corner occurs the stoup for Holy Water, an ancient octagonal Font, let into the main wall of the church, and partly projecting into the porch. A stone bench runs along each wall.

The nave is lighted by three square-headed windows of very late and almost modern character, but with chamfered monials of two and three lights, all in the southern wall, there being no aperture for light whatever in the northern. On the latter side, however, is to be remarked a semicircular recess, possibly of remote date, once lighted by a loop from without, with a domical vault nine feet wide by four feet deep. Within this is placed the Font, and it thus constitutes a small and simple Baptistery. The Font itself is of the thirteenth century, being a massive square basin with chamfered edges on a circular shaft, similar in character to many others in this district, though wholly without decoration. It is about three feet high, and two feet in diameter, and is of good character and workmanship.

The nave is separated from the chancel by an Early Pointed arch, so nearly approaching to the circular in its curvature as to indicate perhaps the earliest remaining portion of the edifice, or one coeval with the Font. It is only five feet high to the impost, a square, chamfered abacus, and seven feet six inches to the vertex of the arch.

The chancel has had its eastern window altered, so as to lose all architectural character, but it is remarkable for a Decorated piscina of beautiful proportions, with a four lobed basin, on the southern side. Within this piscina, and over the drain, still stands, and has stood from time immemorial, the Sancte Bell, intended for the hand, eight inches high, of good bronze metal, though now cracked, and of plain workmanship, without any ornament or design on it whatever - a rare instance of the simplicity and honesty of the parish.

The mortuary chapel opens from the southern side of the nave, at right angles to it, and contains a pointed window of two trifoliated lights, of excellent proportion and design, the cusps being, as is usual in Early Decorated work, of peculiar boldness and harmony of curvature. No inscription, or trace of tomb, now remains within.

From the northern side of the nave, immediately to the westward of the chancel aisle opens the

tower. This is built quite separate from the wall of the nave, and is no doubt a later addition to the church; but it has been connected with the main building by a pointed arch cut through the wall, and a supplementary roof has been thrown from that of the nave to the wall of the tower. The ground floor of this tower has its vault in stone with a single ridge running north and south, and of a curvature very common in the castles and churches of this county. In the eastern wall remains, under a recess, an ancient altar; and in the west wall, opposite to it, is a lower and larger recess, nearly level with the ground, intended, perhaps, for a tomb, or an Easter Sepulchre. The north-eastern corner of this chapel, for it served the purpose of such, is cut off by the wall of the staircase to the tower, which is here entered, for its upper stories, by a low square-headed doorway. In the south-eastern corner is a skew passage leading into the chancel. Across the nave, over the chancel arch, stretched the Rood Loft, the stone supports for which still remain, and show some curious principles of adaptation on the part of the original architect. A stone pillar, which aided in supporting the loft has been removed into the churchyard, and now stands on the northern side of the building.

The tower consists of five stories, including the lower one or chapel. It is sixty feet high to the top of the battlements above twenty feet square at the base, and batters considerably diminishing to about fourteen feet square at the top. A circular staircase round a newel, within a square projection, leads to the upper stories; some of the floors have perished having been destroyed wantonly, within the memory of man. In one of the stories lies one of the bells thrown down from the floor above. It bears the inscription “ Sonus campanae nostras aures delectat”

In the story above remain two other bells, perfect with the inscription on each –

“+ SCA MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS”

The fourth story of this tower was intended for a pigeon house and has its walls regularly fitted up with holes pierced all round the sides. A clerk of the parish, not many generations since, destroyed the pigeons that used to inhabit this unusual abode, by lighting a fire beneath, and suffocating them. A graceful mantle of ivy now covers all the western and southern sides. This tower may be considered a fair type of those which abound in the county of Pembroke, and taken by itself would not afford many data for an approximation to its date; but, considered conjointly with others in this district, and along the southern coast of Wales, does not appear to be older than the fifteenth century. Such towers very probably served as places of security, as well as beacons, and they now form the most striking characteristics of the ecclesiastical architecture of this part of the Principality.

On the northern side of the churchyard is an ancient house used as a school. It may have been a priests dwelling in former days of part of the ancient rectory.

H J L

Gumfreston Church in the Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Castlemartin. The church consists of chancel (15 feet by 12 1/2 feet), nave (41 feet by 15 feet) tomb chamber on south side of chancel (6 feet by 7 1/2 feet), tower on north side, and large porch (12 feet by 11 feet) at west end. The early social or manorial history of the parish is a complete blank, and there is nothing to denote the presence of a Welsh religious settlement in the parish prior to the erection of the church. This was probably commenced in the early years of the 13th century. The work was doubtless started at the east end, and seems to have proceeded quite regularly, though it may have been interrupted more than once in the course of the stormy half-century that followed. In due time the western gable was reached, and a porch carried up as far as the first floor. The ground chamber was rudely vaulted, and a holy water stoup placed near the doorway leading into the church after the manner common to many ground chambers of Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire church towers. An opening was made in the east wall which was also the west wall of the church, from which the occupant of the first floor chamber could observe what was passing in the church. This western porch or galilee is roughly roofed with stone flags. The tower is placed on the north side of the church, the eastern wall being made to align with the dividing wall between nave and chancel. The ground plan is almost a square externally it is 18 feet north to south by 16 feet from east to west. The foundations of the South wall are not quite flush with line of the nave wall but as the tower is given a decided batter from the ground level to the parapet, a height of 61+ feet, a steadily widening distance appears between the wall of the tower and the nave, until at the roof line, the space is sufficient to call for a small extension of the nave roof by which it is bridged, and the space between the walls filled with rough masonry. The tower is crowned with a deep battlement carried up vertically from a bold corbel table; there are four embrasures on the wider and three on the narrower face. A stair turret, entered from the interior by a low square-headed doorway, projects at the north-east angle. The ground floor of the tower was a chantry or mortuary chapel; a recess in the east wall, having a slab which projects beyond the face of the wall, probably marks the site of the altar; a larger recess in the west wall may have been intended for a tomb. The chamber is vaulted the vaulting being characteristic of the period 1250-1300. Above the ground floor of tower is the ringing chamber; the second and third storeys have narrower square-headed slits; the fourth storey is fitted up as a dove-cote, and is said to have been as such until a comparatively recent date; the fifth chamber contains the bells.

Though marked by the usual simplicity of the West Wales church towers, that of Gumfreston does not possess the stern defensive air that is characteristic of the types and there is some ground for the suggestion that it may be of slightly later date than that to which it has been assigned, and that the porch is a diversion from the original of a western tower.

The sepulchral chamber on the south side of the chancel has a groined vault with diagonal ribs springing from angles, it was probably erected concurrently with the tower; the ribs are without mouldings. It is lighted by a two-light window, having trefoiled heads which have been in part renewed. A door has been inserted in the east wall, and the chamber is now used as a vestry. Before its restoration in 1870 it is said to have contained an altar tomb.

In the north wall of the nave, about mid-way between the west wall of the tower and the west end of the nave, is a semi-circular recess (now occupied by the font and heating apparatus) which has

occasioned much comment. It has been regarded as a medieval baptistery, but the position is hardly that of a pre-Reformation baptistery. There can be little doubt that the niche was intended for a memorial of the 17th century.

The north side of the church is lighted only by a small single light window, probably recent; the window at the east end has been modernised. Those of the tower are slits, except two trefoil-headed lights just below the parapet.

The font possesses no marked character, and may be of any age; it is perhaps of the late 13th century. The church possessed a rood left, the approaches to which are visible in the east nave wall on either side of the chancel arch. There was a coloured representation of St. Lawrence on the north wall, but only the faintest traces now survive.

The original stone altar is preserved in the tower chapel. Within the piscine for recess was formerly placed a sanctus bell, 8 inches high, "of good bronze metal, though cracked, and of plain workmanship, without any ornament or design on it whatever" (Arch. Camb., 1849, I, iv, 196) This now occupies a small niche within the chancel. In the tower chapel is a 15-century bell, dedicated to the Virgin; and in 1849 another bell, with the inscription "Sonus campanae nostras aures delectat," is said to have reposed in one of the tower storeys (ib.). The base and shaft of a cross are standing on the north side of the churchyard. - Visited, 6th April, 1915.

Norman church with 14c additions - tower used as watch tower when Ritic was navigable; stone benches, squint, medieval fresco[martyrdom St Lawrence].

Believe erected to meet the needs of one of the great houses now in ruins in the vicinity. The tower, the body of the church and the font are thought to date from about the year 1300. The Tower 65"high is divided into five chambers of which "the ground floor serves as a north transept for the church; the first floor was the ringers chamber; the second and third have windows looking North and East; the fourth is fitted up as a dove cote; and in the fifth hang the bells" (the bell inscribed "Scta Maria Ora Pro Nobis" was cast about 1350 and is said to be one of the oldest in Pembrokeshire) In the north wall of the nave is a curious baptistery, and on the same wall are traces of frescoes usually stated to represent St Lawrence with the gridiron and other instruments of his torture, but which are more likely to depict Christ blessing the instruments of labour, a familiar subject in medieval mural painting. A Bronze Santus bell and some 16c pewter communion vessels are preserved in a recess behind the pulpit. The chancel arch is exceptionally low. In the north transept is a squint. In the south wall of the chancel is a Decorated piscina. A small chapel, used as a vestry has a groined roof and Early English trefoil lights.

According to Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This rectory appears to have always been in private patronage. Owen's Pem. states that in 1594 the right of presentation was appendant to the manor of Gumfreston and that W. Williams was then

patron.

In 1291 the church of Villa Gunfrid (Gumfreston) was assessed for tenths to the King at £5 6s. 8d., the amount payable being 10s. 8d. - Taxatio.

Gornifreston Rectoria. - Ecclesia ibideen ex collacione Jacobi Williams armigeri unde Johannes Luntley est rector habens ibidem Imam mansionem et valent et emolimenta ejusdem ecclesie per annurn x"i. Inde sol" quolibet tercio anno ijs. Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus vS iDcd. Et remanet clare £9 12s. 3d. Inde declma Igs. 2id. - Valor Eccl.

Under the heading "Livings Discharged": - Gumfreston alias Gumfersten R. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno 2S. Archidiac. quolibet anno 5s. 8d. James Williams, Esq., 1535; Jo. Williams, 1693; Francs Meyricke, Esq., and his wife, 1729; John Meyricke, Esq., 1770. Clear yearly value, £30. king's Books, £9 12s. 3d - Bacon's Liber Regis.

On 10 July, 1656, the union of the parishes of Tenby and Gumfreston was approved by the Commonwealth

During the Commonwealth there are records of marriages being conducted with a JP from Tenby officiating

Clergy				
Seys	William	1363	Gumfreston rector	
Vachan	Maurice	1383	Gumfreston rector	
ap Griffith	Howell	1383 Apr 11	Gumfreston rector	
Cryppyn	John	1386	Gumfreston Rector	
de Admondeston	William	1386	Gumfreston rector	
Cradog	John	1386 Jul 8	Gumfreston rector	
Luntley	John	1516 Dec7	Gumfreston rector	
ap Howell	John	1554 Jul 12	Gumfreston rector	
Constantyn	William	1562 Aug 18	Gumfreston rector	
Griffith	Henry	1604	Gumfreston rector	
Davies	Thomas	1660	Gumfreston rector	
Wogan	Ethelred	1665 Aug 10	Gumfreston rector	
Stokes	Nicholas	1686 feb 13	Gumfreston rector	
Newton	Rice	1690 Jan 13	Gumfresdton rector	
Powell	John	1694 Jan 13	Gumfreston rector	
Holcombe	John	1730 feb16	d1770 Gumfreston rector	
Bowen	James	1770 Nov 15	d1811 Gumfreston rector	
Bowen	James	1811 Jan18	d1822 Gumfreston rector	
Jones	George	1822 Jul5	Gumfreston rector	
Cozens	James	1829 Dec 28	Gumfreston rector	
Wimberley	Conrade Making	1835 Jul 25	Gumfreston rector	
Smith	Gilbert Nicholas	1837 Feb 16	Gumfreston rector	
Arnold	Benjamin North	1878 Mar 15	Gumfreston rector	
Massy	George Eyre	1884 Oct 14	Gumfreston rector	
Howell	James Anthony	1906 Jun 16	Gumfreston rector	
Nasshe Churchwarden	John	1543	Gumfreston Lay Subsidies PRO 223/423	
Withet Churchwarden	John	1543	Gumfreston Lay Subsidies PRO 223/423	

The Church Registers from 1655 are available in the Pembrokeshire Record Office.
The average congregation in 1851 was 23. There was only one service per Sunday.

The Holy Wells of Gumfreston.

At the far end of the Churchyard are mineral springs with water said to be similar to that of Tunbridge Wells. The 12th century church of St. Laurence, Gumfreston, Pembrokeshire/Dyfed, lies off the road from Tenby to Sageston. In its churchyard three springs rise to form a stream that flows out through a "bridge" in the churchyard wall. Although well-known and historically recorded in the past Gumfreston wells had become a local "secret" that was in danger of being forgotten as time went by.

A History of Gumfreston Wells.

This history is based on a present mixture of known and recorded facts, on-going surmise, and research by enthusiasts at St. Nicholas' Church, Penally, Brother Gildas of Caldey Island, and David Austin, Head of Archaeology at Lampeter College.

Three springs rising in such proximity would have had a strong mystical significance for the early Celts who considered the number three to be connected with divinity. Springs and bodies of water were favourite places for worship, being associated with divine and healing powers.

At the time of the travelling "saints" of Celtic Christianity, a holy man or woman could have used the wells, maybe settling there. They may have been buried there and a small chapel built. The well water would have been consecrated and used for baptism. Gumfreston was then by the quay on the river estuary before it silted up, that faced Caldey Island, an important spiritual centre and monastery, and also on ancient routes that led from the Ridgeway and St. Florence, by water and land. The whole of West Wales was a lively centre of Celtic Christianity, St. Teilo being the local saint.

There is evidence of relic-keeping in the church, and an ambulatory, for priestly processions, which is most unusual in such light of a monastic connection between the churches of Gumfreston, Penally and Manorbier. Certainly in the Celtic Church structure these spiritual centres would have been under the care of a "mother" church, a much larger Christian centre.

When the Normans invaded Wales in the 11th century, they changed both church and social structures, but the holy sites and practices usually remained if firmly enough established. The present church St. Laurence would have replaced the earlier buildings, and the earlier Saint's name, but the atmosphere of holy sanctuary and peace remained for the pilgrims who are recorded as coming to the wells for healing of body and mind. Tenby was an important port for pilgrims embarking for Europe or even further, and Gumfreston is believed to be a point of pilgrimage in itself, and a stopping-point for pilgrims "en-route".

Gumfreston Wells are listed in "The Holy Wells of Wales by Francis Jones (Cardiff 1954, p 211), as pilgrimage healing wells, and he records visits to the Wells on Easter Day, (p 90), to drop bent pins in the water. This was called "throwing Lent away" in the 17th century, recorded just before the

Rector of Gumfreston was removed by the puritan authorities.

RCAM.

Carn Mountain.

A field on Garn rock farm, directly east of the dwelling house. There are at present no appearances of an antiquity, but the name is indicative of a cairn having existed in the neighbourhood (Tithe Schedule, No. 227). Visited, 13th April, 1915.

Long Stone Park.

Two adjoining fields north-east of Ivy Tower, still so-called, though any maenhir which may have stood here has vanished, and left no memories behind it. (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 216-7). - Visited, 13th April, 1915.

The Palace.

A field in the south of the parish on the marshy bank of the Ritec, here the boundary between Gumfreston and Penally. The name is still in local use, and tradition places on the site a small stone building, all trace of which above the soil has vanished (Tithe Schedule, No. 180). - Visited, 12th April, 1915.

Historic Houses.

Gumfreston.

A large farmhouse near the roadside in the village.

Timmins wrote in 1895: "Most visitors to Gumfreston will notice the fine old farmhouse that rises cheek by jowl with the carriage road from Tenby. If we are to believe the tradition of the countryside, this is the most ancient abode in the county. Be that as it may, the place bears traces of no mean antiquity, and is an excellent specimen of a Pembrokeshire homestead of the olden times." The earliest-known family there was that of Widlock whose members are described as lords of Gumfreston, one of whom John Wydelock the elder, was there in 1372. They bore arms sable a chevron between three lions argent. Afterwards it was held by a Welsh family Harry Llewelyn of Gumfreston was followed by his son John who left an only daughter and heiress, Janet, who married Owen ap Owen of Pentre Ifan, and Gumfreston was afterwards held by his son Sir James Bowen (died between 1518 and 1532). Sir James's son, John Bowen had a daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who married Sir James Williams of Pant Howel (Carms) who is described as Lord of the Manor of Gumfreston, and lay patron of the parish church in 1535. Five successive generations of this family were lords of the manor, until the death of John Williams in 1693, and the manor and freeholds passed to his daughter and heiress Mary who married Judge John Meyrick of Bush who died in: 1736, leaving issue. Thereafter, Gumfreston remained part of the Meyrick estate. The Land

Tax of 1786 gives John Meyrick Esq., as owner of Gumfreston (farm), which passed to his descendants.

Wedlock.

Home of the family of Wedlock, also spelt Widlock or Wedlake. In 1359 John Widelock was a juror at Tenby and in 1362 he held two messuages in Gumfreston and Widelock worth ten marks held of John de Carew. The family were described as Lords of Gumfreston. The Williams family Porthcawl owned Wedlock in the 17c and the Meyricks in 1786. Thomas Williams owned it in 1904 and it is now a farmhouse.

Historic records

1513:

Henry king of England etc.,. to Edward etc., bishop of St David's greeting. Whereas you and the rest of the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury assembled in the last convocation or holy synod of such prelates and clergy in the church of the divine Paul, London, begun and celebrated on 6 February in the year 1511-12 according to the course and computation of the English Church and continued day by day unto and on 17 December then next following granted unto us for the defence and protection of the Anglican Church and this our famous realm of England as well as to allay and extirpate heresies and schisms in the church universal which in these days flourish more than usually, under the manners, forms, conditions and exceptions written below, not otherwise not in any other manner, four tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices and possessions whatsoever, also of all benefices and possessions of alien priories whatsoever, being in the hands of whatsoever ecclesiastics or secular men of the said province, the specific exceptions within written only excepted, to be levied, collected and paid in the manner, form and terms following, namely one and the first tenth on the feast of St Martin in the winter next to come which will be in the year 1513, the second truly on the feast of St Peter ad Vincula then next to come which will be in the year 1514, and the third on the feast of the Holy apostles Phillip and James which will be in the year 1515, the fourth and last tenth truly on the feast of the said Apostles which will be in the year 1516 saving from the grant, levy, and payment of the said tenth etc., as it more fully appears in the said writ of the king hanging on the file of the year 1513.

The goods, church possessions and benefices, in the diocese of St David's which have been diminished, impoverished, and other destroyed by wars, fires, ruins, inundations of rivers and other misfortunes and chances deservedly to be excused from payment of the same four tenths according to the force etc., of the grant of the same by the authority of the said convocation follow and are these as appears on the other part of the folio here following etc.

In the archdeaconry of St David's are excepted the churches here underwritten:-

In the deanery of Pembroke the underwritten churches are excepted:

Gumfreston.

1535. The annual value to the rector of the rectorial benefice was £9.

1807. A singing master was engaged to instruct the congregation in congregational singing.

1834 A Topographical Dictionary of Wales.

GUMFRESTON

This place, from its pleasant situation near the coast, and the highly medicinal properties of some springs which are strongly impregnated with iron, has for some time been rising into consideration and is likely to become under judicious management a place of fashionable resort during the summer season. Three of these springs, all slightly differing in the properties of their waters, but similar in their ferruginous impregnation rise in different parts of the churchyard, and at their junction form a small rivulet, which flows through the parish. The water is said to have been found highly efficacious in relieving various disorders, and it is now in contemplation to enclose the springs, and to erect a small pump-room, with other appendages for the accommodation of visitors, who, from its short distance from Tenby, and its pleasingly rural situation and appearance, are in the habit of resorting to this place for the benefit of the water. Coal of hard quality is found in the parish, but is worked only for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £9 12s and in the patronage of John Meyrick, Esq. The church is a handsome structure, romantically situated in a richly wooded dell, where it is concealed from distant view, excepting only its lofty square tower, which forms an object of picturesque and interesting appearance. The parsonage-house, which is pleasantly situated, has been much enlarged and improved by the present incumbent, who is about to establish a Sunday school for the gratuitous instruction of the children of the parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £75. 12s.

State of Education in Wales 1847.

PARISH OF GUMFRESTON. - The Rev. G. N. Smith, Rector, informed me that there are only three farm-houses and twelve cottages in this Parish. He had erected a school-room adjoining the churchyard, in 1836, at his own expense, which cost him £26. A schoolmaster cannot be supported here by the scholar's fees. Some from the parish go to the day-schools at Redberth and Tenby; and several from the outskirts of Tenby attend the Sunday-school in this parish. From 100 to 200 have learnt to read the Scriptures well here during the last ten years. Farm-servants do not attend the Sunday-school. There are many of this class utterly without secular or religious knowledge. Farmers can read and write; but there was only one in the parish that could do that well. Labourers are lamentably ignorant.

Wages are professed to be 8s. a-week; but they get only 4s. or 4s. 6d. in money; the rest in kind, such as cottages and the run of a cow. In harvest-time they get their food too; but they work so early and so late, that, taking the number of hours into consideration, they are but little better paid than in winter. Farm-servants on an average get £6., and female servants from 50s. to £3. per year. The people are not drunken, and upon the whole are moral and steady. Was MORRIS, Assistant.

December 29th, 1846.

Population:

1563	number of households	19.
1670	numbers on of hearth tax records	23.

The Registers Of Gumfreston Parish, By Edward Laws, Esq., F.S.A.

Mr. Herbeht J. Allen, our local secretary for Pembrokeshire, seeing the importance of duplicating ancient parish records, has transcribed the registers of Gumfreston. Mr. Allen asked me to collate his copy with the original, and jot down a few notes on his work.

This I have been enabled to do through the kindness of the Rev. George Massy, rector of Gumfreston.

In the first place, I wish to bear witness to the conscientiousness exhibited by Mr. Allen in carrying out his self-imposed task. The original is so faded by damp that it is hard to read ; in a very few instances, perhaps, Mr. Allen may have misread a word, but I have failed to find a single case of careless copying.

Hitherto, the Johnston registers, 1637, were believed to be the oldest in the county of Pembroke ; but one entry was made in the Gumfreston book in 1632, thus ante-dating Johnston by five years.

The Gumfreston volume now consists of thirty -three sheets of parchment, varying in size (sixteen pages have been cut out). It divides itself into two portions: there are twenty- five pages 9 ½ ins, by 5 ½ ins., the entries on these date from 1632 to 1750 ; seven pages, measuring 10 ins. by 7 ins., entries from 1750 to 1790, one small strip is sewn on the front, containing two entries of marriages in 1733. The entries have apparently been made on loose sheets, sometimes consecutively, sometimes not; and this chronological hotchpotch evidently beat the binder, so he just put the small old sheets together and the larger new ones, leaving the reader to make what he could of the jumble. The sheets are written on both sides.

The earliest entry stands thus :

"More births of the yeere 1632 Joan the Daughter of M and his baptised ‘

[[Martyn Lloyd]—E: L. ‘ Widdower.]

This is on the bottom of the sixteenth page, eighth sheet. My impression is that this sheet is portion of an older book, and that these older parchments were scraped down ; and that several of the existing sheets are palimpsests on the older parchment.

The second entry is in the middle of the fifth page, third sheet :

" Thomas ye son of Henry Eynon and Katherine his wife was borne upon ye first day of March 1647."

" William ye sonn of Henry Eynon and Katherin his wife was borne upon ye 20th day of July, 1658."

" Mary ye dotter of John Eice and Elizabeth his wife was baptised ye 4th day of March, 1647."

Immediately following this entry we find :

" Burials in the year 1651."

" Richard the sonne of Henry White was buried August 23."

" William Howell servant to Mr. Williams was buried about the 22nd of May."

From this date until the year 1790, all years are represented by entries, with the following exceptions :

1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710,
1711, 1712, 1713, 1715, 1721, 1757, 1787, 1788, 1789.

Some of these omissions are, no doubt, due to the absence of the lost pages ; and in so small a parish as Gumfreston it may well happen that certain years might pass without birth, death, or marriage; indeed, we find from an entry that such was the case in 1757.

Through the whole of the seventeenth century the entries are in the wildest confusion.

Page five is perhaps of the greatest interest.

Marages Anno D'ni 1655.

Griffith Phillip of the p'ishe of Gumfreston in the com of Pembr wedvr^ and Jane Johnes of the same p'ishe and com spinster were married by John Prothorough one of the Justices of the Peace of the tovvne of Tenbie upon the fourth daie of June 1655. ' . In presence of Jho Llewelin, James Hale mark John Prothorough Henry t?t Tho mark Morgan Bowen Register with many others.

John Lloyd and Anne Williams both of the p'ishe of Gumfreston were married by Thomas Rogers one of the Justices of the Pe?ice of the Towne of Tenbie upon the first daie of November, 1655. Arthur Russell, Tho Rogers Maior, William Lewis ,John Rice

Morgan Bowen ,Register and others.

Henry Prout and Christian Andrew both of the p'ishe of Gumfreston in the countie of Pembroke weare married by David Hamond one of Justices of the peace of the towne of Tenbie upon the 4th daie of December 1655. In presence of William Lewis David Hamond John Prout Lewis Howall Morgan Bowen (illegible) Register.

Lewis Howell of the p'ishe of St. Flourence in the countie of Pembroke and Elizabeth Prout of the p'ishe of Gumfreston in the said countie of Pembrock spinster weare married By Thomas Rogers one of the Justices of the peace the towne of Tenbie within the s'd countie of Pembr upon the 3th of Januarie 1655 :

In presence of : John Williams, Jno Rogers M, Henry Williams, (illegible) Nouden

Morgan Bowen p'ishe register :

John Prothorough served as one of the Bailiffs of Tenby in 1646, and as Mayor in 1653; he was probably not a Tenby man by birth, as no other person of this name appears on the list.

Thomas Rogers was Bailiff in 1645, succeeded Thomas Barret (who apparently died in office) as Mayor 1665. Mayor agaiti in 1670, when a Thomas Rogers, probably his son, acted as Bailiff. The Rogers' were a thoroughly Tenby family : we find a Richard Rogers Bailiff in 1419. They died out

in the person of our J. P.'s son, Thomas, who appears as Mayor in 1693.

David Hammond's family first appear on the municipal record in 1570, and are pretty frequently repeated until 1747. Our David had been Bailiff in 1632, and Mayor in 1645.

As regards the witnesses, Arthur Russell was certainly a man of some little local importance — he was a Bailiff in 1655 — and an Arthur Russell was Mayor in 1695, and again in 1704. John Prout is still represented in the neighbourhood, though none of the family have aspired to municipal honours.

We should like to know more about Morgan Bowen, "P'ishe register." How did Gumfreston, with its tiny population, manage to retain an educated man for this apparently unremunerative appointment? Morgan Bowen wrote a scholarly hand.

Thus we can read between the lines, that these Justices of the Peace who usurped the functions of the Church were no myrmidons from Westminster, but the ordinary representatives of the town of Tenby.

Another interesting page in our Gumfreston Register comes under the head of "Briefs."

September ye 20th 1663. Collected towards a brife of ye twne of hexham in ye county of norethumberland ye sume of one shillinge ten pence.

Guiven by ye Consent of ye P'ishe to a brife of on John Greames and William Tinkler whose goods was taken by a Turkish ship ye sume of one shilling (1663).

Given by the churchwardens towards a bridge of Montgymry shire for a fire in ye P'ish of (illegible) the sume of one shillinge.

Collected towards a brife of ye haven of Create^h grimbesy [Great Grimsby?] ye sum of one shillinge six pence 1664.

Given towards a brife of on Elizabeth Cosione and Mary Lloyd on a Captan wife & ye other a minister wife ye sum of on shillinge 1664.

1661. Given to bridges. Towards a bridge of Oxford^ two shillings sixpence for a fire in 44.

Towards a bridge of Soitii Wenl Dale Soubay^ for a fire in the yeere sixty nine two shillings foure pence on the 25 of August.

Collected on the 20th day of October to a brife of Widdo Eidli a minister wife the sume — 2.

Collected on the 27th day of November unto a brife of John de Kraino Krainsby minister of Gods word the sume of two shillings.

Given by the consent of the Fish towards the bridge of Draynton* one shillingc sixe pence.

Given by the consent of the Pish towards the brife of Eippon one shilling.

July 13 1662 Collected towards a breefe for Mrs. Ellen Medcalf wife to Captain Nicholas Medcalfe of Ballngaully in the county of Corke two shillings.

In the year 1696 we find a verse introduced thus :

Henry Evans son of William Evans and Joan his wife being borne in the year of our Lord God 1696 in the month of August.

" Judge not of Death by sence lest yon mistake it

Death's neither friend nor foe but as yon make it ;

Live as yon should, yon need not to complain,

For when to live is Christ, to die is gain,

When should '

Perhaps the Revd. Nicholas Stokes was author of these lines.

It is impossible from the register to make out a list of the rectors of Gurafreston.

We find those mentioned run thus :

1657 Feb 1 Mr. Thomas David

Minister of God's word

1686 Aprill Nic Stokes

„ „ July 8 Nic Stokes cut of the Parish of Gumfreston

„ „ July 10th Nicolas Stokes Rector

1729 Nov'ber 30 Mr. John Howells Rector of this parish was buried the 30 th day of November in the parish church of Tenby in the yeare of our Lord 1729.

1732 March 18 J. Holcombe

1735 Jan 3 J. Holcombe Rector

A brass tablet set up in 1871 in the nave of Gumfreston Church, near Tenby, Pembrokeshire, commemorates members of the families of Hall and Williams of Daisyback, in the parish of Gumfreston, from the time of Richard Hall, who was buried there on June 1st, 1779, aged 82.

Gumfreston some Names for Jottings

Williams John of Gumfreston 1670 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

ap Griffith Howell 1383 Apr 11 Gumfreston rector Pembrokeshire Parsons.

ap Howell John 1554 Jul 12 Gumfreston Rector WWHR Vol1 p306,

Ap Rhys John 1598 of Rickeston Brawdy and Scotsborough married Perrot Katherine born in 1530 daughter and sole heiress of Perrot John of Scotsborough, a large mansion in Gumfreston parish, near Tenby, owner of a valuable estate in South Pembrokeshire .

Parat Katherin wife of Apris John esquier Gumfreston died on 17 September 1614.

Andrew Christian 4-12-1655 married Henry Prout Married by David Hamond JP for Tenby Gumfreston Parish Register

Arnold Benjamin North 1878 Mar 15 Gumfreston Rector WWHR Vol1 p 306,

Bowen Owen 1544 son and heir of Gwilym Bowen was Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in and married Janett daughter and heiress of John ap Harry ap Llewelyn

Bowen Revd James 1758 Jul 12 Roscrowther Rector Rosecrowther £1 1 0 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the clergy 1794 Church in Wales 1770 Nov 15 Gumfreston Rector WWHR Vol1 p 306, Pembrokeshire Parsons.MS. AD/AET 1209. WWHR Vol3 p 258,

Bowen James 1518 Sir died between 1518 and 1532 Gumfreston.

Browne Henry 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Constantyn William 1562 Aug 18 Gumfreston rector Pembrokeshire parsonsWWHR Vol1 p306},

Cozens James 1829 Dec 28 Gumfreston rector Pembrokeshire parsons WWHR Vol1 p 306.

Cradog John 1386 Jul 8 Gumfreston rector Pembrokeshire parsons.WWHR Vol1 P 306,

Cryppyn John 1386 Gumfreston Rector Pembrokeshire parsons.

David Rees 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Davies Thomas 1660 Gumfreston rector Pembrokeshire Parsons

Davies Thomas 1660 Gumfreston Rector father was Davies Rev James WWHR Vol1 P 306

Day William 11 January 1818 East Williamston Labourer Offence Theft of sheep
Gumfreston Prosecutor Shears Lewis Gumfreston farmer Verdict Guilty Punishment Death
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

de Admondeston William 1386 Gumfreston Rector WWHR Vol1 P 305

de Bonville Joanna 1364 widow of Nicholas held half a fee at Gumfreston of de Carew
John Henry Owen Old Pembrokeshire Families

de Carew John 1362 Gumfreston

Eynon Henry 1670 Gumfreston H2 Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax .

Eynon Thomas 1 3 1647 born.son of Henry Eynon and Katherine his wife Gumfreston
Parish Register

Eynon William 20 7 1658 born- son of Henry Eynon and Katherin his wife Gumfreston
Parish Register

Griffith Henry 1604 Gumfreston Rector 1613 St Petrox Rector WWHR Vol3 p

304.WWHR Vol1 P306.

Griffith Rees 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Hamond David 4-12-1655 JP for Tenby Gumfreston Parish Register

Holcombe John 1730 Feb16 d1770 Gumfreston rector Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR Vol1 p 306

Howell James Anthony 1906 Jun 16 Gumfreston Rector WWHR Vol1 p 306 Pembrokeshire Parsons

Howell Lewis 8-1-1655 of St Florence Parish married Elizabeth Prout Married by Thomas Rogers JP for Tenby Gumfreston Parish Register

Howell Lewis 1670 Gumfreston H 2 Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Howell William about 22 5 1651 servant to Mr Williams buried Gumfreston Parish Register

Johnes Jane 4 6 1655 Married Griffith Phillip Married by John Prothorough JP for Tenby Gumfreston Parish Register

Jones G 1794 Revd Hogheston £1 1 0 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the clergy 1787 Nov 3 Hodgeston rector married Miss Voyle of Hwest. 1817 Mar 1 Lamphey vicar . 1822 Jul5 Gumfreston rector Pembrokeshire Parsons,Church in Wales MS. AD/AET 1209..

Lewis David 21 September 1804 Gumfreston Labourer Offence Assault.
Gumfreston Prosecutor Ormond William, gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Lewis Katherine 1607 Gumfreston "In 1607A grand jury presented that Katharine Lewis of Gumfreston,

spinster, otherwise Katherine Bowen (wife of Thomas Bowen of Tenby, yeoman) , by the instigation of the Devil performed diabolical artes called witchcrafts, inchantments, charmes, and

sorceries at Gumfreston on 27 June in that year, by reason of which Richard Brownyng of Gumfreston suffered great loss in his goods and chattels," "Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days"

Lloyd John 1-11-1655 Married Anne Williams Married by Thomas Rogers JP for Tenby Gumfreston Parish Register

Lloyd John 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Luntley John 1516 Dec7 Gumfreston Rector WWHR Vol 1p306

Marychurch Mary 1673 ,married Williams John of Gumfreston, and Pant Howel Carms, who then settled at Norchard

Meyrick Thomas, Charlton 1837 second son of St. John and Sophia, inherited Bush, and took the name of Meyrick on his elder brothers death he inherited Apley also he was created Baronet in 1880. Was MP for the Pembroke Borough from 1868 and Patron of the living of Gumfreston near Tenby

Meyrick John 1786 Esq Land Tax Gumfreston

Meyrick John 1736 .Judge of Bush married Mary Williams of Gumfreston

Meyricke Francis 1729 esq Gumfreston manor WWHR Vol1 P 305

Meyricke Francis 1729 Esq and his wife patron Gumfreston Pembrokeshire parsons

Meyricke John 1770 Gumfreston manor WWHR Vol1 P 305 Pembrokeshire parsons

Meyrick John 1834 Esq Gumfreston A Topographical Dictionary of Wales.

Nash Balthezar 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax .

Nasshe John 1543 Gumfreston ChurchWarden Lay Subsidies PRO223 423.

Ormond , William 21 September 1804 gent Prosecutor David Lewis Gumfreston Labourer
Offence Assault. Gumfreston *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Phillip Griffith 4 6 1655 married Jane Johnes Married by John Prothorough JP for Tenby
Gumfreston Parish Register

Powell John 1694 Jan 13 Gumfreston Rector WWHR Vol1 p306

Prothorough John 4 6 1655 JP for Tenby Gumfreston Parish Register

Prout Elizabeth 8-1-1655 married Lewis Howellof St Florence Parish Married by Thomas
Rogers JP for Tenby Gumfreston Parish Register

Prout Henry 4-12-1655 married Christian Andrew Married by David Hamond JP for Tenby
Gumfreston Parish Register

Proute Henry 1670 Gumfreston H2 Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Rees John 1670 Gumfreston H2 Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Rees Phillip 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Reynald William 1670 Gumfreston H Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Rice Mary 4 3 1647 daughter of John Rice and Elizabeth his wife was baptised Gumfreston
parish Register

Rogers Thomas 1-11-1655 JP and Mayor for Tenby Gumfreston parish Register

Row Phillip 1670 Gumfreston H Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Row William 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Sambrocke Richard 1670 Gumfreston H2 Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax .

Seys William 1363 Gumfreston rector Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR Vol1 p305.

Smith G N 1851 Rev vicar of Gumfreston large cannon ball found in Carew Castle
Cambrian Arch Association.

Smith G N 1847. Rev Rector Parish of Gumfreston State of Education in Wales

Smith G N Gumfreston Rev relocated the font Notes on older Churches 1845–
Glynne-- Arch Camb 1886

Smith Gilbert N 1849 May 20 Gumfreston Rectory Description of Manorbier Castle
Arch Camb 1849

Smith Gilbert N 1870 Gumfreston Tenby Rev MA Member Arch Camb 1870

Smith Gilbert Nicholas 1837 Feb 16 Gumfreston Rector WWHR Vol1 P 306

Smyth Morgan 1670 Gumfreston H Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Smyth Stephen 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax .

Stokes Nicholas 1668 Monkton Vicar 1668 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels 1686 Feb 13
Gumfreston Rector 1688 Pembroke Vicar St Mary's WWHR Vol3 P 232.

Thomas David 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Thomas Henry 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Thomas William 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Vachan Maurice 1383 Gumfreston Rector WWHR Vol1 p305,

White Henry 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

White Henry 23 8 1651 son Richard buried Gumfreston Parish Register

White Richard 23 8 1651 son of Henry White buried Gumfreston Parish Register

Widelock also spelt Widlock or Wedlake John 1359 Lord of Gumfreston was a juror at Tenby.

Widelock John 1362 two messuages in Gumfreston and Widelock

William Thomas 1651 Dec. 22 Will dated Thomas William of Wedlock , in the parish of Gumfreston, gent.. Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days.

Williams Anne 1-11-1655 married John Lloyd Married by Thomas Rogers JP for Tenby Gumfreston Parish Register

Williams James 1535 Esq patron Gumfreston Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Williams James 1535 .Sir of Pant Howel Carms Lord of the Manor of Gumfreston

Williams Jo 1693 Gumfreston manor , Williams Jo Esq 1693 patron Gumfreston Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR Vol1 p305

Williams John 1670 of Gumfreston *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Williams John 1665 Aug 10 Sir Gumfreston WWHR Vol1 P 307,

Williams John 1670 esq of Ivy Towers Gumfreston H 3 Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Williams John 1693 Gumfreston .

Williams Mary 1693 Gumfreston daughter and heiress of John Williams of Gumfreston married Judge John Meyrick of Bush.

Williams Thomas 1904 owned Wedlock Gumfreston in and it is now a farmhouse.

Wimberley Conrade Making 1835 Jul 25 Gumfreston rector Pembroke-shire Parsons.

Withet John 1543 ChurchWarden Gumfreston PRO223 423,

Wogan Ethelred 1665 Aug 10 Gumfreston rector Pembroke-shire Parsons. WWHR Vol 1 p 306,

Wogan William 1678-1758 , Diet. Nat. William Wogan was born in 1678 at Penally. At the time his father Ethelred Wogan was rector of Gumfreston and vicar of Penally, a descendant from the Wogans of Wiston near Haverfordwest. His father died when he was about seven years old and his uncle assisted with his early education at Swansea Grammar School, Westminster school, where he was admitted on foundation in 1694 and Trinity College in 1700. He then accepted the post of private tutor to the family of Sir Robert Southwell and then in 1710 became clerk to his son , secretary to the Duke of Ormond , Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In early 1711 he went to Ireland and the following year entered the army as a lieutenant in the infantry. December 1718 he married Catherine Stanhope who was related to the Earls of Chesterfield. She died on 19th June 1726 leaving him with an only daughter. William Wogan then settled at Ealing Middlesex where he spent his time writing religious books and tracts. He died on the 24th January 1758 at the age of eighty and was buried at Ealing Eminent Welshmen

Jeffreyston

Jeffreyston today

– Rural village served by a primary school with in excess of 100 pupils in modern building on Glebe land within half mile of Jeffreyston Church. Transport to Secondary School at Tenby (6 miles). Public House in village. Public bus service twice daily to Tenby and Pembroke Dock.

Doctor's Surgeries at Kilgetty (3 miles) and Saundersfoot (4 miles). Mothers Union meetings are held monthly, a Craft Club meets weekly with various social and fund raising events held intermittently. Sunday School is held in the Church Hall every Sunday morning with the pupils and teachers joining the Church congregation for Eucharist.

St. Jeffrey and St. Oswald's Church as it is today is the result of a rebuilding in 1867/8 although the tall, tapering medieval tower may be 14th century. The porch is particularly large with a stone entrance arch. There is a very rare medieval preaching cross on the south side with arms of unequal length. The church is beautifully decorated and in good repair.

Jeffreston 1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839

JEFFRESTON a parish, in the union and hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Narberth; containing 644 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on a well-wooded eminence, and forms a conspicuous and interesting feature in the views from the adjacent parts of the country. Near the turnpike-road from Narberth to Pembroke, which passes through the parish, and about half-way between Creswell-Quay and the church, is Cresselly, a seat surrounded with luxuriant plantations. The substrata of the parish are stone coal and culm, which have been wrought to a very great extent, and still continue to be procured, though on a smaller scale. The mines are thought to be nearly exhausted, but it is probable that, by carrying the shaft to a greater depth, an abundant supply may still be obtained. The coal is conveyed by a tram road to the pier at Saundersfoot, on Carmarthen bay, and there shipped for the coast of Cardigan shire, &c.; many tons of the large coal are carried thence to the London market, for malting purposes, it being free from all bituminous qualities. Previously [1834] the coal was shipped at Creswell quay, in a branch of the Milford Haven extending for a mile and a half to the south and partly in this parish, for the coast of Sussex in vessels of about 80 tons burden. The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 17. 6., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant; present net income, £134; patrons and impropiators, the Dean and Chapter of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Jeffrey and St. Oswald, is not distinguished by any remarkable architectural features. A school, erected in 1835, and conducted on the National system, is principally supported by the family at Cresselly; and a Sunday school is also held in connexion with the Church.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994.

East of the north transept with a squint is a narrow chapel of two bays, whilst west of the transept is a square chapel or vestry. On the south side is another narrow chapel of two bays with a vault. These parts have no datable features. The west tower and vaulted porch are probably 15c. There were no north windows prior to the Victorian restoration. A churchyard cross lies nearby.

The Church of St Oswald and St Geoffrey Jeffreston

June 29 1867 from Arch Camb 1888

This church was in course of restoration, just begun, when visited. It consists of a nave and chancel, north and south transept, and a small chapel south of the chancel, western tower and south porch. The tower is a characteristic one of the Flemish district, tapering, strong built with battlement and corbel table, and a square turret at the north east having slit lights; no string of buttress; the belfry single obtuse lights, some mere slits, and a west window. The tower has the common rude vault within, and a pointed arch to the nave. The north transept is larger than the southern, but both low and insignificant; the arches to both very rude and course; that on the north obtuse and misshapen, that on the south so flat as scarcely to be really an arch. The south transept is vaulted. The chancel arch is a plain pointed one. The chancel is entered by an ascent of three high steps. The east window, as well as most others, is vilely modernised, and on the north of the chancel are no windows. The south chapel is divided from the chancel by a quasi arch flat and rude; in the south chapel is a

debased square headed window. In the south transept are some stone brackets, and near the south door, internally a benatura. The font has a square bowl, scalloped at the base, on a short cylindrical stem. The porch is very large, and vaulted, has plain outer door, and stone seats. The south front has a curious effect, the porch, transept, and chapel south of the chancel all having similar gables ranged together, the porch perhaps the largest. In the churchyard is a cross entire on a step.

Restoration by Mr Talbot Bury completed in 1868; good eastern window put in; north transept enlarged to the dimensions of the nave, from which it is divided by three pointed arches on cylindrical pillars, copied from Castlemartin Church; low rounded arch introduced to divide the south chapel from the south transept.

RCAM The Parish Church dedicated to SS Oswald and Jeffrey

The *Taxatio* of 1291 describes this church as “Ecclesia de ville Galfri” when it was assessed at £5 for tenths to the king. The Elizabethan communion cup is inscribed : POCVLVM . ECCLESIE . DE . GEFRESTON.

The building consists of nave 25 ½ ft by 13 ½ ft, north aisle, chancel 24ft by 12ft with small south chapel, south transept 9 ½ ft by 9 ft, tower 13ft square, and south porch. The north transept, which, at restoration in 1867, was incorporated into a new Nave aisle, connects with the chancel by a squint 5 ½ ft high and 7 1/2ft wide. The south transept is vaulted. All the windows are modern; the north side of the unrestored church was windowless. The tower tapers slightly to a corbel table, surmounted by high battlements; there is no string course. It has three stories, the lowest being roughly vaulted. The bell chamber is lighted by slits there is no apparent opening into the church. The ground floor chamber has a west window, but no door; it opens to the nave by a pointed arch. The porch is vaulted has stone seats and a small stoup. The font is of the usual cushion type; the bowl 24 in square, exterior, interior 19in, is placed on a short circular shaft and base. In the churchyard is a cross 8ft high standing on a shaft and base of 3 steps; the cross head is modern – visited 25th May 1915.

Cross Incised Stones

During some recent reparations to the porch a much worn stone bearing an incised cross was found doing duty at the threshold. It has been removed and fixed against the inner wall of the porch. The cross of the form common to the 8th or 9th century when the cross was placed within a circle is 6in in diameter; the vertical arm is extended down the pillar to the extent of 13 ½ in. The ends of the cross arms are slightly widened. It bears no inscription.

A few yards north west of the rectory house, a former rector of the parish placed a rude cross shaped stone found on the razing of an old “clom” built cottage which stood near. George Harris, churchwarden, remembered this cross stone forming part of a bench at a cottage door. On the bench coffin bearers invariably rested their burden on the way to the parish churchyard. The raised surface of the cross shows signs of wear; it has a length of 21in and a width of 15in at the arms and a breadth of 6in —Glynne Notes (Arch Camb 1888 V v 136) RCAM 1915

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This church appears to have originally belonged to the priory of Pembroke and together with the church of St. Issell's was granted by William, prior of Pembroke, and his consent, to the canons of St. Davids, subject to the payment of an annual pension 2s. from each of the two churches to the prior of Pembroke. - *Stat. Menev*. This grant must have been made between 28 Jan., 1331, (as John Savage was at that date prior of Pembroke. - *Pay Rolls*), and Aug., 1339, as on the latter date Henry Gower, Bishop of St Davids, with the Consent at his chapter, united the trio churches to question on account of their poverty, and ordained that the church at St. Issell's should be served by a vicar to be

presented by the chapter, and that the church of "Villa Galfredi" [Jeffreyston should be served by a chaplain. How long this union of Jeffreyston with St. Issell's continued is unknown, but it is certain that it was dissolved before 1534].

Described as " Ecclesia de Villa Galfri, this church was in 1291 assessed at £5 for tenths to the king, the amount payable being 10s - *Taxatio*.

Gelfreston Vicaria. - Vicaria ibidem ad collacionem canonicorum residentium ecclesie Meneszensis unde Johannes Luell est vicarius et valet cum gleba c6 Inde sol" in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet armo pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus ijB vjd Et remanet dare £4 17s. 6d. Inde decima 8s. 8d. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings remaining in Charge": - Jeffreyston V. (St Jeffry and St. Oswald). Syn and Prox. quolibet anno 2s. 6d. Plebe &c. Chantor and Chapter of St. Davids Impr. and Patr. The King, 1740, 1761. King's Books, £4 17s. 6d. Yearly tenths, 8s. 8d - *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

It appears from the accounts of William Waryn, communarius of St. Davids Cathedral, that in 1490 the tithes of Jeffreyston and St. Issells were leased to Mr. David Wogan at a rent of £10. Later on the tithes of each living appear to have been leased separately. On 20 July, 1555, a lease of the tithes of Jeffreyston was granted to David Nash of Carmarthen, gent., for 50 years, at a rent of £4 yearly 243to the chapter, and £4 13s. 4d. to the vicar of the parish.

On 27 July, 1682, a lease of these tithes was granted to George Lucy, Esq., for 21 years at a rent of £64, the tenant to provide and pay a curate to perform the services at the church. Exactly four years later, the same George Lucy obtained a lease for 21 years (presumably on a surrender of the previous lease) at the same rent, but with power to dig for coal for his own use on payment of 2d. rent for it.

On 27 July, 1698, a lease of the tithes for 21 years was granted to Elizabeth Lucy, widow of Mr. George Lucy at a rent of £4; she also had the right to dig for coal for her own use at a rent of 2d.; for this lease a fine of £40 was paid -

Mrs. Lucy in 1719 sold this lease to Mr. Duncan Baynes, a surgeon at Pembroke, in whose family it continued till 1766,

when it was assigned to Mr. Allen of Cresselly. Mr. Allen renewed the lease in 1771 at a rent of £14 a year, and for this paid a fine of £40.

The lease expired in 1806, and Mr. Allen having declined to again rent the tithes, they were leased to Hugh Barlow, MP., for 21 years at a rack rent of £155 per annum.

According to the Diocesan Report in 1809, the yearly value of this benefice arising from augmentation fixed stipend, and surplice fees was £47 19s.

On 24 July, 1867, consent was given by the chapter of St. David's for the rebuilding of Jeffreyston Church. It was restored in 1868; a good east window was put in and the north transept was enlarged to the dimensions of the nave - *Arch Camb.*

Gruffith John 1543 Geffreston PRO 223/423 Churchwarden

Jeffreston Clergy

Nash, Thomas	1668	Curate
Nash, Thomas	1692	Curate
Williams, Hoelus	1706	Curate
Williams, Ludovicus	1714	Curate
Williams, Hoelus	1720	Curate
Andrews, John	1740	Vicar
Brooks, Richard	1749	Stipendiary Curate
Higgon, John	1752	Stipendiary Curate
Lewis, David	1752	(Death) Stipendiary Curate
Davies , William	1775	Stipendiary Curate

Bennett , Henry	1784	Curate
Leach , Richard	1785	Curate
Brigstocke , Thomas	1788	Curate
Brigstocke , Thomas	1795	Curate
Brigstocke , James	1795	Stipendiary Curate
Meyler , John	1799	Perpetual Curate
Roberts , Nicholas	1799 (<i>natural death</i>)	Perpetual Curate
Meyler , John	1799	Perpetual Curate
Rees , John	1801	Stipendiary Curate
Rees , Francis	1804	Perpetual Curate
Rees , John	1804	Curate
Hughes , John	1804 (<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Rees , Francis	1804	Vicar
Rees , John	1811	Stipendiary Curate
Rees , John	1818	Stipendiary Curate
Richardson , William	1826	Vicar
Rees , Francis	1826(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Dawkins Palmour , John	1835	Stipendiary Curate

At a wedding in Jeffreyston church in March 1863, the bell ringers arrived expecting to perform the usual service but they were turned away by the groom who didn't want them and what is more didn't want to pay them. The bell-ringers had their revenge however. As the happy couple left the church they did so to the bells tolling a funeral knell.

Below the Landsker --Robert Scourfield and Keith Johnson

Jeffreston – see also Owen 1603 in Inroduction

Coal Culm and Cresswell Quay

The term Jeffreston colliery might be a general description of all the coal workings in the parish of Jeffreston under various managements

The seams at Jeffreston were so distorted by geological movement being folded and eroded to outcrop in a broad band running from just east of the village westward to the river at Creswell. Coal thus exposed was accessible in large quantities by means of shallow workings , easily transported along the higher ground and down to the quays at Cresswell. None of the seams attained any depth. Most of the coal mined was culm useful for lime burning but which was not so profitable.

16c parish of Jefferson significant producer of coal of some antiquity with established measures used in the coal trade PRO E178/3493

Jeffreyston village centred on a church of early Christian origin is located on a low ridge four kilometres to the east of Creswell quay with coal outcropping to the north and south, the north rising of the Timber vein , striking a little north of west, has been worked at outcrop in Underhill wood immediately north of the village, and westward for over a kilometre. Working was by means of wide trenches, known locally as “reens”, now heavily overgrown and hidden in mature woodland. The ancient (medieval and earlier) enclosure pattern to the north forms a fan pattern with each of its segments having access at its northern end to a section of the coal outcrop, while a section of early enclosure to the west appears to give access of the vein at its south western extremities.

West of Jeffreyston over a distance of approximately two kilometres the coal seams have been worked by trenches Some of these are extensive where the veins have been folded to give coal close

to the surface over a large area. North of Sunnyhill, one kilometre west of the village there is an area of open working 300 by 200 meters with another 600 meters further west which must have been worked before the 1800's. This is shown on early maps as being a flooded pit. Owen 1603, refers only to underground workings around Jeffreyston.---**Coastal Mining landscape of South West Britain – Claughton**

Names associated with coal

Underhill
Sunnyhill
Blackway
Coalpit Lane

Mining Accidents

Jeffreyston by Begelly 1792 Harrold Pit
Jeffreyston 1797 Timber Croft pit owned by Hugh Barlow, Lawrenny Hall
Jeffreyston 1798 New Back Works -- old disused works
Jeffreyston 1799 Furzey Park Pit owned by Hugh Barlow Lawrenny Hall
Jeffreyston 1800 Samuel Green Pit
Jeffreyston 1801 Jeffreyston Mountain Pit owned by John Bartlett Allen
Jeffreyston 1805 Underhill Pit May 1st inrush of water
Jeffreyston 1839 Underhill pit
Jeffreyston 1832 New Level

On 5 October 1766 the Leaches acquired a lease to mine coal at Jeffreyston mountain for 21 years from a consortium of owners. --**The Leach family of Castlemartin The Pembrokeshire historian No. 7 1981**

“went to**Jeffreyston** where we looked at Underhill Wood and the remains of primitive coal working there. In Tudor times there were dozens of people working here in atrocious conditions. The coal won was taken in oxen carts to Cresswell Quay.” *Nooks and Corners 1895*

RCAHMW Coal Mining

Jeffreyston Colliery Workings, Jeffreyston;Jeffreyston

Features associated with early coal mining occur about the village, partially portrayed on OS County series (Pembroke. XXXV.9 & 13 1865), notably: in Underhill Wood to the N extant & crop mark features to the SE

Soil marks in freshly ploughed field show two dark plough-leveled mounds presumably outlying workings of the nearby Jeffreystone colliery. Further, similar features are portrayed on OS County series mapping of 1865, with further features associated with early mining occurring elsewhere about the village of Jeffreyston.

Early Coal Workings, Underhill Wood, Jeffreyston;Jeffreyston

Features associated with early mining north of Jeffreyston, portrayed on OS County series (Pembroke. XXXV.9 1865), further, similar features occurring elsewhere about the village (see nprn 268020).

J.Wiles, RCAHMW, 21.04.2004

2. A complex of earthworks typical of the early anthracite industry in Pembrokeshire and documented as having operated from the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries. It includes opencasts, bell pits and subsidence features.

Old Coal Workings, Norchard Mountain, South Of Jeffreston;Jeffreyston

Possible shafts/pits, in an area showing many traces of past coal-mining.

Features associated with early coal mining occur about the village, partially portrayed on OS County series (Pembroke. XXXV.9 & 13 1865), notably: in Underhill Wood to the N (Nprn276059); extant & cropmark features to the SE (Nprn309570).

Soilmarks in freshly ploughed field show two dark plough-leveled mounds presumably outlying workings of the nearby Jeffreystone colliery. Further, similar features are portrayed on OS County series mapping of 1865, with further features associated with early mining occurring elsewhere about the village of Jeffreston.

Norchard Mountain

Possible shafts/pits, in an area showing many traces of past coal-mining.
RCAHMW

RCAM Parish of Jeffreston

Beacon Hill Enclosure

On the field known as Rath Park near Beacon Hill House is the faint outline of a circular enclosure. The rampart has a present height of only 1ft above the surrounding level. The diameter of the enclosure is about 130ft; the entrance was to the west. The surrounding ditch has been filled up. To the north of the enclosure, and separated from it by a hedge are the vestiges of a possible mound which local tradition asserts to have been the site of a beacon --Visited 25th May 1915

Rath Hill Enclosure

At the western corner of a field known locally as Hill or Rath Hill on which stands Cresselly schoolhouse is a circular earthwork. Although reduced in size by cultivation the enclosed rampart is plainly visible about one foot above the surrounding surface. The area within it has a diameter of about 150ft. Slight indications of the ditch remain. The entrance was to the south-west. A perfectly formed spindle whorl 1 ½ in in diameter, now in the museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society was discovered here in the year 1912 – Visited 25th May 1915.

Rath

In the fields adjacent to Whitehouse Farm 1 ¼ miles west of Jeffreyston village are the traces of a circular earthwork known as the Rath. The enclosing rampart is intact but the ditch has practically disappeared. The entrance was apparently towards the east. The enclosed area is in diameter about 100ft;it is perfectly flat. A small circular enclosed area within the bank is of modern construction – visited 25th May 1915

Gallows Tree Park.

This field has no antiquarian interest other than that arising from its name, which is still in current use. It is probable that a gallows was at some time erected at the spot where the field abuts upon a cross road. Visited 25th May 1915

King's Castle

The crown had rights of ownership over a wide area of south east Pembrokeshire which was almost entirely disposed of by Charles I. The fields probably formed part of the area.

St Jeffrey & St Oswald's Church, Jeffreston; Jeffreyston

Medieval & later parish church, restored 1867, located in Jeffreyston village (Nprn268020). Located within the porch is a 1.2m by 0.25m cross-incised slab, formerly in use as a threshold stone, thought to be early medieval.

Jeffreston Sunday School was built during the early nineteenth century and still in use as a Sunday School in 1907.

Great House, Jeffreyston,

is is a large T-plan 3 storey house with rendered white-painted elevations, gable roofs and small sash windows. Thought to originate from the 16th century.

Jeffreston Methodist Chapel

was built before 1820 and converted into a private dwelling during the late twentieth century.

Enclosure Vicarage farm

A roughly circular enclosure, 40m in diameter, defined by a bank and by traces of a ditch. The site is set on a slight slope below the crest of a ridge and is obscured to the South by a modern lane.

Jeffreston Subsidy Roll for 1661

The subsidy was essentially a tax to raise money for Charles II after the restoration of the monarchy. It gives names of those who paid the levy, by parish,

Rowland Wolfgang, Esquire 7/-

John Bartlett, gent. 5/-

Thomas Nash 4/-

Richard Smith 2/6

William Roberts 2/-

Thomas Rowe 2/-

Stephen Bartlett 2/6

Henry Fees' 1/-

Thomas Owens 1/-

John Stance 1/-

Griffith Hitching 1/-

John Tasman 2/-

Stephen Rogers 1/-

John Friday 1/-

Kidd' Smith 1/-

David Jones 1/-

William Elliott 1/-

George Mort 1/-

Thomas Browne 1/-
Thomas Reece 1/-

Jeffreston names for Jottings

note how many were colliery accidents These accidents are not recorded in the Records of Mining Accidents 1705- 1854

Allen John Bartlett ---Gay Joseph Jeffreston Collier Jeffreston Mountain pit belonging to John Bartlett Allen he fell out of tub as he was being winched up **Inquest report** 14-Mar1801

Allen Henry 08-Jan1811 Jeffreston The headstone of a pit in Jeffreston collapsed on top of him **Inquest report**

Allen James 27 November 1816 Jeffreston Collier Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing household goods and handkerchiefs belonging to prosecutor, one of the latter belonging to Griffiths, Elizabeth Prisoner aged 27, Llawhaden Date 27 November 1816 Prosecutor Brigstocke, Rev, Thomas Llawhaden, clergyman Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death recorded *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Barlow Hugh -9-Sep1797 --Davies Rebecca Jeffreston Spinster, employed turning druke of air pit in Timber Croft field in Jeffreston belonging to Hugh Barlow of Lawrenny Hall, 'stander' of druke gave way and she fell to pit floor, instant death, stander was cause of death and owned by Thomas Phillips of Jeffreston **Inquest report**

Barlow Hugh 27-May1799 Gibbs Owen Jeffreston Collier, Furzey Park pit property of Hugh Barlow of Lawrenny Hall, the timbers gave way and headstone fell on top of him **Inquest report**

Belth William 3 September 1753 Jeffreston, Yeoman Offence Rescue of livestock, two cows belonging to William Belth, distrained in lieu of debt owed to prosecutor, from the custody of Holland George. Jeffreston, No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Belth William 05-Dec1792 Thomas John Jeffreston Labourer, working in field called Beaconing Hill held by Belth William, --digging – ground gave way and he suffocated underground **Inquest report**

Beynon Sarah 3 September 1753 Reynoldston, Spinster Offence Rescue of livestock, two cows belonging to Belth, William distrained in lieu of debt owed to prosecutor, from the custody of Holland. George Jeffreston, No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bowen Thomas 3 September 1753 Jeffreston, Yeoman Offence Rescue of livestock, two cows belonging to Belth William, distrained in lieu of debt owed to prosecutor, from the custody of Holland. George Jeffreston, No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Carew Thomas 25 May 1786 Labourer Offence Theft of money, a whip and food. Jeffreston, Prosecutor Esmond, Joseph Jeffreston, lighterman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

David Rees 14-May1791. Collier Jeffreston drowned inrush of water into pit workings **Inquest report**

Davies Priscilla 3 Sept 1753 Jeffreston Spinster Offence Rescue of livestock two cows belonging to Belth William distrained in lieu of debt owed to prosecutor from the custody of Holland George No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Rachael 23 March 1791 Monkton Singlewoman Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing sundry articles No indictment Jeffreston Prosecutor Lawrence Thomas Jeffreston labourer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Rebecca 9-Sep1797 Jeffreston Spinster employed turning druke of air pit in Timber Croft field in Jeffreston belonging toHugh Barlow of Lawrenny Hall 'stander' of druke gave way and she fell to pit floor instant death stander was cause of death and owned by Thomas Phillips of Jeffreston **Inquest report**

Evans William 21-Oct1793 Jeffreston Aged 7 playing at mouth of Mountain pit in Begelly he fell into the pit **Inquest report**

Gay Joseph 14-Mar1801 Jeffreston Collier, Jeffreston Mountain pit belonging to John Bartlett Allen he fell out of tub as he was being winched up **Inquest report**

Gay William 13-Feb1788 Jeffreston drunk at Cresswell Quay, fell down a coal pit **Inquest report**

George Hester 27-Feb1800 Jeffreston Aged 4, burned to death in house of Elizabeth Voil *Inquest report*

Gibbs Oliver Jeffreston pit in Jeffreston timbers gave way and he was suffocated by fall of earth **Inquest report** 21-Apr1822

Gibbs Owen 27-May1799 Jeffreston Collier, Furzey Park pit property of Hugh Barlow of Lawrenny Hall, the timbers gave way and headstone fell on top of him **Inquest report**

Griffiths Thomas 3 March 1767 Alias William Griffiths, Jeffreston, Yeoman Offence Receiving stolen household goods. Jeffreston, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffiths Thomas 07-Jul1795 Jermin Richard Jeffreston Collier, fell from back of horse at Petersfinger – drunk taken to the inn of Thomas Griffiths of Jeffreston , **Inquest report**

Hall Thomas 06-July-1820 collier Jeffreston pit at East Williamston fell to the bottom **Inquest report**

Hill James 12-Jun1799 Lewis Benjamin Jeffreston Collier Cooks Grove pit in Redberth belonging to James Hill of Lawrenny Ferry headstone fell on top of him **Inquest report**

Hitchings John 21-Apr1822 Jeffreston pit in Jeffreston timbers gave way and he was suffocated by fall of earth **Inquest report**

Hughes Ann 24-Mar1811 Jeffreston suffered a fit and drowned in a well **Inquest report**

James Elizabeth 12 June 1801 Jeffreston Married Offence Theft of a pig. Breaking

and entering prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel, household goods and barley meal.
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

James Isaac 26-Sep1800 -Webb William Jeffreston Husbandman on way home drunk having spent time with Isaac James in Jeffreston he fell into Samuel Green pit **Inquest report**

Jermin Richard 07-Jul1795 Jeffreston Collier fell from a horse at Petersfinger – drunk taken to the inn of Thomas Griffiths of Jeffreston *Inquest report*

John Henry 24-Oct1792 Jeffreston Collier working at Harrold pit in Jeffreston headstones fell **Inquest report**

Jones Martha 9 February 1802 New Moat Married Offence Theft of wearing apparel. Prisoner aged 57. Remanded in prison. Jeffreston Prosecutor Brace, Thomas Jeffreston, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts*

Lawrence David 29 June 1772 Jeffreston Collier Offence Arson of prosecutor's house. Jeffreston Prosecutor Rogers, Thomas, Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis Benjamin 12-Jun1799 Jeffreston Collier Cooks Grove pit in Redberth belonging to James Hill of Lawrenny Ferry headstone fell on top of him **Inquest report**

Maskell Elizabeth 3 September 1753 Jeffreston Spinster Offence Rescue of livestock, two cows belonging to Belth William, distrained in lieu of debt owed to prosecutor, from the custody of Holland. George Jeffreston No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Merriman Mary 7-Sep1798 Jeffreston Aged 6 out blackberrying in field near old works called New Back Works in Jeffreston she slipped and drowned **Inquest report**

Morris David 15 July 1771 Jeffreston Yeoman Offence Theft of money. Jeffreston Prosecutor Rogers, John Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Philipps Elizabeth, 1735 married John Smith of Jeffreston,

Philipps Philipp 1759 eldest son of Thomas Philipps and Dorothy married Anne Smith daughter and heiress of John Smith of Jeffreston.

Philipps Cecilia 1805, July 27 Thomas Philipps of Neeston, esq., eldest son of the Reverend Edward Philipps late of Lampeter Velfrey, clerk, deceased, Thomas Philipps of Jeffreston, esq., nephew of Cecilia Philipps, Nathaniel Phillips of Slebech Hall esq. Conveyance of the messuage called Lower House, etc., in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Phillips Thomas 9-Sep1797 Davies Rebecca Jeffreston Spinster employed turning druke of air pit in Timber Croft field in Jeffreston belonging to Hugh Barlow of Lawrenny Hall 'stander' of druke gave way and she fell to pit floor instant death stander was cause of death and owned by Thomas Phillips of Jeffreston **Inquest report**

Priest James 01-May1805 Jeffreston Underhill pit Jeffreston inrush of water drowned **Inquest report**

Richards Thomas 15-Aug1822 Jeffreston-- Jeffreston coal pit he was drowned in an inrush of

water from old workings **Inquest report**

Rowe Richard 7 February 1800 Nash Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel and a saddle from prosecutor's stable and brew house. Prisoner aged 18. Jeffreston Prosecutor John Phelps Verdict Guilty. Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rowe Thomas 29 July 1800 the younger Carew Carpenter Offence Theft of barley, corn, from prosecutor's mill. No indictment. Jeffreston Prosecutor Lewhelin William, Jeffreston, Miller, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rowe William 29 July 1800 Carew Carpenter Offence Theft of barley from prosecutor's mill. No indictment. Jeffreston Prosecutor Lewelin, William Jeffreston, Miller, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rowe William 1 August 1800 Jeffreston Labourer Offence Theft of barley. Jeffreston Prosecutor Llewellyn William Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Stevens Joseph 21-Jan-1824 Loveston pit in Jeffreston earth sunk suffocating him **Inquest report**

Thomas John 05-Dec-1792 Jeffreston Labourer working in field called Beacons Hill held by William Belth digging – ground gave way and he suffocated underground **Inquest report**

Thomas Lewis 3 May 1757 Jeffreston Yeoman Offence Riotously cutting down and destroying the sails and rigging of a ship called The Expedition belonging to the prosecutor, Abraham Clibbom, John Haslope, Pearce Llewellyn and Catherine Llewellyn. Carew *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas William 12-Apr-1829 Jeffreston - a pit in Jeffreston- when earth sunk suffocating him **Inquest report**

Voil Elizabeth 27-Feb-1800 ---George Hester Jeffreston Aged 4 burned to death in house of Elizabeth Voil *Inquest report*

Walters James 6 June 1800 Jeffreston Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel from prosecutor's dwelling house. Prosecutor a cripple. Lawrenny Prosecutor Prickett John, Lawrenny, labourer Guilty. Verdict Guilty to the value of 8d - partial verdict *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Webb George 14-Jul-1823 Jeffreston The headstone sunk hitting him on the head **Inquest report**

Webb Mary 3 September 1753 Jeffreston Spinster Offence Rescue of livestock, two cows belonging to William Belth, distrained in lieu of debt owed to prosecutor, from the custody of Holland George. Jeffreston No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Webb William 26-Sep-1800 Jeffreston Husbandman on way home drunk having spent time with Isaac James in Jeffreston he fell into Samuel Green pit not sure how he died **Inquest report**

Webb William 24-Jul-1816 Jeffreston fell into pit in Jeffreston **Inquest report**

Kilgetty

Kilgetty. A sprawling and somewhat untidy place which was once a coal-mining village but which has grown rapidly in recent years as a result of the Tenby-Saundersfoot holiday boom. Now a retirement and holiday village. Chiefly notable nowadays for a large supermarket, a well-appointed Information Centre (run jointly by the National Park Authority and the South Wales Tourism Council), AA and RAC breakdown centres, and a glassmaking workshop.

In the Kilgetty and Stepside there were a number of small pits sunk on land belonging to Lord Milford – most were closed by the late 1800's

1841 REPORT by ROBERT HUGH FRANKS, ESQ., on the Employment of Children and Young Persons in the Collieries, Iron-Works, &c, South Wales

KILGETTY COLLIERY, parishes of St. Issells and Amroth, county of Pembroke, Kilgetty Coal Company, proprietors.

Persons employed:-

	Males		Females
Adults	46	Adults	26
Under 18	27	Under 18	6
Under 13	13	Under 13	10

Mines descended by shaft, 45 fathoms. Three engines, power together, 56 horses. Water power, 75 horses.

. **Mr Samuel Singleton**, underground steward.

I have been six years steward at the Kilgetty Colliery. The employment of the young people is of a very laborious kind but the hours which they work are generally short, probably not exceeding six to eight hours. The anthracite coal is hard to work. It is never blasted. Four men contract for working the coal of the pit and they sub-let to the colliers who cut at the rate of 6 ½ d. the square yard. A good collier will cut three yards and is generally satisfied when he has accomplished that quality of work which is completed in the before time named. The young people are engaged and paid by the contractors and are only day workers. They earn 8d. to 1s. 4d. daily. The youngest boy working below is about nine years old and the age of the youngest girl 13. They work hard and regular and few holidays are taken. Girls and boys do the dramming [dragging coal carts], and women are worked at windlasses below and on the bank at wheeling and sorting coal from the culm. Accidents are not frequent but there have been three fatal within the last two years. Two boys were killed by machinery of the engine and one killed in the pit. We have no firedamp but much choke and the men, as they advance in life suffer greatly, more here than in other in Pembrokeshire. We ventilate well by air courses, furnace and air pits. The population of this part amounts to 1550, half are colliers. There is a free school at Whitland, two miles away, where most of our colliers reside, but they do not take advantage of it. I do not think the colliers about here are shorter lived than other men but they certainly are sooner disabled and frequently leave underground work at 40 to 45. Indeed, as soon as they can get other.

. **Mr. Richard Hare**, agent to the Kilgetty Colliery.

We employ males and females below ground to draw small waggons. The vein of our coal is not exceeding two feet in height and only 12 inches in many arts. None of the children cut the coal. The work is the good hard sort but young people alone can do it as our mainways do not exceed three feet to three feet six inches in height. The mine is well ventilated. We have 10 pits with a circulation of air one to another.

In March, 1840, two boys were killed by the machinery going adrift. This was purely accidental as we pay great attention to our gear and rarely let more than two persons descend at the same time. Children under 10 years of age are of no real use below ground and a limitation to that age would be of advantage. The weight drawn by the girls and boys in the skip [cart] never exceeds 11/2cwt. And the distance they drag varies from 2 fathoms to 30. There is a small sick fund to which most of the men subscribe but we have no school nor is any money stopped for a surgeon in these works. The usual number of hours men labour is 8 to 10. Many are down longer times at times as much time is lost in cutting away the heads and ends to make room.

. **Ann Thomas**, aged 17, pouncer.

I have been only six months at these works and usually wind up the coal below ground. Pouncing is much harder work than the windlass. It hurts my back. We only pounce when sinking a new shaft and rest frequently, indeed we could not continue long at such hard work. I have not long been away from home. I can read, knit and sew.

[Very healthy, intelligent girl.]

[Pouncing is another name for boring, taking the means for an end. it is, however, difficult to describe the nature of this labour. It was performed by three women and two men placed opposite to each other and pressing the ends of two long acting logs acting as levers which operated a circular bore. It certainly was not proper work for females although it appeared to me less irksome than the other kinds of labour which women submit to in these parts.]

. **William Absolam**, 13 years old, skip haulier.

I have been hauling skips four years and work from six in the morning till eight and nine at night, never earlier than seven. I work for Ben Howard, the contractor. He pays me every other Wednesday, always in money. When goods [coals] are regular and ready my wages are 4s. a week. The girls work as long as the boys. We take bread and butter below and sometimes cheese. The water is good so we drink it when thirsty. I have never been hurt. I recollect Thomas Philips breaking his arm in two places twelve months ago. John Jones got his arm broke and William Jones cut his arm open as was a long time off work. John Philip sadly crushed his arm below. There are no married women in the mine. I live about a mile and a half from the works and feel weary when done as the work is very hard. I generally draw three score and ten drams daily.

Our skips hold 1 ½ cwt of goods. Where I haul, the vein is only 18 to 20 inches high and the crawling through is very difficult. Men find it very hard to work the coal here. It is as hard as a brick and they shoot away the roof and work on their bellies and sides. The workings are dry as the masters have sunk a pit below and pump up all the water, We are frequently obliged to stop below and the men blow [blast] the roofs all day and that keeps us down frequently longer. Men go away when they please as they work by the job but we must work whether we like it or not or else we get the girdle [strap] and they give us plenty of it sometimes. Father was a collier and works at Kingsmoor, just by, as the shortness of his breath prevents him from labouring in the mine. he is much better now that he gets fresh air. He earns 8s. a week but works longer than he did when on the coal. I have not been to school for five years.

[Reads very well. Very intelligent but appeared dejected in spirits.]

. **Ann David**, aged 13, haulier of skips.

I was 10 years old when first taken to work below ground. My sister and I haul the skips for the men to where the women wind. It is a good bit away. Boys and girls work together where we work.

We work from six in the morning till seven or eight at night. The time is long and the work very hard indeed, the sad, tiring sort and I feel very glad when over. I work for John Nash, a contractor. I earn 7s. in the fortnight. Sister and I pull six score of skips daily, three score each. The more we draw the more we get. Some draw three score and ten. I cannot say how many three score are but I know would not pay me unless the work is done. I have never been hurt below ground though we pull down hill. I would like to work above ground. I was taught to read before working but now have forgotten it altogether. I can knit and sew a little. The tailor made my coat. He makes for all the women as none can do that sort of work.

[Little religious knowledge. Could not read. Very pale. Her sister, Mary, 16 years old, was very intelligent but had worked only three months below as the father, a collier, was laid aside with shortness of breath and the mother had been dead six months.]

. **Sarah Jones**, aged 16, hauler of skips.

I have been working two and a half years. I work the same hours and in the same kind of work as the Davids. I have never been hurt. I can get no other work in this part or would prefer it.

[Reads very badly.]

. **William Lochlas**, 12 years old, hauler of skips.

I began to haul three years ago. I find the work very hard as the crawling is very fatiguing. We work 12 and 14 hours daily and the same number of hours on Saturday. I get paid by the contractor every other Wednesday but make no stoppage away as the work is done by the score. There is no time for play below, if we play we get the girdle. There are no holidays only when there are no goods [coals] come out. I draw three score and ten skips and earn 4s. I give my wages to my father who is off work with short breath. He has no other employment above.

[Reads very well. Speaks and reads English only as do all in this part of Pembrokeshire.]

. **William Morgan**, 14 years old, hauler of skips.

I have worked for four years in the Kilgetty mines and I find the work very hard with long hours. We are kept waiting below sometimes for hours as the roofs have to be shot away. Men go when they have finished their tasks but we have to wait and do the hauling. I have not been to school except the Sunday Chapel since at work.

[Very intelligent and a good religious knowledge.]

Ann Thomas, 16 years old, windlass woman.

I have been in these mines 11 months but I did haul at the windlass before. I find the work very hard but cannot get any other. I earn 7s. and 8s. in the fortnight. Men do not like the winding, it is too hard for them. The hours depend on the goods coming away. We wind up 400 loads. Two women always work the windlass below ground.

[Reads a little. Very strong and although working below, from the character of the coal, was not very dirty.]

. **Thomas George Noote, Esq.**, surgeon, Begelly, Pembrokeshire.

The disease most prevalent among the colliers are a superficial affection of the knee from constant kneeling with a similar disease on the sole of the foot from the effects of wet and spasmodic asthma (not bronchitis). Not one case of humid asthma has fallen under my care. The average duration of life, from inquiries made amongst the oldest of the workmen, may be taken at about 40 years. The practice of taking children into the mines does materially tend to injure the health in consequence of the inhalation of impure air producing a constriction of the muscular fibres of the bronchi thereby causing asthma. Were it possible to be done, I would not allow a child to be taken into the pits before the age of 15 but in consequence of the depth of ore they are more

frequently taken in at an earlier age. Principally speaking, the dwelling of the working class is such that there is not a free circulation of air, the windows being generally fastened. A numerous family sleep in the same bed and there is no convenience for cleanliness and from those causes when typhus prevails it continues from 12 to 20 weeks which materially adds to the misery of the poor. As there is no other coal in this neighbourhood except anthracite, I refer you to the diseases mentioned in the first.

. **Lionel Brough, Esq.**, engineer and viewer, Neath.

The state or condition of the colliers and miners of this county I incline to the opinion that they are better off than in many other mining districts in Great Britain for, although at the present period of distress their wages have been reduced, still the average wage of any 10 years of the present century would show that if the happiness of the working class depends on a high rate of remuneration for labour, the inhabitants of the Welsh coal field have been rather favoured than otherwise as their scale of wages would be found by such an examination to be higher than in Staffordshire, the North of England or Scotland. The men generally have the advantage of good cottages, supplied them at a moderate rent and often good (though small) gardens attached. In addition to this the country is well situated as regards the supply of provisions, and clothing and being open to the Bristol and West of England, the Liverpool and Irish markets, independently of home produce which is very considerable. It thus appears that the mining population of this country has the double advantage of good wages and cheap supplies, therefore during what are termed the good times, I know of no other possessing superior means of comfort.

It certainly is of great importance that inquiry be made into the employment of children under 13 or 14 years of age. Boys, from the moment of their first employment up to the time they cease to perform the labour usually allotted to children are almost always well treated in South Wales, I therefore consider their being sent to work at an early age as rather a benefit than otherwise as they thus acquire the rudiments of their calling at a time of life that enables them at an early period to support themselves and the families often being large, it is obviously an advantage to the parents to have the lads cease to be a burden at an earlier age than is found to be the case in many other pursuits. That the children employed underground in the principality are not over worked to a tender age is evidenced by the general appearance of the adults, for, I believe a more healthy or athletic population is not to be found in any other coal county. As regards information, many of them can read and write, nevertheless I should strongly recommend that still further opportunities be afforded for acquiring education than those they now possess. Ventilation often renders necessary the aid of underground doors and these, as in the North of England, are tended by children. No doubt methods might be contrived for opening and shutting air doors by machinery but I should never recommend their adoption. On the contrary, I advise the invariable employment of boys, but not very young ones. Trappers (as they are called) should be of an age to be thoroughly aware of the immense importance to life and property attending, or rather depending, on careful attention to their duty. In the North of England this will apply with greater force than in Wales as the quantity of carburetted hydrogen gas which exudes from the coal strata is greater in Durham and Northumberland than in the county now under notice.

In many parts of Wales the coal masters would be injured by withdrawing young persons from underground employment. In many instances one of the Pembrokeshire veins of anthracite, where the top and bottom are so excessively bad that all the timber that they can send down the pit is insufficient to keep the ways good enough for horse roads. They are, consequently, generally so low and narrow that boys only can tram the coal for the hewers to the bottom of the pit. To say that horse height could not be kept good in this vein would perhaps be a misrepresentation but it could only be effected at a cost that would deprive the owners of the mine of all profit whatever. The mode of ventilation adopted in South Wales is similar to the method used in the North of England. Acting on the principle of pillar and stall, they generally have a first and second seam working or, as it is termed in the North, the "whole coal and the broken." It has long been an established fact that there is no other preventative to loss of life by explosion than by a thorough ventilation. That is to

say, to endeavour always to force the maximum quantity of atmospheric air through the workings, so as to sweep out all the dangerous gases, mostly carburetted hydrogen which kills by explosion and combustion and carbonic acid gas which destroys animal life almost as soon as it finds access to the lungs. It would occupy more of my time than I can just now well spare, to furnish a detailed explanation of how ventilation is, or rather, ought to be, carried on. Suffice to say, that by means of windways, always sufficiently capacious, well attended air doors, strongly built air stoppings, a good furnace at or near the bottom of the upcast, the employment of sober, steady officers, capable of consulting the state of the atmosphere as indicated in the barometer, &c., the use of carefully made Davy lamps and of men who well know how to handle them, and lastly, the most unwavering attention to every department of the one. If all these means are used there will be but little loss of life in Wales either by 'fire' or by blackdamp, although we have plenty of both but still nothing like the quantity found in the collieries of Northumberland and Durham where all the lengths above described to secure good ventilation and many more that I have not touched upon, are all insufficient to prevent occasional accidents of the most frightful description.

Mining Accidents

St Issells Kilgetty	1792	Island Pit
St Issells Kilgetty	1838	Kilgetty works
St Issells Kilgetty	1840	Quarry Kilgetty Pit
St Issells Kilgetty	1855	Grove Pit said to 640 ft deep closed post World War I
St Issells Kilgetty	1855	Grove Pit
St Issells Kilgetty	1856	Grove Pit
St Issells Kilgetty	1866	Grove Pit
St Issells Kilgetty	1857	Kilgetty Pit
St Issells Kilgetty	1860	Kilgetty Pit
St Issells Kilgetty	1880	Kilgetty Pit
St Issells Kilgetty	1886	Kilgetty Pit

Kilgetty names for Jottings

Phillips Edward of Picton castle and Kilgetty son of **Sir Erasmus** by his second wife – he married the heiress of Kilgetty but died shortly after 1691 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Canon	John	1601	Kilgetty Family	<i>Members of Parliament for</i>
<i>Haverfordwest town and county</i>				

Canon	Thomas	1625	Cilgetty	Sir Kt	<i>Members of Parliament for</i>
<i>Haverfordwest town and county -</i>					

Canon of Kilgetty formerly the residence of a family of the name of **Canon**, merged by marriage in the Picton estate, *Thomas Nicholas* 1872

Milford Lord -06-Nov1792 --**Owens John** St Issells Collier Island pit Kilgetty property of Lord **Milford** -on being passed down in a tub a plank of wood was dislodged and at the pit fell hitting **Owens** *Inquest report*

Owens John 06-Nov1792 St Issells Collier Island pit Kilgetty property of **Lord Milford** -on being passed down in a tub a plank of wood was dislodged and at the pit fell hitting **Owens** *Inquest report*

Phillips Edward 1691 of Picton castle and Kilgetty son of **Sir Erasmus** by his second wife – he married the heiress of Kilgetty but died shortly after *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Cannon Tho 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*. **Cannon Thomas, Sir** son in law of **Voyle John** purchased from the Crown a lease of the Silver mines at St Brides Bay late 1500s
Cannon Thomas the antiquary of Cilgetty. *Justice of the Peace in Pembrokeshire in 1620*.

Canon Elizabeth Cilgetty married Edward Philipps and the Canon estates passed to Picton Castle
Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903

Canon Maurice 14th May, 1577 gentleman the deputy of Sir **Edward Mansell**, the Seneschal of Haverford. .He was the father of Sir **Thomas Canon**, the antiquary. The family owned Cilgetty, which passed to Picton Castle upon the marriage of **Elizabeth Canon** with **Edward Philipps** *Arch Camb 1903*

Canon Thomas 1577 Sir the antiquary son of **Maurice Canon**. The family owned Cilgetty
Arch Camb 1903

Philipps Edward of Picton Castle married **Elizabeth Canon** of Cilgetty *Arch Camb 1903*

Lampeter Velfre

Lampeter.(Llanbedr) Velfry. 'Velfry' represents' the earlier 'Evelfre,' the name of a small principedom which appears to have been ruled by independent chiefs. It covered Lampeter, Llanddewi and Crinow Acc/to South Pembrokeshire Place Names -- P Valentine Harris

RCAM Note

-- Velfrey, in the name Llanbedr Velfrey and in the adjoining parish, Llanddewi Velfrey, represents an earlier Evelfre, which was the name borne by a small autonomous principedom that seems to have been ruled by an independent line of chiefs at a very remote period. It comprised the area of the present parishes of Llanbedr (usually written and pronounced Lampeter) velfrey, Llanddewi Velfrey , Crinow, and perhaps parts of Ludchurch and Cronware

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles

The name means "the church of St Peter in Efelfre" a district in the Welsh hundred of Cantref Gwarthaf and, later, in the lordship of Narberth. The parish church is dedicated either to Pedyr, a Welsh saint or to the apostle Peter.. It was restored in 1862 and has a number of memorials, including a Jacobean altar tomb in the Lady Chapel.

At one time it was said that the Ark came to rest at Blaengwaith Noah but the name is a corruption of Blaen Gwyddno "the source of the Gwyddno". there is a promontory fort overlooking the Gwyddno valley and a hill fort nearby at Castell Meherin.

Six roads meet at Tavenspite where there was a hospice for pilgrims travelling to St David's. The

Milford Mail changes horses at the Plume of Feathers. Fulke Grenville fought a duel here with John Jones of Ystrad against whom he had lost the election of 1831.

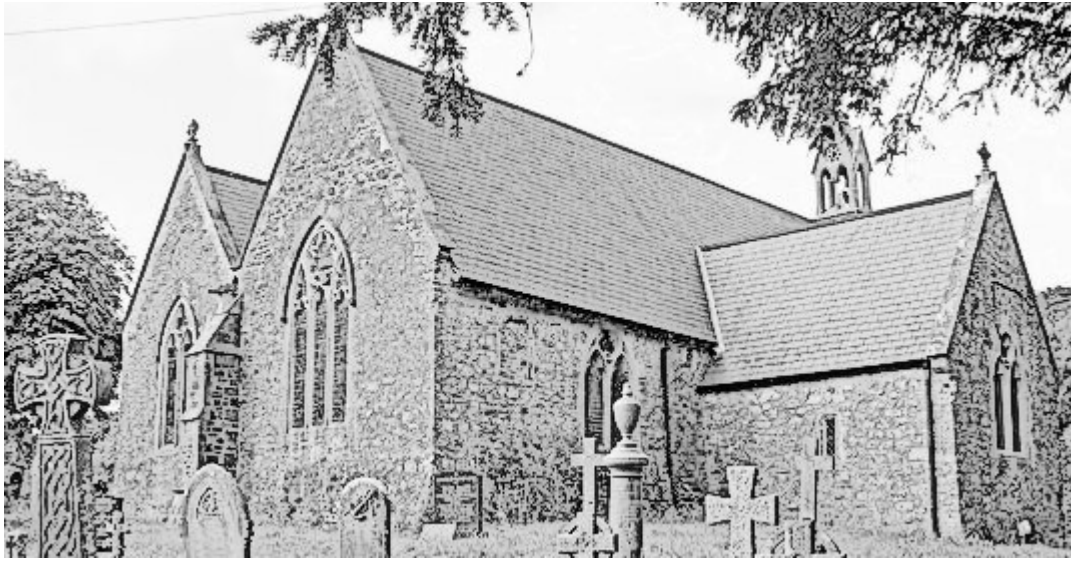
Prof. Glyn Daniel, the famous archaeologist was born at Lampeter Velfrey.

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lampeter-Velvrey (Llan-Bedr-Felfre) 1839 Lewis

LAMPETER-VELVREY (LLAN-BEDR-FELFRE), a parish, in the union and hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles (E.) from Narberth; containing 1025 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the rich and fertile Vale of Lampeter, and on the south side of the river Marlais, extends for nearly six miles from east to west, and about three miles from north to south. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied; and the place, which is of considerable antiquity, contains several objects of historical interest. Limestone is found in abundance, and is quarried for building purposes, and also burnt into lime as a manure for the supply of the neighbouring country. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £470; the glebe comprises 33a. 2r. 28p., valued at £30 per annum, and there is a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a very ancient structure, consisting of two aisles separated by plain pointed arches; in the north aisle is an altar-tomb to a member of the Philipps family, of Lampeter House. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents, with a Sunday school held in each of them; also a very handsome building erected as a day school through the exertions of the Rev. William Seaton, the rector, in 1845. John Jones, M.D., in 1698, bequeathed certain lands and tenements for the relief of poor families, and for apprenticing children of the parishes of Lawrenny, Cosheston, St. David's, and Lampeter-Velvrey, now producing a considerable sum annually, which is distributed in proportion to the number of deserving objects in the different parishes; the ratio for this place being two-sevenths, and the sum for distribution among the poor generally, £30, which is partly divided between decayed farmers and poor widows not receiving parochial relief, in sums of from £4 to £10, and partly applied to apprenticing children, the usual premium being £4.

A posting-inn at the entrance of the county from Carmarthen, distinguished by the name Tavern Spite, occupies the site of the ancient "Tavarn y Spytyty," an hospitium that belonged to Whitland Abbey, upon the bank of the river Tâf; and Blaengwyddno, now a farmhouse, was the grange of that religious establishment. To the south-west of the latter place are some very extensive earthworks, called Castell Meherin, on the summit of a high ridge commanding a full view of the sea, and forming one of a chain of forts continued in a north-western direction along this part of the coast; and in a field adjoining the turnpike-road, a little to the north-east, are two semicircular embankments, commanding the passage of three several valleys.

The Church of St Peter Lampeter Velfry



Visitation of the Archdeaconry of Carmarthen, 1710 Griffiths, G. Milwyn.-Llan Pether

“Ivy on the wall of the cross asle & at the east end of the body of the Church over the Chancell Roof, & at the east end of both the Chancells, together with the Elder under the north wall of the Church & in other places to destroy'd, & the walls to be new pointed. The Chancell windows to be glaz'd. The floor there & in the Church to be made even. The Fence of the Churchyard to be repair'd. 'Tis said that the Minister had mony about two years since to repair the Parsonage house, which is yet unrepair'd.

The Thatch in some parts of the outhouses is quite worn away, & the Timbers expos'd to the weather. The Minister Mr Harris is not resident. He was or is Chaplain to the Regiment that was my Ld. Charlemonts. This gives him a colourable excuse for non-residence & instead of being with his Regiment, I hear he is at London in hopes of getting a Lecture there. His Curate is Mr David Lewis. Three Sundays in the month the Sermons are preach'd in English, the fourth in Welsh. Mr Powel preaches the Welsh Sermon in Mr Lewis's stead. No Dissenters. The Sacrament is administred at Christmas, Easter & Whitsuntide. Bread & Wine found by the Clark except at Easter, & then the Minister is at the charge of it. At Easter there are about forty Communicants. Twenty three poor people can read Welsh. Above 100 Families in the Parish”

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994

The nave and north transept may be 13c but the chancel has two 14c windows and there is a 14c south aisle with a five bay arcade. One south window and the altar tomb of the Phillips's of Lampeter are 17c medieval bellcote early English additions 17c altar tomb of Phillips family list of rectors from 1350.

Parish Church dedicated to St Peter RCAM

This church was restored in the year 1867. It consists of two parallel chambers 61ft by 18 ½ ft, a north tomb recess, a south porch and a single bell-cot above the west gable of the north aisle. There is no constructive division between nave and chancel. The nave and aisle are connected by five Early English arches springing from circular masonry piers; the easternmost and westernmost arches are not so wide as the three middle ones. The north chamber, now occupied by an organ, is separated from the aisle by a plain pointed arch. The windows, south porch, and bell-cote are modern. At the east end of the south wall is a 17th century altar -tomb of the family of Phillips of Lampeter. The font is of the usual square type 23ins by 22 ins with a circular basin 19in in diameter and traces of a cover. It slopes off to a square pillar. In the churchyard is the base of a cross, with modern shaft and head; also a portion of a crosshead, 23in by 19 in., having the upper vertical arm broken off, probably part of the original churchyard cross.---visited 21st May 1918.

Church guide by Rev Canon M G R Morris

Parish Church -- St Peter's

Lampeter Velfrey -- welsh Llanbedr Efelffre -- means the sacred enclosure of Peter in Efelffre -- (ancient Welsh commote which also covered Llanddewi Velfrey and Crinow

Church -- most of the walls font and part of arcade 13c Site older -- roofs, windows belcote and furnishings mostly from 1860-2

Building 65ft long

bell cast by Thomas Stone of Hereford in 1639

West window replaced a doorway in 1860

13c arches restored in 1860 second pillar from the west and the wider pillar which originally stood near the lectern were removed in 1839 and when restored the pillar was replaced with a pillar which made the second arch from the east unsymmetrical

Font probably Norman

Pews date from 1860 -- Up to 1839 the church was crammed with small box pews on a beaten earth floor. In the south west corner the seats once rose in tiers -- suggested that this was the singing gallery mentioned in 1756

Stalls , pulpit and rectors reading desk -- teak -- about 1860 but not in their original positions.

Under carpet below the chancel step is the memorial slab of Francis Philipps of Upper and Lower Waungron -- latter cisterian convent of the Holy Cross -- He was *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* 1679 and was buried in 1681

Organ installed 1853

Inner door to the porch and small niche above probably 13c outer arch 1860 by Prichard and Seddon

Pre 1837 windows were square headed wooden casements present stone tracery windows date from 1860-62

Churchyard Cross site said to be 14c but the cross itself is a copy.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

The rectory from the year 1351 appears to have been appendant to the lordship of Narberth although George Owen omits to state that it was so.

This church was in 1291 assessed at £8 for tenths to the King.—Taxatio.

Llanbeder Wylfre—Magister Thomas Lloyd rector ibidem eommunibus annis valet dare £10. Inde decima, 20s.—Valor Eccl.

Under the heading ' Livings remainine in Charge '— Llan Bedr VelfrY alias Llanpetr R- (St. Peter). The King or Prince of Wales. King s Books, £10, £100. Yearly tenths, £1.—Bacon's Liber Regis.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Glanrhyd English Baptist Chapel

The chapel was built in 1811; rebuilt in 1835. Gable entry type. Status (1998): Chapel

Carvan Independent Chapel

was built in 1797, rebuilt in 1833 and renovated in 1873. The present chapel, dated 1833, was built in the Simple Round-Headed style with a long-wall entry plan. Carvan is now Grade 2 Listed as a complete early nineteenth century chapel with a virtually unaltered interior.

Bryn Seion Independent Chapel

Built 1797 present chapel built 1832-3 and rebuilt in 1879. The later chapel was designed by architect John James of Whitland and built in the Romanesque style of the gable-entry type. Still open 1997

Longstone Congregational Chapel

was first built in 1844 on a different site and was rebuilt on its current site in 1862. The later chapel was built in the Simple Round-Headed style, with a long-wall entry plan.

Parish of Lampeter Velfrey – Mr David Morgan of Ventor Inn Farm informed me that labourers wages in this parish a 10d a day with food and 1s to 1s 2d without; carpenters and masons, with food 1s 6d without 2s; farm servants this year get from £4 to £12., female servants from £1 to £4 a year. There is gratuitous education for the poor in this parish, yet there are many, owing to the poverty or negligence of the parents, without daily instruction. The Church Catechisms learnt and the children are expected to go to church on Sundays. The people are steady and temperate in general. Respectable farmers are well educated for country purposes, but many small farmers are quite illiterate. There is a growing desire among all classes now for education.

December 8th 1846

Wm Morris Assistant.

School at Tavernspite

in this parish is held in a very handsome Gothic building, erected at the expense of the present Rector, with the aid of a grant from the Committee of Council. The schoolhouse, from its commanding position and dimensions, is quite a landmark for the country round. It is built in a locality where schools are much wanted; the adjacent parishes of Llangan, Cyffic and Cronware having no day-school in them. At the time when I purposed visiting Tavernspite, there was so deep a snow that no children could come to school, and, at the only other period when I could have visited it, the Christmas holidays would not be over for three weeks.

Parkseison School

- This school is kept in the room of a dwelling house situated on the road from Narberth to Tavernspite. The floor was quite out of repair, as were the window and partition. The furniture in the room consisted of three benches, a few old stools, a table, and a variety of articles for domestic use. There was a good fire in the grate. The mistress is 84 years of age, but appeared a hale person; she "sais" that she never yet applied for parochial relief. George Allen Esq., of Kilrhew, pays her 26s a year for the tuition of three poor children, and had promised, she said, to give her a house and garden rent free next year. She could read tolerably well. The scholars are labourers' children and they read better than I expected considering the advanced age of the teacher, but they could tell nothing of what they had read.

December 8th 1846

Wm Morris Assistant

Redford Dame School

– The house in which this school is held is in good repair, as is also the room occupied by the scholar. It contained two tables, a chest of drawers, three benches, and a great many things for domestic use. Everything was very clean and neat. The mistress had newly commenced school keeping. She also sold tobacco and appeared to live well.

The scholars are labourers' children; Hardly any could read in the Testament. Questions on the lesson were quite strange to them, nor had they any idea of finding out answers from the portion

read in the 19th chapter of St John. Copy books were ill written.

December 8th 1846

Wm Morris Assistant

Llampiter Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Lewis Dorothy	Llampiter H3
Hasker Thomas	Llampiter H 5
Watkin John	Llampiter H
Richard Rice	Llampiter H
Thomas Widdow	Llampiter H4
Evan David	Llampiter H
Davis Jane, widdow	Llampiter H3
Phillipps Sidney, widdower	Llampiter H3
John Lewis	Llampiter H 9
Owen George	Llampiter H7
Phillipps Anne	Llampiter H6
William Phillip	Llampiter H2
Thomas Lewis	Llampiter H
John Evan	Llampiter H2
Willy Owen	Llampiter H2
Willy John	Llampiter H
Bowen Elizabeth	Llampiter H
Willy Thomas	Llampiter H
Willy Richard	Llampiter H4
Willy Roger	Llampiter H4
Bevan Griffith	Llampiter H
Lewis David	Llampiter H
Beynon James	Llampiter H
Beynon William	Llampiter H
Willi Thomas senior	Llampiter H2
Lewis Thomas	Llampiter H

Howell Phillip	Llampiter H
Gibbon John	Llampiter H
Harry David	Llampiter H
John Richard	Llampiter H
Lewis Dorothy	Llampiter H
Richard David	Llampiter H
Thomas Rees John	Llampiter H
Willy Symon	Llampiter H3
Bevan Tho. David	Llampiter H
Phillipps Francis	Llampiter H3
Scourfield William	Llampiter H4
Bevan Thomas	Llampiter H2
Lewis Owen	Llampiter H2
Willy Henry, smith .	Llampiter H3
Brace Thomas	Llampiter H
Beynon Morice	Llampiter H
Griffith Phillip	Llampiter H
Willy Henry	Llampiter H
Phillip Morice	Llampiter H
Rees Thomas	Llampiter H2
Beynon Walter	Llampiter H
David John Richard	Llampiter H2
Evan Lewis.	Llampiter H.
Howell Griffith	Llampiter P
Griffith Henry	Llampiter P
Beynon Henry	Llampiter P
Beynon Elizabeth	Llampiter P
Sayce Richard	Llampiter P
Bowen Rees	Llampiter P
Griffith Richard	Llampiter P
Walter Jennet	Llampiter P

Griffith Lewis	Llampiter P
David Phillip	Llampiter P
Bowen Sible, widdow	Llampiter P
David Lewis	Llampiter P
David Anne	Llampiter P
Walter Katherine	Llampiter P
Thomas Maude	Llampiter P
Howell Jane	Llampiter P
Fields Ellinor	Llampiter P
Rees George	Llampiter P
Phillip Robert	Llampiter P
Ruddero Lewis	Llampiter P
Phillip Francis	Llampiter P
Phillip Morgan	Llampiter P
Morice Evan	Llampiter P
Howell Richard	Llampiter P
Phillip Thomas	Llampiter P
Morgan Henry	Llampiter P
William Jennett	Llampiter P
David George	Llampiter P
Beynon Anne	Llampiter P
Beynon John.	Llampiter P
David David ap	Llampiter P
Harry Ellinor	Llampiter P
Lewis John	Llampiter P
John William	Llampiter P
Rees Thomas	Llampiter P
Howell Evan	Llampiter P
David Thomas	Llampiter P
Howell David	Llampiter P
Mathias Thomas	Llampiter P

David Elizabeth	Llampiter P
Lewis Evan	Llampiter P
Phillip John	Llampiter P
David Thomas	Llampiter P
Owen Phillip	Llampiter P
Thomas William	Llampiter P
Lewis Rees	Llampiter P
Beynon William	Llampiter

Some Names connected with the Parish

John Lewis of Lampeter Velfrey 1676 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Phillips Francis of Lampeter Velfrey 1678 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* x ref Lewis Reynold

Willy Simon of Lampeter Velfrey 1704 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Barlow Ann 1759, June 25 Ann Barlow of Haverfordwest, widow and relict of George Barlow, William Trevanion and Ann his wife, Thomas Kymer of Robeston Hall, esq. Lease for a year of lands, etc., in the parishes of Slebech, Minwear, Marteltwy, Robeston Wathen, Llandewy Velfrey, Newton, and Lampeter Velfrey. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Barlow John 1738, April 17 John Barlow of Slebech, esq., William Lewis of the parish of Lampeter Vefrey, yeoman. Lease for three lives of the tenements called Killrhwy and Parksayson, parish of Lampeter Velfrey. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Barnard Richard 1642, May 29 Letters Of Attorney of John Barlowe of Slebech, esq., to Richard Barnard of the parish of Wiston, yeoman, to receive from Griffith Griffith of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, gent., and others the seisin of a messuage and lands in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Beynon John 28 January 1790 Lampeter Velfrey, Labourer Offence Theft of barley, winnowing sheet, an iron shovel and geese from prosecutor's barn and carthouse. Amroth, Prosecutor Cossens Thomas, Amroth, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Collins Sarah 20 April 1816 LampeterVelfrey, Singlewoman Offence Uttering a counterfeit shilling at market, Confession implicates Hughes Thomas, and Hughes Elizabeth his wife, Whitland, co, Carm., Prisoner aged 32, Pembroke Prosecutor Cole Elizabeth, Coshaston Punishment 6 months imprisonment and to find sureties for 6 months *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Dackfield Duffield- Duckfield David

1 February 1801 Narberth Cordwainer Offence Murder of Morgans Anne infant aged 10 prosecutor's daughter by striking her with a stone Prisoner aged 17 LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor Morgans John Lampeter Velfrey clothier Verdict Guilty Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830-----*

There seems to be some confusion in various records regarding this boy but what is evident is that the Jury and Judge took a very strong view of this case There was no recommendation to mercy or reduction in sentence to transportation as happened in many other recorded cases of the time It was a public hanging and that his body was hanged in chains after would also suggest that the case raised a lot of feeling as again this was unusual In fact he was the last juvenile to be hung in chains-----The Court records state that David Dackfield from the parish of Narberth in the county of Pembroke by trade a Cordwainer that is a high class shoe maker murdered Anne Morgans daughter of John Morgan a clothier who lived at Lampeter Velfrey on the 1st February 1801 by hitting her on the head with as stone Anne Morgans was eleven years old and David Dackfield was in the court records age 17 The murder took place at LampeterVelfrey -----David Dackfield pleaded not guilty at his trial but was found guilty and hanged at the Bowling Green Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire on the 6th of April 1801 Afterwards his body was hanged in chains at Tavernspite cross roads. His execution and Gibbeting cost Pembrokeshire £20 -7s - 4d

Extract from *The History of Haverfordwest* John Brown

"In 1801 a lad not more than fifteen of the name of David Duckfield was hanged for the murder of a little girl Of those who witnessed the execution I conversed with one lady who is still living who was brought by her Father as if he though it might prove a useful deterrent lesson for a little maid under ten She was horrified with the shrieks of the boy entreating the bystanders to save him while the hangman was endeavouring to soothe him while putting the rope round his neck addressing him as "My poor boy come now! 'tunc now that's a good boy "

Daniel Glyn Prof famous archaeologist was born at Lampeter Velfrey *The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* by Dillwyn Miles

David Thomas 1813 Jan 30 of Blaengwaithnoah parish of Lampeter Velfrey farmer Thomas John of Narberth shopkeeper David Thomas of Blaengwaithnoah parish of Lampeter Velfrey farmer and Evan Thomas of Blackmoor Hill parish of Narberth farmer Nathaniel Phillips of

Slebech Hall esq Bond for the performance of Covenants *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies John 1719 20 Feb 15-16 John Davies of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey esq Richard Phillipps of the parish of Saint Clears co Carmarthen gent and Roger Davies of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey clerk Catherine Rich of the parish of Llanvihangell Abercowyn co Carmarthen widow Mary Phillipps of the same parish and county spinster eldest daughter of Richard Phillipps gent deceased and granddaughter of the said Catherine Rich Lease and Release being an Agreement before the marriage of the said John Davies and Mary Philipps including the settlement of a capital messuage and lands in the parish of Lampeter-Velfrey *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies John 1735 April 26 Probate of the will of John Davies of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey esq died 5 Aug 1732 *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies Roger 1719 20 Feb 15-16 John Davies of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey esq Richard Phillipps of the parish of Saint Clears co Carmarthen gent and Roger Davies of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey clerk Catherine Rich of the parish of Llanvihangell Abercowyn co Carmarthen widow Mary Phillipps of the same parish and county spinster eldest daughter of Richard Phillipps gent deceased and granddaughter of the said Catherine Rich Lease and Release being an Agreement before the marriage of the said John Davies and Mary Philipps including the settlement of a capital messuage and lands in the parish of Lampeter-Velfrey *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies William 1750 June 27-28. William Davies of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey gent only son of John and Mary Davies deceased Margaret Davies of the same spinster Thomas Laugharne of Laugharne merchant and Mary his wife John Hook of Bangeston esq and Mary his wife Jonathan Ellis of London merchant Nathaniel Neal of Naggs Head Court Grace Church Street London gent Lease and Release being a Mortgage in fee of the properties in trust for the said Mary Hook for securing £800 and interest *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies William 1752 Dec 4-5 William Davies of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey gent Philipps Jones of Llanina co Cardigan esq and Thomas Laugharne of Laugharne co Carmarthen gent Thomas Phillipps of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey gent Lease and Release of the equity of redemption of the properties 1749 *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies William 1763 July 6-7 of Lampeter Velfrey John Wogan of Wiston esq William Davies of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey gent Thomas Philipps and Philipps Philipps of the same gentlemen William Thomas of Castle Gorood co Carmarthen esq Assignment of a Mortgage of messuages and lands called the Street House Wernlogyn Ycha Nurton etc in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Gibbon Sarah 6 April 1781 LampeterVelfrey, Married Offence Assault and resue of distrained livestock in prosecutor's custody. LampeterVelfrey, Prosecutor Owen, William Lampeter Velfrey, farmer Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffith Griffith 1642, May 29 .Letters Of Attorney of John Barlowe of Slebech, esq., to Richard Barnard of the parish of Wiston, yeoman, to receive from Griffith Griffith of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, gent., and others the seisin of a messuage and lands in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Harrie Phillip David 1578 John Phillip John of the parish of Llampeter velfrey, gent, Phillip David Harrie of the same-Bond for the quiet enjoyment of land called Tir y golygon in the parishes of Llampeter Velfrey and Llandewie velfrey, *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Harry Nunn Morgan , 1800-1842 , a Congregational minister and author, was born in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, Pembrokeshire After entering the ministry he received a call to Banbury, where he remained for some years He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Peace Society *Eminent Welsh*

Howell Henry 1495, 18 March On 18 March in the year aforesaid in Carmarthen priory the aforesaid vicar general admitted Master John Talley to the parish church of St Peter, Wilfrey LampeterVelfrey and instituted him rector of the same church vacant by the resignation of master Henry Howell last rector there and in the gift of Rees ap Thomas Knight lord of Narberth, patron of the said church

James Gilbert 1741/2, March 1-2 .George Barlow of Slebech, esq., and Ann his wife,John Fowley of the parish of Lawhaden, gent., and Thomas Davies of the parish of Slebech, gent.,David Lewis of the parish of Llangoidmor, co. Cardigan, gent., and Gilbert James of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, gent., Samuel Rock of Staples Inn, London, gent., and Thomas Phillipps of the parish of LampeterVelfrey, gent.,John Wogan of Wiston, esq., and John Baron of Haverfordwest, doctor of physic.Lease and Release being the marriage Settlement of George Barlow. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

James Gilbert 1749, Aug. 1-2 .of the parish of Bletherston, gent.Lease and Release to make a tenant to the praecipe of a capital messuage and lands in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey including Street House, Wernlogin ycha and Issa, Nurton and lands *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

James Margaret 1787, April 14 .Edward Philipps of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, co. Pembroke, clerk,Margaret James of the county of the borough of Carmarthen, spinster.Mortgage of the capital messuage called Loer House and messuages called the Street House, Wern y login ucha, and Wern y login issa, messuage and land called the Nurton, with lands in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

John Jason 1808, April 5 of Dyffrin, parish of Lampeter Velfrey, farmer..Nathaniel Phillips of Slebech Hall, esq.,Jason John of Dyffrin, parish of Lampeter Velfrey, farmer.Lease for life of messuage and lands called Diffryn otherwise Dyffrin in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

John John Phillip 1578 John Phillip John of the parish of Llampeter Velfrey, gent,Phillip David Harrie of the same-Bond for the quiet enjoyment of land called Tir y golygon in the parishes of Llampeter Velfrey and Llandewie velfrey,*Slebech Estate And Family Record*

John Lewis 1676 of LampeterVelfrey *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

John Phillip 7 November 1790 Narberth Blacksmith Offence Theft of a sheep. LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor Parry Thomas , Mason Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John Talley 1495 18 March church of St Peter, Wilfrey LampeterVelfrey.

John Thomas 1787, Aug. 11 .The Reverend Edward Philipps, rector of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, Thomas John of Lower Henllan, parish of Llandewy Velfrey, Henry Evans of Llangwathan, parish of Llampeter Velfrey, and Richard Wiley of the same, parish, gent. Lease for three lives of the messuage and lands called Loer Duffryn, and a moor being part of the tenement of Llangwathan, and the tithes of the aforesaid Loer Duffryn, parish of Lampeter Velfrey. Rent, £99 and three couples of fat hens in lieu of duties on Shrove Tuesday annually. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Jones David 1754, April 11 .Thomas Philipps of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, gent., Philipps Philipps of the same parish, gent., and John Philipps of the same parish, gent.,William Lewis of the University of Oxford, doctor physic, and David Jones of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, yeoman.Exchange of a meadow called Lloynebach near land called Brin Bach, and a meadow in Cwm Meadow, in the parish of Lampiter Velfrey, for land called Parkyr Alt in the same parish. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Knox William 1786, Sept.1 gent. Assignment of a term of 500 years in the messuages and lands called Kibiew alias Kibihew and Parksaison and Blainwithno, parish of Lampeter Velfrey. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Leach Abraham 1807, Aug. 27 .Abraham Leach of the town of Pembroke, esq.,Nathaniel Phillips, of Slebech Hall, esq.Lease for a year of Diffryn and Diffryn mill, parish of Lampeter Velfrey. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Lewis Richard 1820 Rev Rector of LampeterVelfrey born 1820 married 1847 Georgina daughter of Major Lewis and they have one son Arthur Griffiths Poyer, Lewis born 1848

Lewis John 13 June 1809 LampeterVelfrey Labourer Offence theft of cattle at Haverfordwest Fair, Haverfordwest Prosecutor Thomas, William LampeterVelfrey, innkeeper Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis William 1738, April 17 .John Barlow of Slebech, esq.,William Lewis of the parish of Lampeter Vefrey, yeoman.Lease for three lives of the tenements called Killrhwy and Parksayson, parish of Lampeter Velfrey. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Martin Anne 10 May 1784 St Issells Spinster Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel, cloth and a bag. Value £2 2s. 6d. Lampeter Velfrey Prosecutor Thomas,Phillip LampeterVelfrey, farmer Verdict Guilty of grand larceny - partial verdict. Punishment Imprisonment in the House of Correction? *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morgans Anne 1 February 1801 David DackField Narberth Cordwainer Charged with Murder of Anne Morgans infant aged 10, prosecutor's daughter, by striking her with a stone. Prisoner aged 17. LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor Morgans John, LampeterVelfrey, clothier Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830* see Dackfield David

Owen John 13 September 1774 Alias John Griffiths LampeterVelfrey Yeoman Offence Theft of oats.LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor Phillip John Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Philipps Thomas 1660 of LampeterVelfrey, when a lease for 21 years the rectory of St.

Edrens was granted in 1660 the rent was raised to £5 6s. 8d.

Philipps Philip July, 1697 of Lampeter Velfrey was granted a lease the rectory of St. Edrens but in addition had to pay the stipend of a curate to serve the church.

Philipps Thomas July, 1733 of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, gent -the rectory of St. Edrens was leased to him for 21 years., at the yearly rent of £11 6s. 8d

Philipps Philipps July, 1768 of Lampeter Velfrey a lease of the rectory of St. Edrens was granted for 21 years at £5 6s. 8d rent and a stipend of £5 to the curate and a fine of £15 15s.

Philipps Thomas July 1794 of Jeffreyston, Esq., a lease of the rectory of St. Edrens was granted for 21 years the fine paid on this occasion being £21, this lease was renewed in July, 1801, by the same tenant for 21 years at the same rent, but the fine was £37.

Philipps Cecilia 1789, Aug. 22 Edward Phillips of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, clerk, Cecilia Philipps of the parish of Saint Marys in the town of Tenby, spinster. Mortgage of Lower House Farm, Street House, Wern Login Ucha and Wern Login Issa, Newton, etc. in the parishes of Lampeter Velfrey, for securing the repayment of £1716 and interest. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Philipps Edward 1774, Nov. 19 John Phillips of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, gent., Sir Richard Phillips of Picton Castle, bart., and John Symmons of Llanstinan, esq., William Edwardes of Johnstone, esq., Edward Philipps of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, clerk. Release of messuages called Dyffrin, Cwmlan, Plaindealings and Flathouse, in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, also a piece of land in the parish of Cronwear, and a messuage and lands called Berllan in the parish of St. Clears, co. Carmarthen. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Philipps Edward 1800, Oct. 18 James Hiatt of the county of the borough of Carmarthen, and Margaret his wife late Margaret James, Thomas Philipps of Grays Inn, co. Middlesex, esq., eldest son and heir of Edward Philipps of Lampeter Velfrey, clerk, deceased. Nathaniel Phillips of Slebech, esq. Assignment of a Mortgage on the Lampeter Velfrey estate. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Philipps Edward 1787, April 14 Edward Philipps of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, co. Pembroke, clerk, Margaret James of the county of the borough of Carmarthen, spinster. Mortgage of the capital messuage called Loer House and messuages called the Street House, Wern y login ucha,

and Wern y login issa, messuage and land called the Nurton, with lands in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Philipps Edward ,1798, Oct. 1-2 Thomas Philipps of Canonbury Placce, parish of St, Mary, Islington, co. Middlesex, son and heir of Edward Philipps of Lampeter Velfrey, clerk, deceased,Nathaniel Phillips of Slebech, esq. Lease and Release of a messuage and lands called Dyffrin, parish of Lampeter Velfrey with a fulling mill called Dyffrin Mill. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Philipps Edward 1805, July 27 Thomas Philipps of Neeston, esq., eldest son of the Reverend Edward Philipps late of Lampeter Velfrey, clerk, deceased,Thomas Philipps of Jeffreston, esq., nephew of Cecilia Philipps, Nathaniel Phillips of Slebech Hall esq. Conveyance of the messuage called Lower House, etc., in the parish o Lampeter Velfrey. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Philipps Edward 1787, Aug. 11 The Reverend Edward Philipps, rector of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey,Thomas John of Lower Henllan, parish of Llandewy Velfrey,Henry Evans of Llangwathan, parish of Llampeter Velfrey, and Richard Wiley of the same, parish, gent.Lease for three lives of the messuage and lands called Loer Duffryn, and a moor being part of the tenement of Llangwathan, and the tithes of the aforesaid Loer Duffryn, parish of Lampeter Velfrey. Rent, £99 and three couples of fat hens in lieu of duties on Shrove Tuesday annually. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Philipps Thomas 1820? aged 44, a banker son of the Reverend Edward Phillipps of Lampeter Velfrey, his wife Charlotte (nee Arboin) aged 43 and their 7 children emigrated to Cape Province in the sailing ship "Kennersley Castle" settled south of a place called Martindale, about 20/25 kilometres north of Port Alfred.

Philipps Thomas of Jeffreston, 1805, July 27 Thomas Philipps of Neeston, esq., eldest son of the Reverend Edward Philipps late of Lampeter Velfrey, clerk, deceased,Thomas Philipps of Jeffreston, esq., nephew of Cecilia Philipps, Nathaniel Phillips of Slebech Hall esq. Conveyance of the messuage called Lower House, etc., in the parish o Lampeter Velfrey. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Philipps Thomas 1768, June 22 Probate of the will of Thomas Philipps of Lampiter Velfrey, gent., will d 2 Nov. 1765 *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Philipps Thomas 1805, July 27 Thomas Philipps of Neeston, esq., eldest son of the Reverend Edward Philipps late of Lampeter Velfrey, clerk, deceased,Thomas Philipps of Jeffreston,

esq., nephew of Cecilia Philipps, Nathaniel Phillips of Slebech Hall esq. Conveyance of the messuage called Lower House, etc., in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Philipps Thomas 1798, Oct. 1-2 of St, Mary, Islington, Thomas Philipps of Canonbury Placce, parish of St, Mary, Islington, co. Middlesex, son and heir of Edward Philipps of Lampeter Velfrey, clerk, deceased, Nathaniel Phillips of Slebech, esq. Lease and Release of a messuage and lands called Dyffrin, parish of Lampeter Velfrey with a fulling mill called Dyffrin Mill. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Phillipps Phillipps 1754, April 11 Thomas Phillipps of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, gent., Phillipps Phillipps of the same parish, gent., and John Philipps of the same parish, gent., William Lewis of the University of Oxford, doctor physic, and David Jones of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, yeoman. Exchange of a meadow called Lloynebach near land called Brin Bach, and a meadow in Cwm Meadow, in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, for land called Parkyr Alt in the same parish. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Phillipps Thomas 1754, April 11 Thomas Phillipps of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, gent., Phillipps Phillipps of the same parish, gent., and John Philipps of the same parish, gent., William Lewis of the University of Oxford, doctor physic, and David Jones of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, yeoman. Exchange of a meadow called Lloynebach near land called Brin Bach, and a meadow in Cwm Meadow, in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, for land called Parkyr Alt in the same parish. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Phillips Dorothy 1773, March 27 Probate of the will of Dorothy Phillips of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, 26 Dec. 1770 widow, *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Phillips Edward 1789, Aug. 22 Edward Phillips of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, clerk, Cecilia Philipps of the parish of Saint Marys in the town of Tenby, spinster. Mortgage of Lower House Farm, Street House, Wern Login Ucha and Wern Login Issa, Newton, etc. in the parishes of Lampeter Velfrey, for securing the repayment of £1716 and interest. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Phillips John 1774, Nov. 19 John Phillips of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, gent., Sir Richard Phillips of Picton Castle, bart., and John Symmons of Llanstinan, esq., William Edwardes of Johnstone, esq., Edward Philipps of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, clerk. Release of messuages called Dyffrin, Cwmlan, Plaindealings and Flathouse, in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, also a piece of land in the parish of Cronwear, and a messuage and lands called Berllan in the parish of St. Clears, co. Carmarthen. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Phillips Thomas 1749, Aug. 1-2 of the parish of Bletherston, gent. Lease and Release to make a tenant to the praecipe of a capital messuage and lands in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey including Street House, Wernlogin ycha and Issa, Nurton and lands *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Protheroe John 11 June 1784 Lampeter Velfrey Gent. Offence Theft of a horse. LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor Lewis, Joseph Lampeter Velfrey, labourer Verdict - 'there being not evidence enough" *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Prout George 21 December 1778 St Florence Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of Dinah alias Diana Thomas, LampeterVelfrey, servant. LampeterVelfrey

21 December 1778 St Florence Butcher Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of Thomas Mary, alias David, LampeterVelfrey, spinster. Lampeter Velfrey Prosecutor Thomas, William Narberth, gent. Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Pugh Evans D 1897 Aug Lampeter Velfrey Rev Pres – Local Committee Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest Arch Camb 1898

Smith John LampeterVelfrey Labourer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel and household goods, Prisoner aged 31, LampeterVelfrey 31 July 1826 Prosecutor Thomas John LampeterVelfrey, labourer, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Smith Lewis 21 December 1778 Ludchurch Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of Mary Thomas alias David, LampeterVelfrey, spinster. LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor Thomas William, Narberth, gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Smith Lewis 21 December 1778 Ludchurch Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of Dinah alias Thomas Diana, LampeterVelfrey, servant. Recognizance refers to four murders in all not indicted for the murders of John Thomas and Isaac Harry, both of LampeterVelfrey, Yeomen LampeterVelfrey *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Stone Thomas 1639 of Hereford cast bell in LampeterVelfrey *Church guide by Rev Canon M G R Morris.*

Talley John 1495, 18 March .

On 18 March in the year aforesaid in Carmarthen priory the aforesaid vicar general admitted Master John Talley to the parish church of St Peter, Wilfrey LampeterVelfrey and instituted him rector of the same church vacant by the resignation of master Henry Howel last rector there and in the gift of Rees ap Thomas Knight lord of Narberth, patron of the said church. *Pembrokeshire Parsons. WWHR Vol1 p263*

Thomas Catherine 6 April 1781 LampeterVelfrey Married Offence Assault and rescue of dis-trained livestock in prosecutor's custody. Indicted with her Husband. LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor Owen William, LampeterVelfrey, farmer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Dinah 21 December 1778 alias Diana Thomas John,+ Harry Isaac ---- Phillip Morgan St Issells Labourer Charged with Murder of Dinah alias Diana Thomas LampeterVelfrey, servant, by striking her with a sword after breaking open her house and then setting it on fire. Recognizance refers to four murders in all not indicted for the murders of John Thomas and Isaac Harry, both of LampeterVelfrey, Yeomen. LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor Thomas William Narberth, gent. Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death, body to be dissected and anatomised by surgeons *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas John 6 April 1781 LampeterVelfrey Farmer Offence Assault and resue of distrained livestock in prosecutor's custody. Indicted with his wife. LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor Owen William, LampeterVelfrey, farmer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas John 15 November 1818 LampeterVelfrey Labourer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing money - promissory notes - and watches, Value £41 9s, 6d, LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor Lewis Thomas Verdict No prosecution, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Thomas alias David Mary 21 December 1778 ----- Morgan Phillip St Issells Labourer Charged with Murder of Mary Thomas alias David, LampeterVelfrey, spinster, by striking her with a sword after breaking open her house and then setting it on fire. LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor Thomas William Narberth, gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Sophia born 17 Dec 1807 LampeterVelfrey Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thomas William 1734, Dec. 26 – 1737, July 30 .Will and codicil of William Thomas of Dyffrin in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Twynning ? 1839 Captain Lampeter house LampeterVelfry Acc to *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 S Lewis*

William John 27 November 1782 LampeterVelfrey Yeoman Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing handkerchiefs. Affidavit refers to burglary.
LampeterVelfrey Punishment 1 year imprisonment and to be whipped twice *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Willy Simon 1704 of LampeterVelfrey *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Woodward James 3 May 1827 LampeterVelfrey Labourer Offence Uttering a counterfeit coin to Hannah Howells, spinster, Indicted with his wife, Prisoner aged 61, LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor Owen Thomas Verdict Guilty, Punishment 1 year imprisonment with hard labour *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Woodward Mary 3 May 1827 LampeterVelfrey Married Offence Uttering a counterfeit coin to Hannah Howells, spinster, Indicted with her Husband, LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor Owen Thomas Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Sites of Archeological Interest

Crug Y Swllt RCAM

This is a burial mound situated about 500 yds south west of Tafarn Spite, and within a few yards of the county boundary. It was examined by Fenton, whose account is as follows:-

'A large tumulus , an excrescence but rarely seen in this vicinity, which I alighted to explore . Having mustered what labourers I could, a proportional opening was made in the centre ... By way of encouragement I laid hold of a pickaxe, and at the first blow striking near the outer edge of the section, I was so unfortunate as to fall on the urn and break it in two, a thing most unexpected and quite contrary to what is usual; it lay within a few inches of the outer sward and with its mouth up. It was not of a large size, very rude, totally unornamented, and of rather an uncommon form, being bell shaped. It contained some fragments of ill-calcined bonesAfter going down for about 5 feet, we came to an immense bed of charcoal, that ended in a large irregular cist branching out in various directions, full of ashes and burned bones, as if it had been a family mausoleum.... I was under the necessity of abandoning the pursuit, satisfied that we had not come in contact with the primary internment. The tumulus is called by the country people Crug y swllt, literally the "heap of the shilling"; but I presume 'swllt' may be a corruption of Essylly or some such word (Tour 475)'

The mound is now grass grown, and still exhibits marks of the disturbance by Fenton. It has a base circumference of 270 feet is 5ft high and somewhat bowl shaped in form. It is locally stated that not very long ago, what is described as “an old sword” was found in it ; enquiries as to the present whereabouts of this object has led to no result. The mound was used in the early 18th century as the site of a gibbet.

In an adjacent field to Crug y swllt, called Parc y Garreh Lwyd, stood a maernhir until a few years ago, when it was broken up: some of the ‘debris’ is scattered around . This may probably be identified with the site of which Fenton, continuing his account of Crug y swllt says :-

A little to the south east of the tumulus, in the centre of an oval enclosure formed by a faint earthen agger, similar to those surrounding what on the Wiltshire downs is termed a Druid’s barrow. Lay a large stone flat on the ground, about 18 feet long, four feet broad and about 2 feet in average thickness in a place quite destitute of stones, towards which led a pitched avenue like an old Roman road , still to be traced as far as the turnpike the whole length of the field , notwithstanding the cultivation the field seems to have undergone for ages. Of the pitched avenue no trace remains above ground – Visited 20th May 1915.

Newhouse Tumulus RCAM

This is the more easterly of two mounds, the second 50yds to the south west being in the Parish of Ludchurch. In circumference it measures about 300 ft and in height 4 feet. It is bowl shaped like its companion, but has been reduced by ploughing – Visited 20th May 1915 Llan Cromlechs

On a field known as Parc Y Garreg, about 100yds due south of a schoolhouse, and 500yds east of Llan mill, are the remains of at least three cromlechs. A writer in Pem Arch Survey states that he remembered this place some thirty years previously when there were ‘several complete cromlechs’ What is now visible are the remains of a group of certainly three structures. That to the north consists of four stones, one 6ft in length , prostrate ,and recently broken at one end; a second stone , about 2ft above the ground, and two stones of similar height in close proximity to each other. About 180 ft to the southwest are portions of another cromlech comprising one erect stone 3ft high 5ft in length and one foot thick; one other erect stone 3 ft above ground and 18 inches thick; and by their side, a prostrate boulder, probable a capstone 9 ½ feet by 3 ½ ft broad. Distant 25 ft from the last cromlech is a third consisting of four stones all prostrate, and partially buried in the soil.—Visited 21 st May 1923

Blaen Gwyddno Camp RCAM

A well preserved promontory camp, situated on a tongue of land at the junction of two valleys. The camp is defended on the east and west by steep banks which fall to the streams that flow on either side of the earthwork and unite at the foot of the promontary. The defence on the south consists of a double line of ramparts and ditches. Each bank has a length of about 180 feet. The inner rampart rises some 5ft from the level of the enclosed area and falls 7 ft to a ditch 5ft deep and 10ft broad.

The outer bank rises to 10ft and drops some 12ft to a ditch now partially filled in. The enclosed area has a length from north to south of 150 ft and from east to west of 130ft. The slopes, which are clothed with dense wood have been scarped at the point. The ramparts have been disturbed but the entrance can be made out at the west end. The interior of the camp has a slight slope to the north. The field to the west is known as Park Castle – visited 28th April 1915.

Old Castle RCAM

This mound castle is situated about 180yds north of the parish church; it shows no sign of a bailey. The mound rises to a height of 12 fy. The summit is 120 ft in diameter, and has a depression in the centre. The surrounding ditch is now considerably filled in; it is seen at its best on the west where the counter-scarp has a height of 6ft. The whole structure is densely covered with vegetation. Lieut-Colonel W Ll Morgan., an ex Commissioner, suggests that this motte has probably been cut down, and the squat appearance, as well as the unusual summit-breath, makes the suggestion probable. The farm is locally called Castell Cynen or Cynon – visited 21st May 1915

Rhos Marn, Parc Maen RCAM

Two fields on the farm of Gors where a maenhir may once have stood.

Parc y maen llwyd RCAM

A field on the farm of Allt y baily which may have been part of the demesne of Whitland Abbey; it doubtless at one time contained a maen llwyd.

Parc y garn RCAM

There is now no trace of a cairn on this field which is part of the farm of Llantydwell – visited 21st May 1915

Trefgarn RCAM

This is an ancient name mentioned in the donation charter of Blaen gwyddno to Whitland Abbey. There was probably a notable cairn in this neighbourhood which gave its name to the tref within which it stood – visited 21st May 1915

Parc y sarn RCAM

A field exhibiting no present appearance of a causeway

Pen gawsai RCAM

A small holding on the road to Whitland, in all probability on the route adopted by the chronicler of the romance of Pwyll prince of Dyved for the journey of Pwyll from Narberth to Glyn Cuch.

Carreg lwyd RCAM

Two fields on the farm of Cil rhew [?Cil rhiw] where are no indications of a standing stone

King's Park RCAM

A field on Gilfach farm. Doubtless a portion of the crown lands in this parish.

Church Park RCAM

Once part of the parochial glebe. There is a tradition that it was intended to place the church in this field but the design was always frustrated by super-natural agency.

Parc yr eglwys RCAM

The name cannot be explained

Tafarn Spite RCAM

This is the name of a hamlet close on the county boundary, where probably a place of public entertainment for man and beast has stood from early medieval times – visited 20th May 1915

Landshipping

A quiet backwater near the confluence of the two Cleddau rivers. Once a great anthracite mining district, the community was shattered by the Garden Pit Disaster of 1844. There were two quays here. Landshipping Quay proper was the local exporting point, while the little quay on the shore of the Eastern Cleddau was used by the ferry from the Picton side.

Acc/to The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles

Although the origin of the name "long shippen".indicates an agricultural environment (shippen means cow house), Landshipping was a centre of the Daugleddau coalfield until the tide broke into

the Garden Pit with the loss of over 40 lives in 1844. A ruined house that once knew splendour and derelict quays are all that remain.

The Coal industry in Pembrokeshire -- George Edwards

General

Pembrokeshire in the west of the of the South Wales Coalfields was producing anthracite of high quality – Carbon content of 93 to 96% with only 1% ash. It had been exploited since the beginning of the 14c if not earlier . The quality of the coal and the facility of transport by sea lead to the expansion of the trade so that by 1800, despite the small extent of the coal deposited , Pembrokeshire coal mining had attained prominence. The coal at that time was shipped to many parts of England and Wales and to several European countries. Later Pembrokeshire mining was overshadowed by that of the main South Wales coalfield, where new methods of pumping, hauling and ventilation were more easily introduced. Pembrokeshire coal mining remained rural in character and great industrial centres never developed.

Veins

Many Veins less than 2ft thick –

Timber vein up to 8ft thick Hook and Landshipping area

Tides

Dry at low tide – at least 16ft of water at neap tides and 26ft at spring tides

Old Pits

Many abandoned as soon as difficulties of extraction was encountered – only to be reopened more than once as mining technique advanced and more capital became available.

1603 George Owen

Commented on the increased use of coal because of the shortage of timber Pembrokeshire anthracite was used by smiths, for malt kilns and the production of lime. It was at that time eighth in the list of exports from Pembrokeshire/

Older Methods of Working

“the digginge of coale is of ancient tyme used in Pembrokeshire but not in such skillful sort as of now it is, for in former tyme they used no engines (windlasses) for lifting up of the coales out of the pitt but made their entrance slope so as the people carried the coales upon their backes alonge stayres which they called lande wayes”. – “In oulde tymes” pits of four fathoms were considered great labour.

In 1600 20 fathoms (120ft) was considered a deep pit.
Water had to be raised by barrel and windlass.

Owen described a typical colliery as employing 16 people

The working day was from 6am to 6pm allowed for a brief rest during which men ate their 'allowance' which was ½ d in bread to every man and 4d in drink among a dozen

17th and 18th centuries

Cresselly district – John Allen – April 1748 “I can't think there will be near eno. (coal) in all Milford to supply the trade ...several of my most constant customers are enquiring for a little coal as they are most apprehensive of the scarceness of it.”

In the Pembrokeshire coalfield there were many small concerns operated by workmen adventurers. There were others operated by local landowners –

Sir Hugh Owen at Landshipping

Sir Hugh Owen with Hugh Barlow of Lawrenny and John Harcourt Powell at Creswell Quay

John Allen at Cresselly

Lord Milford Saundersfoot

Edward Leveden Moreton

Landshipping

[Acc to Francis Jones (with additions)]

The manor of Landshipping was held in the 16th Century by the families of Nash and Wyrriot. From the Wyrriots it passed by marriage when in the late 1500's Elizabeth Wyrriot of Orielton daughter and heiress of George Wyrriot married Hugh Owen of Bodeon in Anglesey and they made their home at Orielton.

1613 Sir Hugh Owen of Orielton died and left the Orielton estate which was entailed under a settlement of 1571 to his eldest son John which included the manor of Martletwy, he left the Bodeon estate to his second son William. John had died though before his father and so Hugh Owen grandson of Sir Hugh Owen and son of John inherited most but not all as his father had devised lands and coal mines at Coedcanlas and Freystrop to his son Arthur who married Mary widow of John Scourfield of Newmoat daughter of Sir John Philipps of Picton Castle and lived at Newmoat.

From this will it is evident that the family had a interest in coal mining. I could not find any trace of the sites of coal mines at Coedcanlas which is right on the southern edge of the coal bearing area but certainly Freystrop had mines by 1650's as there is a record of the Rev Peregrine Philipps riding home one night and falling down a mine shaft. I would suspect it was though and had been for a long time. I was given information that a mine in Landshipping had been part of a marriage settlement in the early 1100's but although I tried I was unable to locate the records.

The Orielton estate had a house at Coedcanlas (assessed at 10 hearths for tax 1670) as well as a house at Llanshipping (assessed in 1670 as 20 hearths for tax)

Sir Hugh Owen changed sides so many times during the Civil War and Commonwealth but whatever his views were he managed to keep his estates at the Restoration. He married first Frances daughter of Sir John Philipps of Picton Castle by whom he had four children but both sons died young, he then married Katherine ,widow of John Lewis of Prescoed. He died in 1670

His son Sir Hugh Owen 2nd Baronet succeeded. MP from 1678 to 1681 He had been born about 1645 and is recorded as living at Landshipping and Orielton. He granted his mother Katherine six farms and she is recorded as living at Landshipping l

Sir Hugh Owen lived for a time at Landshipping, remodelled the house and added a Water Folly He and added considerably to the Orielton estate by marrying Anne only daughter and heiress of Henry Owen of Maesoglen Anglesey who was also heiress of her Uncle Colonel Hugh Owen of Bodeon bringing those estates back to Orielton. He also purchased the Lamphey estates. He died at Bristol January 1699 and was buried there. His second wife Katherine died a month later and is buried in St Twynell's church. In the administration of her goods she is described as “of LongShipping”

Sir Arthur Owen eldest son of Sir Hugh and his first wife Anne Owen became the 3rd Baronet on the death of his father in 1699. he was very prominent in public life a MP and Lord Lieutenant, and recorded as living at Landshipping; he married Emma only daughter of Sir William Williams

Speaker of the House of Commons He died in 1754.

His heir was his eldest son Sir William Owen also of Landshipping was born about 1697 and thus the 4th Baronet Sir William again prominent in public life, MP and sat in the House of Commons for 51 years, was Lord Lieutenant and Custus Rotulorum of Pembrokeshire and Haverfordwest like his father before him and his son after

He purchased the Prendegast Estate near Haverfordwest to add to the Orielton Estates.

His wife was 1725 Elizabeth daughter and co-heiress of Thomas lloys of Grove near Pembroke who he married in 1725 and by 1743 had bought out the shares of his wife;s co-heiresses. Their only child died in infancy and Elizabeth soon after. He then married his first cousin Anne daughter of John Williams of Chester, she died in 1764 and he died in 1781. It was Sir William who was responsible for building the new house using materials from the old.

Sir William's heir was his eldest son by his second wife Sir Hugh Owen who became the 5th Baronet of Orielton, Landshipping and Bodeon was MP, Colonel of Pembrokeshire Militia and Lord Lieutenant and Custus Rotulorum of Pembrokeshire and Haverfordwest. He married Anna daughter of John Colby of Bletherston who was "much younger than him and her fortune was much inferior to his in 1775 and they had an only child Hugh born at Orielton on 12 September 1782.

They lived at Orielton and Landshipping where "they kept open house and entertained on a princely scale"

Sir Hugh Owen was 57 years old when he died in in 1786 but his wife Lady Anna Owen lived for 37 more years and died in 1823. They were both buried at Monkton. She during her widowhood lived mainly at Bath and London, When she did visit Pembrokeshire she lived at Orielton and Lawrenny but never Landshipping for some unknown reason.

1786 Sir Hugh's heir was his 4 year old son Sir Hugh Owen the 6th Baronet and his mother was insistent that the management of her son's affairs should be in wholly in her hands and those of her brother John Colby who was appointed receiver for the estate. In this she was opposed by the other trustee of the will Dr John Jones of Haverfordwest which resulted in acrimonious lawsuits lasting over 16 years and ended in triumph for the determined mother. He had a private tutor who prepared his for Eton as well as teaching him Welsh. The fee's at Eton were high £1020 19s for the first year but the rental for the Orelton estate was £5157. He then went on to Christ Church College Oxford where he matriculated in 1801. He was 18.

The Landshipping colliery probably consisted in 1786 of the following pits all within a one and a quarter mile radius

Garden Pit Coal Mine – an old pit not in use.

Lady Berwick Coal Mine

Llanstinan Pit Coal Mine

Merthyr Pit Coal Mine

North Wood Pit Coal Mine

Orielton Pit Coal Mine

Oxhouses Pit Coal Mine

Pumping Pit Coal Mine

Starve Crow Pit Coal Mine

Three Corner Park Pit Coal Mine

West Meadow Colliery Coal Mine

According to the marks of George Edward's map (The Coal Industry in in Pembrokeshire) there could have been another four but some might not have been in production.

William Humphreys the Orielton Agent and Steward had been informing Dr Jones of estate matters which Dr Jones had used in evidence in his law suite to get administration of the estate. He stated that Lady Owen has misappropriated funds(the funds being spent for maintaining her residence at Eton where the heir was at school) which should have been used for the maintenance of Landshipping house . Her reply was to close the house dismissing all the staff except one who

would act as caretaker and was allowed to keep a cow and chickens as part of her salary in the house grounds. She also dismissed William Humphreys .

He had she stated to the Court advanced £1750 8s 2d out of estate funds to certain colliers before they had completed their work. Their rates of pay were 45/- per hundred for all coal under level, 40/- for all coal above level and 12/- for culm, to be calculated according to the fathom. Mr Humphreys was paid £100 a year wages but Lady Owen declared “ he lives like a man of property and estate, keeps a Hop shop and sells corn at extravagant rates to the collieries and beyond market prices.

She said he had neglected to look after the sale of coal and the organisation of the collieries excusing himself by saying “That matter don't concern me” or “That not my lookout”. He had also misapplied large sums both in selling timber and coal. Lady Owen submitted that the total revenue from the Owen Collieries in Pembrokeshire from 31st December 1784 to 15th January 1786 was £1,378 2 9d while disbursements had reached £1333 1 10d. This only left a profit of £45 0 11d . Indeed she was demanding Humphreys to give an account of his stewardship and would not allow “frauds so gross and iniquities so abominable to pass unnoticed” (Notes on the Orielton Chancery Proceedings D L Baker Jones NLW Journal)

In 1788 in consultation with his sister John Colby closed Landshipping Collieries as being unprofitable

Shortly after John Boston of Cresselly wrote to Colby soliciting a lease of the Colliery.

The lease was to incorporate eight points

- 1] indemnity lest the infant should die before coming of age
- 2] the cost of engines erected to be refunded to the lessee
- 3] the use and liberty of turning water from the mill,
- 4] making water courses over any part of the land.
- 5] use of counting houses with the culm bank and coal yard storage houses and quays
- 6] the lessor was to pay 1/3 part of carriage and haulage from pits to quays and make and repair roadside
- 7] The lessee was to appoint an agent to keep accounts
- 8] Sir Hugh Owen was to keep a check steward at his own expense

It was proposed to reopen the Garden Pit which had been closed for some years. The shaft was 67 yards deep and much of the workings run beneath the estuary waters of the Cleddau and Dauceddau rivers. It was downstream of the majority of the pits which were in a cluster near Landshipping and was near the site of the proposed Jetty. It would be working Timber vein. It was also proposed to construct a tram-line to the site of the new Quay. This quay would be able to load vessels at all stages of the tide.

John Colby Receiver of the Owen Estate wrote to Bolton and Watt re a steam engine for the colliery which was supplied in 1800

Landshipping Collieries in around 1800 it became one of the first collieries in Pembrokeshire to use the modern technology, when a steam engine was installed pumping. This machinery greatly increased productivity and the output reached over 10,000 tons per year.

[It would seem that the new steam engine was only use for pumping as 40 years later a horse whim was still being used for lowering men and raising coal (Garden pit accident 1844) According to the aerial surveys by RCAHMS several pit sites seem to have an engine house (but not the Garden Pit)]

Acc/to Welshcoalmines.co.uk.

“Garden pit was re-established in 1788 after it had been closed for some time. The shaft was 67ft deep and much of the workings ran beneath the estuary waters of the Cleddau and Dauceddau rivers”

Proof of the good management of John Colby was, that in a time of depression with the militia units

have to be called out in Pembroke, The total annual rental of the Orielton estates was now £8,392. At that time estate owned properties in 15 Anglesey parishes, 8 parishes in Caernarvonshire, 7 in Carmarthenshire and 38 in Pembrokeshire.

1801 Quay constructed

1808

Sir Hugh sold the the Anglesey and Caernarvonshire estates for £93, 105 but purchased the Llanstinan estate from Mr Mathias of Llangwarren.

1809

Sir Hugh Owen the 6th Baronet died at Orielton on 8th August 1809 unmarried, age 27 and left all his real and personal estate to his second cousin John Lord of Pembroke barrister at law whose mother Corbetta, was a sister to Sir Arthur Owen the new Baronet who inherited the title but none of the Orielton estates.

John Colby managed his his nephews estates until his nephews death in 1809

1809

Owens of Orielton 2nd Creation (including information from The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1820-1832 D R Fisher)

Sir John Owen (prev Lord) inherited (as he told Sir Robert Peel) “a large unencumbered property” the stewardship of John Colby had been good. The personal estate part of the inheritance that he received contained just over £135,000 in gilt edged securities besides other funds but even so right from the date of his inheriting he seemed to have financial problems. Sir John took the the name and arms of Owen and took a prominent part in public life. His eldest son Hugh named after the 6th Baronet also used the Owen surname and thus became Hugh Owen Owen. He was born in 1803

1810 he purchased property in Monkton from Viscount Hereford for £54,545 but he had to borrow the money from Lewis Mathias of Llangwarren secured on the manor and lands of Monkton.

1811 Fenton mentions roofless mansion at Lanshipping

Sir John a lawyer by profession who became on inheriting the Orielton estate leader of the Tory party in Pembrokeshire. He became MP in 1812 for Pembrokeshire after enormous election expenses .and then came to an “arrangement” with John Campbell 1st Baron of Stackpole to retain the seat for two elections unopposed. He continued to sit until 1841 when he then sat for the Pembroke Boroughs.

1812 Appointed Vice-Admiral of Pembrokeshire

1813 He was created a Baronet

1814 He bought the manor of Ford in Hayscastle parish for £19,000 and to help pay for it mortgaged his Llanstinan estate for £11,000

1819 Sir John's eldest daughter married John Meares of Eastington

1820 This was the last election that he would not be opposed in under the arrangement made with John Campbell. Sir John's commitments and debts necessitated the selling of the manor of Llamphay for £35,000 and properties in the parishes of Llanstinan and Penally for £15,245 to Charles Mathias of Llangwarren. Of this £50,745, £25,545 was to be retained by Mathias in order to reduce the mortgage secured on Owen's manor of Monkton.

1820 Sir John's younger brother Edward Lord had speculated in land in Tasmania (Orielton Estate Tasmania) on their behalf and Sir John tried to get him a Government appointment but with no success – maybe because of his liaison with Maria Riseley a convict transported for stealing from a dwelling house. He acquired her as his servant in 1804 they had two children then marriage in

1808. In 1820 Edward found out that Maria had a relationship with Charles Rowcroft 18 years her junior whom Edward charged with "Criminal Conversation" with his wife and won £100 damages. Edward also fathered a child by a convict Anne Fry and was also in a relationship with a child nurse in England by whom he had five children.

1821 Pembrokeshire landowners were having problems selling land because of agricultural distress.
1824

Appointed Lord Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire

1825 Sir John became a director of the Pembrokeshire Slate and Iron Company but suggestions were made that one aim was to benefit Sir John's quarries and would only be profitable if a rail road was made to serve Sir John's Landshipping Collieries and quarries. Plans for this were in cooperation with the mines of Morgan of Tredegar were included as part of the marriage settlement of Hugh Owen Owen and Angelina Morgan.

1825 Hugh Owen Owen married Angelina the youngest daughter of Sir Charles Morgan MP for Monmouthshire and rented a house in Pall Mall and leased a house at Williamston. He had a income from the interest of £10,000 settled on his bride and £10,000 invested in the Morgan estates including collieries in Monmouthshire. quarry

Work was being undertake to develop the colliery at Landshipping and a slate quarry

1825 Sir John was trying to encourage the local gentry to to restore confidence in the in the Haverfordwest Bank Phillips and Company which had to suspend payment on 21st December 1825

1826 Hugh Owen Owen was elected as MP for the Pembroke Borough despite money being spent by the Grenvilles of Milford and John Hensleigh Allen the sitting MP. But like most elections in this period it was expensive.

1827 Sir John commanded the Castlemartin Yeomanry Cavalry in January to put down a corn riot at Fishguard making him unpopular with the poorer people.

The quarry was closed but later it reopened but was not profitable and there were industrial disputes.

Edward Lord returned from Tasmania with more financial problems and in

1828 he presented a bill from the gentry, merchants and landowners(of which his brother was one) of Tasmania for an elective assembly and trial by jury; he also requested that his brother be made registrar of the supreme court in New South Wales.

1829 First wife of Sir John died. She was Charlotte Lewis Phillips of Llwynyrwn Carmarthenshire She and John Lord /Owen eloped to Gretna Green to be married in 1800.

They had 5 children

Hugh Owen Owen born 1803 died 1891 inherited

Charlotte Owen died 1852

Alice Maria Owen

Eliza Owen

Elen Owen

1830 mansion demolished at Landshipping.

Hugh Owen Owen given command of the Pembrokeshire Militia

Sir John was not opposed in the General election of August 1830

He turned down the offer from John Mirehouse of Brownslade to lease the quarry and tried to sell the Llanstinan estate for £13000 but as he had included Cilgerran in the sale for an additional £4000 there were no buyers. It was believed that Cilgarren was grossly overpriced

1830 August 4th

Reported in *The Cambrian* newspaper of the 7th & 21st August 1830, of an accident at the Landshipping Colliery as a result of an explosion of firedamp which claimed the lives of 5 miners. This is a list of the victims together with the dates of their burial and abode.

6th August ~ John Rees of Weston, age 24

6th August ~ David Rees of Weston, 20

6th August ~ Roger John of Weston, 17

8th August ~ Thomas Eynon of Landshipping, 19

23rd August ~ John Dally of Millbank, 16

[which mine the accident happened in is not mentioned nor was this accident recorded in the Mining Accidents 1705- 1854 or mentioned to the Inspector in 1841]

The dead were all buried at Martletwy Church

1830 October 21st Sir John married Mary Frances Stephenson and they had two children Mary Owen who married Captain A G Onslow in 1861 and Lieutenant William Owen who was killed in action at Sevastopol 29 June 1855 at the age of 20. He served in the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers 1830 Also within this year three daughter by his first marriage were married.

Alice Marie married Edward Marcus Whyte of Holtham Yorkshire

Eliza married Charles Parcher Lang of the Isle of Wight

Elen married George Bowen Jordon Jordan of Cardiganshire

All these weddings added to the financial burdens on the estate.

1830 November as the family and estate finances were of concern It was decided that Owen and family should reside at Llanstinan which his father had been unable to let or sell. It was a 3800 acre estate valued at £12000 and bringing in a rental of £1,000 a year.

1831 Sir John Owen owed £67,000.

1831 February

Orielton Agent died Hugh Owen Owen had to act in his place and negotiated the post-enclosure land exchanges for Newport Commons.

1831 Reform Bill elections proved to be very costly both for Sir John and R F Grenville his opponent. The parties debts amounted to over £22,000. He won but after the first election there had been a petition which necessitated a second. Again he had to sell properties in Pembroke and Monkton for £11,000

1832 Sir John had to borrow £12,000 from his son and heir Hugh Owen Owen (which sum he never paid back)

1832 Hugh Owen Owen re-elected as MP and held the seat until obliged by his father Sir John to vacate in favour of Sir James Graham in 1838.

1833 A Topographical Dictionary of Wales (S. Lewis, 1833).

The parish comprises a moderate portion of good arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and cultivated, and a considerable tract abounding with coal and culm, which is worked to a great extent upon the estate of Sir John Owen, Bart. The produce of the collieries is shipped for the supply of distant parts, from a place called Landshipping, on Milford Haven, where an excellent quay has been constructed for that purpose. In this parish was the ancient family seat of the Owens, who by marriage became proprietors of the noble estates originally belonging to the family of Wyrriot.

1836 Sir John Owen fought a duel with pistols at Gumfreston Hall nr Tenby against William Richards of Tenby who was badly wounded

1841 published 1842 CHILDREN'S EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION 1842. REPORT by ROBERT HUGH FRANKS,

Esq., on the Employment of Children and Young Persons in the Collieries of Pembrokeshire and on the State, Condition and Treatment of such Children and Young Persons.

[Robert Hugh Franks in his report does comment that some owners were not willing to give

information and others not very cooperative when it was his wish to interview workers. Others would only give a statement of their opinions. Compared this report with the information and cooperation he received from other collieries in the area – See my Jottings re Saundersfoot etc.]

1841 LANDSHIPPING COLLIERIES. parish of “Mettlehog”(?), county of Pembroke.

Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P., &c., proprietor.

Number of persons employed:-

Males Adults 95 Under 18 years 25 Under 13 years 16

Females Adults 18 Under 18 years 12 Under 13 years 1

Steam power, there engine, 60, 16 and 4 horse power. Mines descended by shaft, 30 and 40 fathoms deep.

No.430. Hugh Owen, Esq., trustee to Sir John Owen’s estate.

The number of males and females at present employed in the Landshipping Mines exceed 160 and their occupations are alike to others employed in the mines of Pembrokeshire. Children commence working about eight years of age and are chiefly employed to keep air doors or some light occupation below. Young children do the work easier than large ones and where wages are low they are preferred. Females riddle the coals and wheel above and wind below. Adults only can perform this operation as it requires great strength. Children push the wagons and each child, if a strong one, say of 14 years of age, pushed the wagon upwards of 50 yards or two younger children do the work of one. The wagons contain less than a quarter of a ton of coal. **I am of the opinion that a limitation of the age at which children should work in mines is not necessary as they are not tasked above 10 hours either day or night. They work the same number of hours as the men. I know of no machinery which would render the non-employment of very young children unnecessary, nor do I think it practicable.** We have no special provision for ventilation, although we have both fire and choke-damp, but we succeed in obtaining a free circulation by the use of a blowing machine and by lighting a fire at the mouth of the pit. We have had no accidents within the last two years. If workmen or children get hurt in the work it is usual for the manager to allow them to draw their wages as when at work during absence. We have not any regulations as to any given number descending the shaft together. Two men, generally, with perhaps two small children, sometimes five small children. The foreman of the works attends well to the ropes and gear and reports their condition.

1841 census Hugh Owen age 37
 Angelina Owen wife
 William Owen age 10
 Angelina Owen age 11
 Frances Owen age 4

1841/42 Hugh Owen Owen had to seek refuge abroad from his creditors

1842 All the furniture and plate at Orielson were advertised for sale and Sir John moved to Taynton House near Newent in Gloucestershire

Sir John in 1842 was forced to live overseas to avoid litigation from his many creditors. (whether he went to the same destination as his opponent R F Grenville who also could not pay his creditors I do not know)

Mining Accidents 1705- 1854
1844 Landshipping colliery disaster report

1844 Garden Pit

LANDSHIPPING. Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire. 14th. February, 1844.

The colliery was the property of Colonel Owen. The colliery had been worked for many years and the workings were carried under the River Dunleddy but for sometime this area had not been worked. When these workings were reopened the water broke in when about fifty men and boys were at work. there was a violent rush of water into the workings and they ran for their lives but about and forty lives were lost.

Immediately after the accident it was found that the ground underneath the mud on the river bed, a little above low water mark and directly above the level, had given way and eyewitness stated that the water rushed down into the workings with great force. A contemporary writer observed- "It is possible, that, on the minds of many who read the account, an impression may be left, that as the calamity was occasioned by the sudden bursting of a mass of water, which, rushing at once through all the levels, penetrated directly to the exterior shaft. It may be supposed that a permanent communication would thus be opened between the pit and the river, in which case the probability of the bodies of the unfortunate men being sooner or later found, might be reasonably inferred. But this must go on the supposition that the level of the water now in the pit is the same as that of the river in all circumstances, in which case the aperture, through which the water rushed, must lie considerably lower than any part of the river's bed left dry by the ebbing of the waters. The case, however, is known to be very different. At the time the alarm was given, the attention of some bystanders was directed to the appearance of the river at such short a distance from the quay as could easily be known with general accuracy. In this place the waters were seen eddying and rolling in the most violent agitation, a certain proof that the part where the ground have given way, lay directly underneath. This spot, with a considerable space outside it, was left bare by the retiring river but not the most distant sign was exhibited from any such occurrence having taken place! The only conclusion is that an immense body of mud, earth and stones was forced into the opening, completely choking up the passage through which the flood had previously entered and which, it is supposed, may in time become reconsolidated as event to allow of the working of the pits, if the water now lying between it and the shaft were drained, but of this being done, no one entertains a thought. It is, therefore, almost certain that the unhappy sufferers, so suddenly overtaken by this overwhelming destruction, will be no more seen until till the earth and sea shall yield up their dead. Some men have descended the shaft and employed grapnels for a considerable time, but with no effect. There is something peculiarly touching in the perfect absence of every outward sign which indicate the calamitous event. With the exception of the machinery remaining idle and the appearance of the sullen water far down the pit, everything is the same in its external character, nothing whatever to tell the passenger that within a few yards of him forty individuals have found a grave."

Those who died were:-

Thomas Gay who left a wife and six children.

Benjamin Hart, left a wife and three children.

Benjamin Harts' son.

William Llewellyn who left a wife and child.

William Llewellyn's son.

Thomas Llewellyn who had a sister dependent on him.

William Llewellyn who left a wife and grown up children.

Benjamin Jones, left a wife.

Joseph Picton and three sons and left a wife and three children.

John Cole left a mother and sisters who were dependent on him.

Hitchings, unmarried.

Bedford, unmarried.

Thomas, a boy.

Owens, a boy.

Two boys named Daves.

Two boys named John.

Two boys named Picton.

Cole, a boy.

A boy named Hughes.

A boy named Hitchings.

A boy, Llewellyn.

Jones, a boy.

Davies, a boy.

Day, a boy.

Two boys named Butler.

Two boys named Cole.

Jenkins, a boy

Two orphans of the late Jane Wilkins.

An account of the accident was related to Mr. Dunn and he was told that only four feet of rock and sixty feet of sand were between the workings and the bottom of the river. A subscription fund was set up for the dependants of the victims and £400 was raised in a very short time.

Other report suggest that

On the 14th of February 1844, miners were at their work, when the usual water seepage, which was encountered at this mine suddenly began to increase in volume. This concerned the miners in so much that they left the mine only to be sent back after being; reassured that all was well. One hour later the sea broke into the workings in such a deluge that 40 miners were drowned unable to escape the torrent.

Blame was placed on an unusually high tide putting extra weight on the shallow workings

There is also a suggestion that some, if not all, of the names listed "boy" were probably women, this shows that the exploitation of women and children working in the mines was still happening even though an act of Parliament banning women from working underground, as were boys under the age of ten, was past just two years earlier.

That the mine was using a whim to raise coal is evident form the account in the Carmarthen Journal, 1844.

“The man at the whim immediately put the horses to the gallop, and succeeded in rescuing 4 men and 14 boys, when the water rushing with tremendous force up towards the mouth of the pit, which filled at the rate of 7 fathoms in a minute, rendered all further exertions unavailing.”

Another report suggests

“Without attaching blame to any party, we cannot but express a strong desire that a strict and searching examination be made, to ascertain the cause of this melancholy event. We do not mean to say, but that in spite of all human efforts accidents will occur, but we know that in many past cases they might have been averted, if due diligence and skill had been observed on the part of the mining agents. Of course these remarks are intended not to apply to the Landshipping Colliery in particular, but to mines generally.

The proprietors of mines have no right in law, to appoint any unskilful or untried man to attend to the important duties of mining agent, for in their hands are placed the lives of many fellow beings. Government would do well to appoint mining inspectors, to occasionally examine the state of all

mines, and ascertain the qualifications of the managers; and thus so far, give an additional protection to the poor miners, who under the assurance and guidance of the agent, think their lives are safe and free from danger.”

From the Times February 19th 1844

“The work of this pit is completely destroyed. No blame appears to be laid to any party, as the persons whose duty it was to survey the work had considered it safe. It had been never before worked at high water, when the pressure must have been much greater than when the above accident took place. Among the numbers who have perished there are several who were fathers, with large families dependent on them for support. The distress of the widows and other can scarcely be conceived.”

The Times, London February 20 1844

“THE Landshipping Colliery, On the afternoon of Wednesday last, one of the most dreadful and destructive events ever known in Pembrokeshire took place a Landshipping Colliery, the property of Colonel Owen. The short time which has intervened has not allowed a sufficient opportunity to obtain full particulars of the sad catastrophe; but the following circumstances connected with it are believed to be substantially correct. The colliery has for very many years been in full work, giving employment to a large number of men, women and boys. It appears that on Monday last a lot of men and boys were set to work in a level which was about a quarter of a mile long, and extended a considerable distance under the bed of the river Daugleddy, and which had not for about three years previously been worked, for the reason, it is said, that it was not considered safe to carry on operations there, the colliers having reported that in one place there was a leak of salt-water over their heads.

In the afternoon of Wednesday there were between 40 and 50 men and boys employed in various parts of the level. Three of the boys who were the nearest to the mouth of the pit were alarmed by hearing a violent rush of water in the interior of the work; they instantly ran to the pit’s mouth, and were only just in time to save their lives, by climbing up the sides of the pit, before the filled the level – had they been a moment later, the water would have overwhelmed them, as it did all their unfortunate companions who were in the interior. It was immediately afterwards found that a portion of the ground underneath the mud on the side of the river, had given way, and the tide, which was then flowing, was observed to rush with great force into the fissure, so as to drown the works, and render the escape of the hapless colliers utterly hopeless. Tidings of the sad calamity were quickly conveyed to the village where the workmen had resided, and as soon as the nature and extent of it were ascertained, a scene of the most heart-rending kind was exhibited among the surviving wives, mothers, and other relatives of the unfortunate colliers, which it is far easier to imagine than to describe. Immediately after the poor boys had come above ground the landing-tub was lowered to assist any who might be at the bottom of the pit, but when it was pulled up it was found to contain nothing but water. Some short time afterwards the steward of the works went down, but he could discover nothing but pieces of timber floating on the water. The greater portion of the men who have thus met a violent and untimely death have left wives and large families to deplore their loss. In addition to the incalculable amount of distress and destitution which the surviving relatives must inevitably sustain, the injury to the proprietor, and the other colliers in his employ, is tremendous, as it is thought that all the works on the estate communicate internally with each other, so that it is probable that water has extended through the whole, which may possibly occasion a total cessation of them, or, at all events, a vast outlay of money to stop the fissure and stop the water.”

Garden Pit CADW

Coal mining activity in the vicinity to Landshipping dates back to the mid 18th century. Garden Pit

was reopened in 1788. Sir Hugh Owen installed a steam engine for haulage and for pumping out in around 1800. With this machinery, the shaft was extended to 67ft deep and out for a quarter of a mile under the river. Production was increased to around 10,000 tons per year, which was transported by sea transport from the quay . Disaster struck on 14 February 1844. At around 3.30pm when 58 people were working below, the sea broke into the workings a short distance from the shore. For 33 people working further into the mine, retreat was immediately cut off. By putting the horses to a gallop on the whim, the buckets used to raise the coal managed to rescue 4 men and 14 boys. The water is reported to have risen at a rate of 7 fathoms (42 feet or 10.8m) a minute. A memorial was erected by villagers in 2002 and lists seven names where the first is given only as 'Miner'. These are believed to be women and children, even though an Act of Parliament had been passed in 1842 prohibiting women and boys under the age of 10 from working underground. OS 1st edition 25in mapping shows the bank on the north and western side of the shaft entrance and the annotation 'Old Culm Pit'. A second pit entrance (replacing Garden Pit?) is suggested by an oval depression shown some 40m away to the south. Modern aerial photography shows only an area of grass for the entrance of Garden Pit and dwelling over the site of the second pit entrance.
CADW

1844 All hopes of the families recovery from their financial problems were shattered by the Garden Pit disaster.

1851 census Quay House Landshipping

Hugh Owen landowner and Lieutenant Colonel

Henrietta Owen wife age 29 (1st wife Angelina died in 1844)

1852 according to the Pembrokeshire Herald April 9th 1852 William and James Owen were the agents of Col Owen of Oriulton

1853 Herbert Mackworth H M Inspector of Mines reported that methods of working had changed little since Owen's Day. He found the shafts shallow, the tackle insecure and the ventilation so imperfect that the quantities of air were less than half that required for the health and vigour of the workers

“ the coal has been usually worked only by very shallow and temporary pits, affording occasional employment to the collier who, therefore, often applies himself to agriculture and other labours. The number of hands at these pits is usually small, sometimes consisting of the members of the family, of whom the women wind up and unload the coal, whilst the men and boys are at work underground. The result of these circumstances is that Pembrokeshire collier differs but little in any respect from the agricultural labourer, and his gains but little exceed the payment for work on the surface of the ground. He is too poor to move to other localities where wages are much higher; and he has frequently a freehold or other interest in his cottage or hovel.

(Saundersfoot in 1930 55% of the local colliers had smallholdings.)

He reports that the cottages were built of a mixture of mud, road scrapings, and stones thatched with straw. Low in height the houses were usually without ceiling and were partially divided into two rooms by earth or boards. No regard was paid to health when siting the cottages. Frequently they were built on a hillside or in an angle of waste ground by the roadside. The high bank hedges shutting out air and settling moisture around the walls. The fires which were kept burning continuously, often filled both rooms with offensive fumes yet the heat of such fires tended to keep the mud walls dry. When abandoned they soon crumbled leaving no trace.

1856 Sale of the Oriulton Estate 11,700 acres rental £15,000 per annum

1857 Hugh Owen Owen was living at Calais and his youngest daughter Ellen was born there.

1857 The Landshipping estate and colliery became the property, at some time in or after 1857 of the Stanley family.

1859 Edward Lord died – The Tasmanian property approximately 6000 acres, was burdened with heavy debts and mortgages.

1861 Sir John Owen died in 1861 at Taynton Gloucestershire leaving effects of £450 —

In the space of fifty three years he had bankrupted the entire Orielton estate and his sons assets from his first marriage.

1872 Hugh Owen Owen appointed a.d.c. to the Queen

1895 Before 1895 report and lease re minerals on the Landshipping estate

1896 Landshipping Colliery Co., Landshipping, Haverfordwest employed 2 men below ground and one above - closed

1922 The Landshipping estate was sold in over 80 lots in 1922, many to tenants.

Hugh Owen Owen succeeded to the title but little else he had only the revenue from his second wife's land settled on her and their children. He was able to clear his debts in 1861 but had little left. He then lived at Cranmore in Sussex till in 1890, he moved to Barnes where he died in 1891. His son Hugh Charles Owen of Goodwick was the next Baronet.

[NB I lived in one of the houses at Pembroke Dock that used to be part of that estate and witnessed the final sale of the public property which had belonged originally belonged to that estate and then the Saurin estate, in St Patrick's Church Hall Pennar.]

Old coal pits

Old Coal Pit, Landshipping Colliery

OS 1st edition 25in mapping shows the circular entrance to the pit along with a spoil tip to the west and a tram road heading south-south-east to Landshipping Quay. Modern aerial photography shows a small clump of trees in the corner of the field. All Wales LiDAR reveals that the bank sloping down to the mouth of the pit is still extant.

Coalpit Moor; Black Wells, Relict Coal Extraction Features

Extensive area of crop- & soil-mark features indicative of old coal mining activity, supported by given placenames. Medieval; Post Medieval

OS 1st edition 25in mapping shows an oval depression with the entrance to the shaft and possible the remains of the whim on its north-western rim. The pit is linked by a track to the line of the tram road leading to Landshipping Quay.

The circular entrance to the pit along with a spoil tip to the west and a tram road heading south-south-east to Landshipping Quay.

The tracks of the tram road leading to an irregularly shaped 'Engine House'. The depression for a former mine shaft and a small rectangular building (whim?) is shown adjoining the engine house to the north west. A small square building annotated 'Smithy' is shown some 30m to the east.

The circular depression containing the coal shaft with on the northern side. A shaft and possible a second engine house are shown to the east. A tram road heads south-east to Landshipping Quay.

Three 'Old Coal Pits' to the south of Oxhouse farm. There is a fourth, much larger pit near

Landshipping in 1801 exported 10912 ton while 80 tons were sold at the pit head. Besides the local customers at Haverfordwest, Milford and Pembroke, exports went to Pwllheli Caernarvon and Aberdovey. Dungarven in Ireland, Yarmouth, Sunderland and Maryport. A 60 ton shipment went to Barbados.

Landshipping had seen fairly consistent mining activity until 1844. In that year

disaster caused by the tide breaking into the workings of the Garden pit led to the abandonment of work in the area. Mining continued at some distance from the Daucleddau but all collieries in the district ceased work in 1867. Many families migrated to other counties.

1700 Landshipping brick making

Earliest of the bricks made in South Pembrokeshire where those made at Landshipping. A cottage near the shore near Landshipping called "The Brickworks" and bricks were made for the walled garden at Old Landshipping house around 1700. The bricks were also needed for "steining" (lining the mineshaft). Below the Landsker --Robert Scourfield and Keith Johnson

1847 Education in Wales (The Blue Book) Landshipping

Day school – On the 8th January I visited the above school. It was held in a small and wretched room part of a dwelling house and was kept by a person who had formerly been a shopkeeper, but had failed in business and therefore taken to school keeping. The furniture in the room consisted of two small benches and a plank nailed upon two upright pieces of wood to serve as a table. The master was an old man and apparently very ignorant.

David Lewis Assistant

Big House

is a country house in Landshipping, on the banks of the River Cleddau which was originally built in 1750 and owned by the Owens of Orielson who were the Landshipping Coal Agents. The house was constructed using stone and roof materials from an older, ruined inland mansion (near to Clare House). This building would have been a simple rectangular design with an entrance facing South-West, before several alterations occurred. The final alterations occurred in 1830 by architect William Owen. Owen added a third storey to the western wing and moved the entrance to the North facade, between two bows that were added at the same time to look out over the River Cleddau. His design was inspired by Slebech Hall and Picton Castle. The house remained occupied until the late 1800s when it fell into disrepair and by 1890 it was a ruin. However the cottages at the rear remained lived in until the 1970s.

In 1922 the Landshipping Estate, including Big House, was sold at auction.

A document from 1857 described Big House as having Bed Rooms, Hall, Parlour, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Nursery, Library, Servants Offices, Range of Stabling, Coach House, Saddle Room & Granary Over Yard, External Walled Garden, Orchards, and a wood set in nearly 6 acres.

Landshipping Gardens

The earthwork remains of formal gardens associated with Landshipping House lie to the immediate south-east of the site of the old house. The immediate topographical context is that of gentle to moderately sloping ground, falling from about 34m to 15m above sea level over a distance of about 280m.

The recorded remains comprise plots of rectilinear cultivation beds, some of which lie on artificially raised terraces and others forming a pattern of chevrons, a group of enclosed tree mounds, a raised walkway and four excavated ponds. These all lie within the scheduled area which includes one of two walled gardens. A second walled garden adjacent to the first was not measured, though some nearby earthworks, possibly referring to the old house, were recorded. The field to the immediate east of the scheduled area was also surveyed in order to record some amorphous earthworks here; their relationship to the gardens is unclear and they may refer to later buildings. All the earthworks now lie within fields enclosed by walls, demolished or partly demolished, and banks. The

disposition and character of the earthworks are best appreciated by using the site plan in conjunction with aerial photographs.

The garden walls, two ponds and boundaries are depicted on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Pembrokeshire XXXIV, sheet 3 (1888 and 1907).

1700 Landshipping Brick Making

Earliest of the bricks made in South Pembrokeshire where those made at Landshipping. A cottage near the shore near Landshipping called "The Brickworks" and bricks were made for the walled garden at Old Landshipping house around 1700. The bricks were also needed for "steining" (lining the mineshaft). Below the Landsker --Robert Scourfield and Keith Johnson

Brick fields Kentiker hill

OS 1st edition 25in mapping shows a 'Kilns', and possibly a dwelling or the drying sheds adjacent to the northern edge of the enclosure. There is a large clay pit adjacent to the foreshore with a drain. Modern aerial photography shows the area largely under tree cover, but All Wales LiDAR confirms a large area of shallow scoopings around the works (particularly to the south-east).

Landshipping names for Jottings

Owen Sir Hugh of Landshipping 1663 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire – but also William Scourfield for the same year.

Owen Sir Arthur Bart MP and Lord Lieut. Of Landshipping – of the Orielson Family son of Sir Hugh second Bart married Emma daughter of Sir William Williams Speaker of the House of Commons during reign of Charles II ----1707 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Owen Arthur "1714, 1722" Landshipping Sir Bart -seat contested by John Barlow of Lawrenny Members of Parliament for Pembrokeshire - .

Owen William 1747 Landshipping son of Sir Arthur Owen Members of Parliament for Pembrokeshire -

Owen Arthur 1710 Landshipping but replaces on petition after contest Members of Parliament for Pembroke District of Borough's -

Sutton John Maule 1872 Landshipping County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire - .

Dally John August 3rd 1830 of Millbank 16 killed Landshipping Colliery owned by Sir John Owen Firedamp explosion *The Cambrian Newspaper*

Eynon Martha 12 Nov 1834 born Landshipping Pembrokeshire died 22 May 1923 Logan Utah Left Liverpool on 17 Apr 1855 aboard the Chimborazo Arrived in Philadelphia on 22 May 1855 Married to Reese, David Lewis on 17 Apr 1855 at On board the "Chimborazo" Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Eynon Mary Ann 16 Feb 1837 born Landshipping Pembrokeshire died 21 Nov 1922 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Left Liverpool on 16 Apr 1861 aboard the Manchester Arrived in New York on 14 May 1861 Married to Burgoyne, Edward on 7 Mar 1861 at Brynmawr, Wales Mormon

Records for Pembrokeshire

Eynon Thomas , 21 Sep 1832 born Landshipping Pembrokeshire died 24 Feb 1902
Kemmerer Lincoln County Wyoming Buried in Coalville, Summit County, Utah Married to Evans,
Elizabeth on 23 Dec 1854 at Tredegar, Monmouthshire Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Eynon Thomas August 3rd 1830 of Landshipping, 19 killed Landshipping Colliery owned
by Sir John Owen Firedamp explosion *The Cambrian Newspaper*

John Roger August 3rd 1830 of Weston, 17 killed Landshipping Colliery owned by Sir John
Owen -- Firedamp explosion *The Cambrian Newspaper*

Owen (2nd Baronet) Sir Hugh 1664 marr Landshipping
Orielson son of Sir Hugh and Katherine spouse - Anne Owen

Owen Hugh 1645? 2nd Baronet 1664 married spouse Anne Owen
Landshipping&Orielson son of Sir Hugh and Katherine 1678-81 Orielson MP also from 1689-91
High Sheriff Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielson.

Owen Katherine (widow) 1671 Landshipping

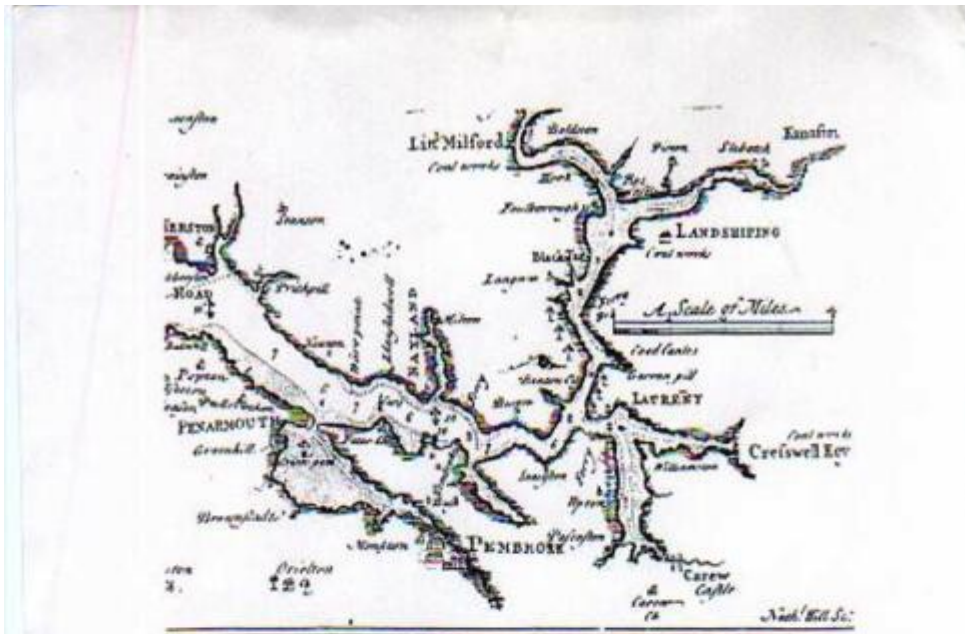
Orielson granted six farms by her son Sir Hugh spouse - Sir Hugh Owen
Owen Katherine 1671 widow of Sir Hugh Owen Landshipping & Orielson granted six
farms by her son Sir Hugh Owen died 1698 memorial St Twynnels Church Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen
of Orielson.

Owen William 1745, April 18 .Catherine Scourfield, spinster, and Judith Scourfield, spinster,
both of Clover Hill, parish of New Moat, William Owen of Landshipping, esq., and John
Laugharn of Pontvane, esq., William Scourfield of New Moat, esq., brother of the said Catherine and
Judith Scourfield. Release of a messuage and lands called Middle House otherwise Canol y dref in
the hamlet of Henllan, parish of Llandewy Velfrey, and messuages and lands in Narberth. Slebech
Estate and Family Record

Rees David August 3rd 1830 of Weston, 20 killed Landshipping Colliery owned by Sir John
Owen -- Firedamp explosion *The Cambrian Newspaper*

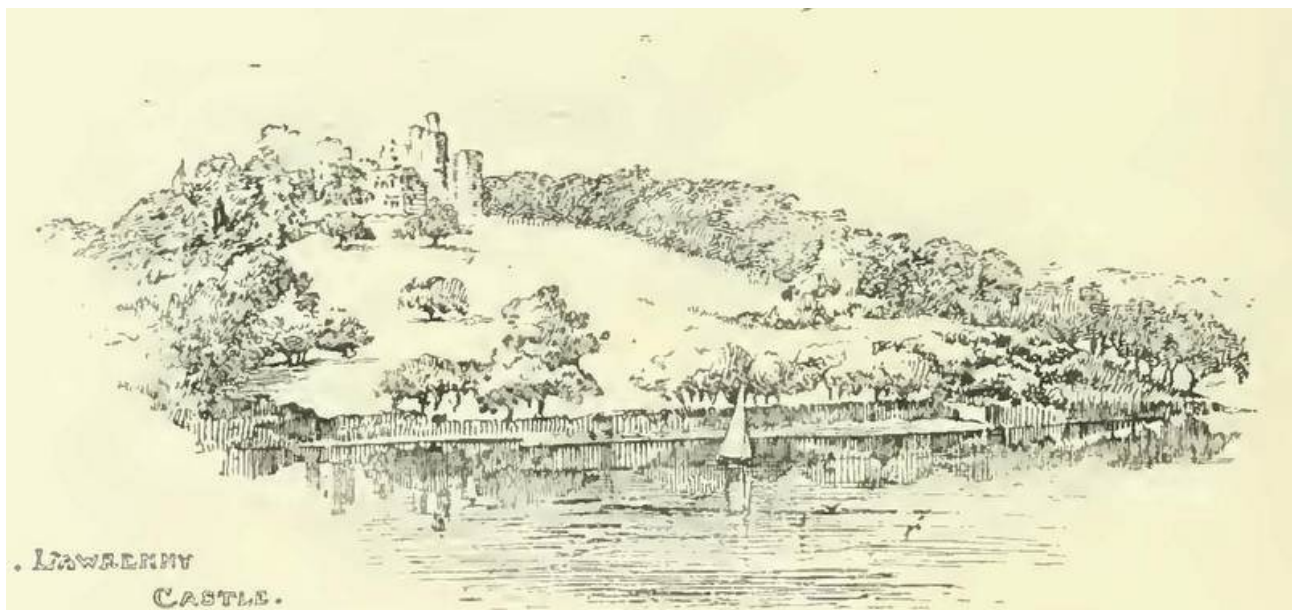
Rees John August 3rd 1830 of Weston, age 24 killed Landshipping Colliery owned by Sir
John Owen -- Firedamp explosion *The Cambrian Newspaper*

Lawrenny



[Originally notes written for Mr. Jones. Churchwarden of Lawrenny Church and the congregation who always gave me such a warm welcome when I preached there.]

Lawrenny. Cr.1190. Gir. Camb. Leurrenni, -eni. 1603, Lawrenny. The first syllable is W. Llaur, 'floor, bottom.



1895 Lawrenny Castle -Timmin's

If an earlier building existed here, all trace has gone; the present mansion was erected by Mr. Lort Phillips

Edwards, Emily Hewlett Castles and strongholds of Pembrokeshire Tenby 1909

Lawrenny

– Expanding village designated as one of two “rural centres” in Local Development Plan. Resident population is boosted by a substantial number of visitors who use moorings, chalets and caravans located at Lawrenny Quay. Facilities at The Quay include a chandlery, boat yard, public house and

seasonal café and in the village a Sports and Social Club, Store (social enterprise), community hall and independent youth hostel. The 12th century church with its four-storey tower gives marvellous views across the river to Carew Church, has many interesting features including a Norman font and two squints. The squints have been there since the Middle Ages to allow people to see the altar during mass. The south transept was built in the 14th or early 15th century, and housed the stone figure of a knight, identity unknown. The effigy was later moved and the tomb of Hugh Barlow now rests in its place. The chancel is where the gentry from Lawrenny Castle would sit; their entrance was linked to the castle by a private path.

1872 Lawrenny

On a fine elevation further down' the haven, and commanding extensive views both of the wooded country around and of the creeks of the estuary, is the castellated mansion of Lawrenny Park (Mrs. Lort Phillips), an imposing and conspicuous structure.

Castle Gardens

This is a largely nineteenth century landscape, in which survives a grand mid-19th cent terrace and other garden features and plantings, associated with a lost house. The terrace offers spectacular views over the estuary to the south. There is also an earlier walled kitchen garden on the site. This garden is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Pembrokeshire XXXIV, sheet 14 in 1888, when it had relict hedge lines, parkland, a massive kitchen garden, terraces and carriage drives. The houses in the village were also then quipped with gardens. By (1908) the main garden was probably the same, but there had been development in the **village. RCAHMW**

Lawrenny is a village in the community council ward of Martletwy,

It sits on a peninsula of the Cleddau estuary upriver from Milford Haven where it branches off towards Cresswell and Carew Rivers and is in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

Lawrenny provides most of the central rural facilities for the Martletwy ward, including a shop, mobile post office, cricket and football clubs, village hall and church.

The village extends down to the Estuary to Lawrenny Quay half a mile from the centre, where there is a busy yacht station (at which I once worked as a shipwright and boat builder) and caravan park. Historically, the community developed around fishing, boat building and as a staging point coal from Cresswell and for quarried limestone extracted from quarries upriver.

It also played a role in the Second World War as a base for Walrus seaplanes and a training centre, known as HMS Daedalus II, operated by the Fleet Air Arm.

It is now a popular yacht station and marina. Some of the holiday developments are not particularly attractive. The remains of Lawrenny Hall were pulled down just after WW2 but there are marvellous views from what would once have been a terraced garden over the Cleddau. There is a footpath from the Yacht Station up through the woods and over past the old Hall site down to the Church.

1847 Education in Wales (The Blue Book) 1847

–No resident clergyman – Main employment Agriculture wages 1s 6d per day or 8d with food. The landed Proprietors are not resident and do not contribute to the maintenance or provision of schools

1867 Lawrenny Church (St Caradoc) June 29th 1867Arch Camb 1888

This is rather a large church and situated just within the grounds of the park. It has a nave with north and south transepts, chancel, and western tower .The tower is a fine one of the kind,tall and well proportioned has battlements and four short pinnacled and corbel table below it. A square turret at

the north east with slit lights, belfry windows of two plain obtuse lights. On the west side a square headed Perpendicular square window of three lights. The tower is vaulted below, and opens to the nave by a plain arch. It has one string course, and the base rather swells out; there are no buttresses. The interior is rather too much modernised and that done too soon; there are regular new pews, and a new plaster ceiling. The transepts open to the nave by plain, wide, pointed arches. The chancel arch is round, and very plain. On the north side is one of the Pembrokeshire squint passages from the transept into the chancel, but the entrance from the transept is closed. In this is a sepulchral effigy under an arched recess crocketed. The effigy has been cross-legged, but the lower part is terribly mutilated; the right hand on a sword. The windows are all modern; those at the east end and in the north transept are fair Decorated. The south transept has a large monument to the Barlows. There is a stone bracket in the north wall of the nave, and a rude recess near the north door. The font has a square bowl of cushion shape, upon a cylindrical stem and a square base. Upon the east gable of the nave is a pointed bell cot with two open arches for bells

1885

Restored chiefly according to the plans of Mr Jackson in 1885. Plaster ceiling taken down, and timber roof substituted, obstructions in the squint from the north transept removed, and squint from the south transept found and opened. Sedilia and piscina in good preservation, discovered behind the plaster in the chancel, and opened out. Also three lancet windows opened in the chancel

The Parish Church dedicated to St Caradoc 1923 RCAM & *Glynne, Notes Arch Camb 1888 V v 137.*

The church consists of chancel 27 ½ ft by 12 ½ ft, south transept 12 ½ ft square and western tower 21ft by 20 ft; though now of cruciform appearance, it probably was not planned as such. The south transept, known as the Lawrence chapel, is an addition, doubtless intended to receive the tomb of the 14th or early 15th century lord of the manor, of which the sculptured figure has been removed to another part of the church. The north transept communicates with the chancel by a passage built across the angle, as in so many of the churches of this county. The south transept has a small plain squint. In the chancel are double sedilia with Earl English trefoiled heads, a piscina similarly arched, and a plain aumbry. The Chancel arch is low and roundheaded. The roofs and windows are modern. The font basin has been redressed, but may be of the Norman period. The tower of four storeys, the lowest being rudely vaulted, is a good example of the local style –Visited 6th March 1923

1994 The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales – Mike Salter

The chancel arch looks Norman but the chancel with several original openings is late 13c and the transepts and nave doorways are also of that period. The squint between the north transept and the chancel has a recess containing the effigy of a cross-legged knight of c1300. There is a double bellcote over the chancel arch but a west tower was added in the 16c. The porch and the vestry are Victorian.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

From the earliest date it was appendant to the manor of Lawrenny. In 1594 being then in hands of the Wogans of Wiston. - (*Owen's Pem.*)

This church was in 1291 assessed for tenths to the King at £8, the tax payable being 16s. - (*Taxatio.*) Laurenni Rectoria—Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione Johannis Wogan armigeri unde Johannis Wogan est sector habens ibidem mansionem et glebam Et valent fructus bujus beneficii per annum xiiij vj viij d. Inde sol' in visitacione e o r dinar I a et tercio an rto 2 ij d. Et in visitacione

archidiaconi pro sinodalibus et procuracioni-busannuatimvs. Ixd. Et remanetclare £12 19s. 11d. Inde decima 26s. - (*Valor Eccl.*)

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- Lawrenny R. (St. Caredog). Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 1s. Archidiac. Quolibet anno, John Wogan, Esq., 1535; Lewis Barlow, Esq., 1723; Hugh Barlow, Esq., 1751; Elizabeth Barlow, widow, 1780. yearly value, £45 King's Books, £13. - (*Bacon's Liber Regis.*)

Lawrenny church was restored in 1885. - (*Arch. Camb., Ser. V., Vol. V., p. 137.*) On 9 June, 1896, a faculty was granted for the erection of a new porch to Lawrenny Church.

1843 Topographical Dictionary of Wales

Lawrenny, a parish in the hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, 5 miles NNE from Pembroke containing 422 inhabitants. This parish is situated on a branch of Milford Haven over which it has a ferry and comprises a large portion of enclosed and well cultivated land. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified and in some parts enriched with noble plantations. Lawrenny Hall the ancient seat of the late Hugh Barlow Esq, who represented Pembroke and its contributory boroughs in eight successive parliaments and now a ruin, is beautifully situated on a point of land between Milford haven on the west and a wide creek branching from it to the north east towards Creswell bay, the demesne, which is so-extensive with the parish is embellished with a rich variety of scenery presenting an agreeable contrast of wood and water; and the luxuriant groves which shaded the ancient mansion are still seen in every point of view embosoming the venerable church which formed an interesting and highly picturesque object in the views from the hall. This fine estate is entailed in the family of Lort Philipps of Haverfordwest Esq. Limestone both for building and to be burned for manure abounds in this parish; and the quarrying and burning of it affords employment to a portion of the inhabitants a great number of whom are also engaged during the winter season in dredging for oysters which are found here in great abundance and conveyed principally to the London market, in boats from Chatham and Rochester, for the loading of which the coast affords every facility.

The living is a discharged rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St David's rated in the king's books at £13 and in the patronage of Mrs. Barlow. The church dedicated to St Caradoc, is a venerable cruciform structure in the early style of English architecture with an elegant square embattled tower which is seen to great advantage from almost every side rising above the rich foliage by which the body is concealed. In a sepulchral chapel belonging to the family of Barlow is a splendid monument to the memory of the late Hugh Barlow Esq. consisting of an altar tomb of variegated marble, on which is placed an elegant sarcophagus of white marble, bearing the family arms of Barlow and Crespigny; this monument was erected by his widow, who was of the latter family and who also placed in the chapel two superb vases of alabaster, four ft in height, supported on pedestals of white marble.

There is a place of worship for Wesley Methodists.

This is one of the four parishes to which Dr Jones bequeathed in 1698 considerable property for the relief of decayed housekeepers and the apprenticing of children with a discretionary power to his executer and brother, the Rev. William Jones, to whose memory a handsome mural tablet has been erected in the church of this place to add other parishes; the portion assigned to Lawrenny from the produce of this charity is about £30 per annum, appropriated pursuant to the directions of the testator. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure of £171 2s.

Church St Caradog tall tower (grade A listed building).

Rectors

1312	John de Hotham
1408	Robert Daldene
1408 May25	John Marler
1487	David Mant
1493 June 27	Hugh Lloyd
1536	Thomas Wogan
1554 Oct11	John Saunders
1620 Sept 26	William Dolbyn
1623 Mar 6	Oliver Thomas
1661 Jan 16	John Davids
1663 May 21	William Jones MA
1688 July 11	Robert Lloyd
1712 Apr 7	William Bowen
1722 Oct 30	Rowland Gwyn
1731	Hugh Thomas
1733 Jan 6	George Stokes MA
1751 Dec 9	John Bowling MA
1757 Sep 19	Thomas Ayleway
1763 Dec 16	John Voyle
1768 Jan 8	William Holcombe MA
1777 Jun 11	Hugh Michael Owen MA
1780 Apr 15	John Jorden MA
1808 Aug 23	John Hunter Humphreys LLB
1852 Feb 18	Owen Tudor Henry Phillips
1894 May 4	William Jenkins

More Mathias 1543 Laurennny PRO223/423 Churchwarden

Thomas Thomas 1543 Laurennny PRO 223/423 Churchwarden

Richard Hoon 1851 Lawrenny Parish Church Church warden

Sites of Historical Interest RCAM

Lawrenny Quay

The quay was built was built in the 18th century to provide easier access for seagoing vessels. It measures some 190m in length and has a stagger in its wharf frontage as its eastern end. Coal and limestone was brought to the quay from Cresswell and the Williamston quarries in barges and transshipped. It was the landing place for ferries across the Daugleddau and Carew River, and shipbuilding was also undertaken here. Oysters were also exported from here. This hub of maritime activity is reflected in the 1841 census which lists 15 watermen, 12 mariners, 3 shipwrights, 6 apprentice shipwrights and a ferryman. Eventually the development of larger quays further down the river and the decline of the coal and limestone industries, meant the end of trading from Lawrenny. The quay continues in use with an all-states-of-tide landing stage and a yacht hauling out station on the former site of seaplane base .

Pier

A harbour arm with a small rectangular 'ruin' is shown on OS 1st edition 25in. The remains of an L-shaped pier stone are still visible today on modern aerial photography. **RCAHMW**

Lawrenny Ferry Seaplane Base; Royal Naval Air Station

The only visible evidence for this marine base consists of the seaplane slipway. Although, a blister type hangar, a concrete parking area and Nissen huts were originally constructed nearby.

Event and Historical Information:

This seaplane base was used by a Seaplane Training Squadron (764 Squadron) from May 1941, although it was not officially commissioned until 1 February 1942. Accommodation and administration was provided within local cottages and Nissen huts. Westland Walruses were the main type of seaplane being accommodated. These were supplemented by Sikorsky Kingfishers towards the end of 1942. In 1943, Sea Otter spotter planes were added. The squadron was disbanded on 24 October 1943 and the station was placed into care and maintenance until officially closed in 1944.

Longstone RCAM

On a field of Newton Farm formerly stood an erect stone which, having fallen down, was destroyed in living memory by blasting – Visited 6th March 1923

Little Castle Ton; Big Castle Ton RCAM

Two fields on Tedion mountain. The names are still current but their origin is unknown – Visited 6th March 1923

Laurenny in Milford Haven L Morris 1743

Here large ships take in Coal and Culm, which are brought them in barges from Cresswell, and they may lie here safe in three fathoms at low water; but the place will be inevitably spoiled in a few years unless persons in power will take care to prevent Vessels throwing their ballast out in the channel.

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles

Lawrenny Quay, once a busy inland port. The little village has a tall towered church dedicated to St Caradog, Anthracite coal was exported from Cresswell Quay.

John Jones M.D in 1698 bequeathed certain lands and tenements for the relief of poor families and for apprenticing poor children of the parishes of Lawrenny, Cosheston, St David's and Lampeter Velvrey, now producing a considerable sum annually which is distributed in proportion to the number of deserving objects in the different parishes.

Henry Lort of Prickeston, brother of Sir Roger Lort of Stackpole, was Sheriff in 1653; his grandson, John, in 1723, and his great-grandson, John, in 1775. This last John married Dorothy, daughter of John Barlow of Lawrenny, and from the marriage of their daughter Elizabeth with Dr. George Phillips of Haverfordwest come the present family of Lort-Phillips at Lawrenny. The younger sister of Elizabeth, Anne Lort, married John Meares of Eastington, who was Sheriff in 1800.

Lawrenny Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Barlow Lewis, esq.	Lawrenny	H
Gwyther Henry	Lawrenny	H
Leach William	Lawrenny	H
Jones Jone	Lawrenny	H
Proute Jenkin	Lawrenny	H
Hill David	Lawrenny	H

Prise Jenkin	Lawrenny	H
Smith Lewis	Lawrenny	H
Smith David	Lawrenny	H
Lewis Richard	Lawrenny	H2
Jones William, clerk	Lawrenny	H2
Evan Lewis	Lawrenny	H
Barlow'Lewis, esq. of	Lawrenny	H9
Prothro Stephen	Lawrenny	H2
Evans Margrett	Lawrenny	P
Lewis Anne	Lawrenny	P
Powell William	Lawrenny	P
Pearce Phillipp	Lawrenny	P
Lewis John	Lawrenny	P
Hanley Roger	Lawrenny	P
Gnebett Phillipp	Lawrenny	P
Hellier Jane	Lawrenny	P
Sumers Margaret	Lawrenny	P
Ganett David	Lawrenny	P
Hill Margrett	Lawrenny	P
Adam David	Lawrenny	P
Garrett Henry	Lawrenny	P
Howell Arnold	Lawrenny	P
Howell Griffith	Lawrenny	P
David Gwenllyan	Lawrenny	P
Moore Hugh	Lawrenny	P
Morris William	Lawrenny	P
Lloyd Jenett	Lawrenny	P
Rogers John	Lawrenny	P
Day John	Lawrenny	P
Gibb William	Lawrenny	P
David John	Lawrenny	P
Evan Moris.	Lawrenny	P

Lawrenny names for Jottings

Barlow John of Lawrenny 1705 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Owen Arthur "1714, 1722" Landshipping Sir Bart -seat contested by John Barlow of Lawrenny Members of Parliament for Pembrokeshire -

Phillips George Lort 1860 Lawrenny Park Members of Parliament for Pembrokeshire - .

Barlow Hugh 1747 Lawrenny Park formerly Owen. Members of Parliament for Pembroke District of Borough's

BarlowHugh "1790, 1796" Lawrenny Members of Parliament for Pembroke District of Borough's - .

Adam David 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax .

Allen Isabella Georgina 1841, March –George Lort Phillips of Dumbledale Isabella Georgina Allen of Cresselly, spinster John Hensleigh Allen of Cresselly, esq. Seymour Phillips Allen of Cresselly, esq., Henry George Allen of Lincolns Inn, esq., George Roch of Butterhill, esq., John Henry Philipps of Williamston, esq., and Henry George Fownes of the Middle Temple, London, esq., barrister at law, now residing in Haverfordwest. Settlement on the marriage of the said George Lort Phillips and Isabella Georgina Allen of the Lawrenny estate. Slebech Estate and Family Record

Ayleway Thomas 1757 Sep 19 Rector Lawrenny Church Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Barloe John 1593, Sept, 1 William Wogan, gent., son and heir apparent of John Wogan of Wilston, esq., lately deceased, Thomas Revell of Kyllgarran, esq., and William Kettle of the town and county of Haverfordwest, gent.,John Barloe of Slebech, esq., and George Barlowe, gent., his son and heir apparent,Covenant to suffer a recovery of the manor of Kylvelgy otherwise St, Issels with 46 messuages, 2 mills, lands, etc.,, the advowson of the church of Martletwy, the fourth part of the manor of Burton, in St, Issells, Burton, Martletwy, Earbeston, Lawrenny, Wiston, and Slebech-- Slebech Estate and Family Record

Barlow Elizabeth 1764, July 19-Sept. 3 dispute between Mrs. Elizabeth Barlow of Lawrenny and William Trevanion, esq., touching the boundary of Minwear wood in the parish of Newton, Slebech Estate and Family Record

Barlow Hugh 1803, Dec. 30 Hugh Barlow of Lawrenny Hall, esq.,David Protheroe of North Newton, parish of Newton, farmer. Lease of the messuage and lands called North Newton. Slebech Estate and Family Record

Barlow Hugh 1753, Nov. 16 Alexander Elliot of Earewere, esq., and Elizabeth Elliot his wife,Hugh Barlow of Lawrenny, esq., and Wyrriott Owen of Nash, esq.,John Lort of Prickerston, esq., and William Willams of Tenby, esq. Deed Of Revocation of uses in the marriage articles of Alexander Eliot and Elizabeth Elliott his wife to the former's estate in the parishes of St. Issells, Amroth and Narberth. Slebech Estate and Family Record

Barlow William 1560 – 1636 commenced the Lawrenny line.

Barlows of Lawrenny

Barlow William 1612 of Criswell (Christwell – Creswell) He was a member of the Slebech family and married Elizabeth the daughter of John ap Rhys of Rickeston High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire 1612

Barlow Lewis 1640 of Criswell (Cresswell) son of William Barlow Sheriff 1612 – High Sheriff 1640

Barlow Lewis 1667 of Criswell (Cresswell) 1667 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Barlow John 1686 of Criswell (Christ's well) Cresselly 1686 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Barlow John 1705 of Lawrenny 1705 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Barlow Anne 1729 daughter of John Barlow of Lawrenny married Owen Wyrriot of Nash He was Pembroke Mayor 1729, 40 53

Barlow Sir John 1681 of Minwear (son of George Barlow by Joan daughter and co-heiress of David Lloyd of Kilkiffeth) 1681 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Barlow Anne 1728 Lawrenny Nash Langum parish daughter of Barlow John and Owen Anne spouse Owen Wyrriot (cousin) Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orelton. WWHR 1915

Barlow Anne 1844 died Lawrenny daughter of Champion de Crespigny Philip MP spouse
Barlow Hugh Owen 1844 Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orelton.

Barlow Dorothy 1718c Lawrenny Pricaston dau of John Barlow and Anne Owen spouse
Lort John Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orelton.

Barlow Elizabeth 1780 widow Patron Llawrenny Church Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Barlow Hugh pre 1718 Lawrenny son of John Barlow and Anne Owen spouse 1
Skyrme Anne spouse 2 Owen Elizabeth 1737. Pembroke Mayor d 1761 was MP 1751
Patron Llawrenny Church Acc to Pembrokeshire Parsons, Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orelton.
WWHR 1915

Barlow Hugh -9-Sep1797 --Davies Rebecca Jeffreston Spinster, employed turning druke of air pit in Timber Croft field in Jeffreston belonging to Hugh Barlow of Lawrenny Hall, 'stander' of druke gave way and she fell to pit floor, instant death, stander was cause of death and owned by Thomas Phillips of Jeffreston Inquest report

Barlow Hugh 27-May1799 Gibbs Owen Jeffreston Collier, Furzey Park pit property of Hugh Barlow of Lawrenny Hall, the timbers gave way and headstone fell on top of him Inquest report

Barlow Hugh 1806 tithes of Jeffreyston and right to dig for coal. late Lawrenny Hall. MP
A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 S Lewis 1843

Barlow John 1718 died Lawrenny High Sheriff 1705 Anne Owen was second wife Owen
Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.

Barlow Lewis 1641 & 1668 Cresswell & Lawrenny High Sheriff spouse Owen Mary .
1681 Aug 6 died Lawrenny H Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax Gefreston H2 Narberth Hundred
and a mill Gefreston H Narberth Hundred Lawrenny H 9 Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax 1670

Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orelton

Barlow Lewis 1723 Patron Llawrenny Church Acc to Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Bowen William 1712 Apr 7 Rector Lawrenny Church Pembrokeshire Parsons. WWHR
1915

Bowling John 1751 Dec 9 MA Rector Lawrenny Church Pembrokeshire Parsons.

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de Carew Elizabeth (apparently Sir John died in 1362,leaving second wife), who had the
manor of Lawrenny as part of her dower.

Daldene Robert 1408 May 25 On 25 May at St David's he admitted Sir Marler John
chaplain to the parish church of Lawrenny of the diocese of St David's vacant by the death of Sir
Robert Daldene last rector of the same on the presentation of Denys Sir Gilbert Knight true patron
etc. of the right of the presenter etc. and to induct him if the inquisition warranted this And he
instituted him in the person of Halle John his proctor as rector of the same

David Gwenllyan 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

David John 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Davids John 1661 Jan 16 Rector Lawrenny Church Pembrokeshire Parsons

Day John 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

de Hotham John 1312 Rector Lawrenny Church Pembrokeshire Parsons

de Lawrenny Wyot 1326 Free Tenant Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop
St Davids

Dolbyn William 1620 Sept 26 Rector Lawrenny Church Pembrokeshire Parsons

Evan Lewis 1670 Lawrenny H Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax .

Evan Moris 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Evans Elizabeth about 1801 born Lawrenny Pembrokeshire Married to Eynon, George on 26
Nov 1831 Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Evans Margrett 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax .

Eynon Frances -Fanny 12 Apr 1820 born Lawrenny Pembrokeshire died 9 Jun 1868 at sea
Married to Purser, Francis on 11 May 1839 at Lawrenny, Pembroke, South Wales Mormon
Records for Pembrokeshire

Eynon George about 1800 born Lawrenny Pembrokeshire died 21 Sep 1874 Benson Cache

Utah Married to Evans, Elizabeth on 26 Nov 1831 at Lawrenny, Pembrokeshire, Wales Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Eynon James 31 Mar 1793 born Lawrenny Pembrokeshire Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Eynon John 30 July 1832 born Lawrenny Pembrokeshire died 6 May 1908 Victor Teton Idaho Married to Lewis, Eliza on 15 Dec 1856 at Cardiff, Glamorgan Wales Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Eynon Louisa 17 Feb 1822 born Lawrenny Ferry Pembrokeshire died 4 Jan 1898 Teton Fremont Idaho Married to Clark, Israel Justice I on 24 Nov 1851 at Nauvoo, Hancock, Illinois Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Eynon Martha 10 Sep 1829 born Lawrenny Pembrokeshire died 12 May 1908 St. Charles, Bear Lake, Idaho Married to Hunt, Daniel Durham on at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Ganett David 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Garrett Henry 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Gibb William 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Gibb William 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Gnebett Phillipp 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Gwyther Henry 1670 Lawrenny H Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Halle John 1408 25 May proctor church of Lawrenny

Hamilton William Sir 1761? Lawrenny 1st wife Catherine Barlow of Slebech only daughter and heiress of Hugh Barlow WWHR 1915

Hanley Roger Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax 1670

Hellier Jane 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Hill David 1670 Lawrenny H Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Hill James 12-Jun1799 Lewis Benjamin Jeffreston Collier Cooks Grove pit in Redberth belonging to James Hill of Lawrenny Ferry headstone fell on top of him Inquest report

Hill Margrett 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Howell Arnold 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Howell Griffith 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Humphreys John Hunter 1808 Aug 23 LLB Rector Lawrenny Church Pembrokeshire Parsons

Jenkins William 1894 May 4 Rector Lawrenny Church Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Jones Jone 1670 Lawrenny H Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Jones ,William 1713 clerk, born in the parish of Lawrenny gave £476 the interest thereof for ever for the relief of poor-house keepers and putting poor children of their town apprentices.
Benefactors of the town of Pembroke charity boards 1713

Jones William 1670 clerk Lawrenny H2 Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Leach William 1670 Lawrenny H Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Lewis Anne 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Lewis John 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Lewis Richard 1670 Lawrenny H2 Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Lloyd Hugh 1493 June 27 Rector Lawrenny Church Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Lloyd Hugh 1493 26 June chaplain parish church of Lawrenny.

Lloyd Robert 1688 July 11 Rector Lawrenny Church Pembrokeshire Parsons

Lort Phillips ----- Lawrenny Park

Hugh Barlow MP died in 1809 and the old Lawrenny Hall was pulled down

Lort John great grandson of Henry Lort of Prickeston married Dorothy, daughter of John Barlow of Lawrenny, and from the marriage of their daughter Elizabeth with Dr. George Phillips of Haverfordwest come the present family of Lort -Phillips at Lawrenny.

Lort -Phillips John 1840 of Lawrenny Park married Augusta daughter of William Ilbert of Bowrings Leigh Devon died 1840

Lort -Phillips George d1866 of Lawrenny Park JP MP for Pembrokeshire 1860-1866 High Sheriff 1843 son of John Lort-Phillips inherited from his father in 1840 and remainder of his estate from Sir William Owen Barlow Bart who whom he was heir-at-law about 1852 - Rebuilt Lawrenny House

Lort -Phillips Isabella Georgiana widow of George Lort Phillips of Lawrenny Park only daughter of Allen John Hensleigh of Cresselly by his wife Seymour Gertrude third daughter of Seymour Lord Robert son of the Marquess of Hertford.

Lort -Phillips Isabella Georgiana 1866 was married to George Lort -Phillips and inherited in 1866.

Lort -Philipps George High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire 1843

Lort Phillips George 1841, March –George Lort Phillips of Dumbledale, Isabella Georgina Allen of Cresselly, spinster, John Hensleigh Allen of Cresselly, esq., Seymour Phillips Allen of Cresselly, esq., Henry George Allen of Lincolns Inn, esq., George Roch of Butterhill, esq., John Henry Philipps of Williamston, esq., and Henry George Fownes of the Middle Temple, London, esq., barrister at law, now residing in Haverfordwest. Settlement on the marriage of the said George Lort Phillips and Isabella Georgina Allen of the Lawrenny estate. Slebech Estate and Family Record

Lort Phillips George 1852, April 17 .George Lort Phillips of Ashdale, esq., Lionel Oliver of Inner Temple London, esq. Covenant for the production of title deeds of North Newton. Slebech Estate and Family Record

Lort Phillips George 1845-50 later of Lawrenny

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Mant David 1487 Rector Lawrenny Church Pembrokeshire parsons

Marler John 1408, May 25 On 25 May at St David's he admitted Sir John Marler, chaplain, to the parish church of Lawrenny of the diocese of St David's vacant by the death of Sir Robert Daldene, last rector of the same on the presentation of Sir Gilbert Denys, Knight, true patron etc. of the right of the presenter etc. and to induct him if the inquisition warranted this. And he instituted him, in the person of John Halle, his proctor, as rector of the same. Pembrokeshire parsons

Moore Hugh 1670 . Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Morris William 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax .

Mors David 1569/70, Feb. 25 of Lawrenny, husband-man. Grant of a messuage and two acres of land in Mynwere Slebech Estate And Family Record

Morse William 16 February 1757 Carew Yeoman Offence Theft from a ship of barley and wheat from The Expedition lying in Lawrenny Creek. Carew Verdict Guilty Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Nant David 1487 31 January rector parish church of Lawrenny leave of absence 3 years.-

Nant David died by 1493, 26 June. On 26 June in Carmarthen Priory Sir Hugh Lloyd, chaplain, was admitted by Sir Thomas prior there vicar general of the reverend father whilst he himself was engaged in distant parts, to the parish church of Lawrenny and instituted in the same then vacant by the death of Sir David Nant last rector there, on the presentation of John Wogan of Wiston the true patron.

Owen / Barlow Mary 1612 Orielson Creswell & Lawrenny dau of John and Dorothy spouse - Lewis Barlow

Wogan William 1625 died Wiston spouse - Sibyl Owen
had 12 children died at Lawrenny

Barlow Lewis 1641 & 1668 Creswell & Lawrenny spouse - Mary Owen
High Sheriff

Barlow	Lewis left issue	1681 Aug 6 died Cresswell & Lawrenny spouse - Mary Owen
Owen\Barlow	Anne wdw	1718 after Lawrenny spouse - Thomas Cornwallis
Barlow	Hugh son of John Barlow and Anne Owen	1718 pre Lawrenny spouse - 1 Anne Skyrme
Owen Lawrenny	Anne dau of Anne and Sir Hugh	1718 pre Orielson spouse - John Barlow
Barlow	John High Sheriff 1705 Anne was second wife.	1718 died Lawrenny spouse - Anne Owen
Barlow Nash,Langum parish (cousin)	Anne dau of John Barlow and Anne Owen	1718c Lawrenny spouse - Wyrriot Owen
Barlow Pricaston	Dorothy dau of John Barlow and Anne Owen	1718c Lawrenny spouse - John Lort.
Barlow	Hugh son of John Barlow and Anne Owen	1718c? Lawrenny spouse - 2 Elizabeth Owen
Owen Lawrenny	Elizabeth dau of Sir Arthur & Emma wdw W. Owen	1736 marr 2 Orielson spouse - Hugh Barlow
Barlow	Hugh	1763 died Lawrenny spouse - Elizabeth Owen
Owen Lawrenny	William son of William Owen (B. Gen)\Anne Tripp	1775 Apr 11 born Port Mahon Minorca unmarried
Owen\Owen\Barlow	Elizabeth dau of Sir Arthur and Emma twice widowed	1788 Nov died Lawrenny spouse - Hugh Barlow
Owen\Barlow Lawrenny, Dublin Owen\Barlow	Emma dau of Col John Owen and Anne Owen	1788 Oct died Bath spouse - Hugh
Owen\Barlow	Hugh son of Wyrriot Owen and Anne Barlow	1789 Lawrenny spouse - 1Emma, 2 Anne
Owen\Barlow	Hugh age 79	1809 Jan 23 died Lawrenny spouse - 2 Anne Barlow
Owen (8th Baronet) Lawrenny	William inherited title on death of his uncle	1817 Middle Temple unmarried

Colby\Owen Anne 1823 Apr 11 died Orielton, Lawrenny
Bath, London. spouse - Sir Hugh Owen

Owen (8th Baronet) Sir William 1844 Aug 5 Middle Temple
Lawrenny changed name to Owen Barlow unmarried

Barlow Anne 1844 died Lawrenny

Owen Barlow (8.Bar) William 1851 Feb 25 died 5 Fig Tree Court Temple London
Lawrenny last baronet of the 1641 creation unmarried

Owen Anne 1718 pre Orielton Lawrenny daughter of Anne and Sir Hugh spouse John
Barlow Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.

Owen Barlow 1718 Lawrenny spouse Anne wdw Thomas Cornwallis Pemb Hist Vol 5
Owen of Orielton.

Owen Barlow Emma died 1788 Oct lived Bath, Lawrenny, Dublin daughter of Col John
Owen and Anne Owen spouse Hugh Owen Barlow Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.

Owen Barlow Hugh 1789 Lawrenny son of Wyrriot Owen and Anne Barlow spouse 1 Emma
2 Anne Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.

Owen Barlow Hugh 1809 Jan 23 died Lawrenny age 79 spouse 2 Anne Barlow Pemb Hist
Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.

Owen Barlow William 1851 Feb 25 8th Baronet died 5 Fig Tree Court Temple London
Lawrenny last baronet of the 1641 creation unmarried Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.

Owen Barlow 1718 Lawrenny spouse Anne wdw Thomas Cornwallis Pemb Hist Vol 5
Owen of Orielton.

Owen Barlow Emma died 1788 Oct lived Bath, Lawrenny, Dublin daughter of Col John
Owen and Anne Owen spouse Hugh Owen Barlow Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.

Owen Barlow Hugh 1789 Lawrenny son of Wyrriot Owen and Anne Barlow spouse 1 Emma
2 Anne Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.

Owen Barlow Hugh 1809 Jan 23 died Lawrenny age 79 spouse 2 Anne Barlow Pemb Hist
Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.

Owen Barlow Mary 1612 Orielton spouse Lewis Barlow Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of
Orielton.

Owen Barlow William 1851 Feb 25 8th Baronet died 5 Fig Tree Court Temple London
Lawrenny last baronet of the 1641 creation unmarried Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.

Owen Barlow 1718 Lawrenny spouse Anne wdw Thomas Cornwallis Pemb Hist Vol 5
Owen of Orielton.

Owen Hugh Michael 1777 Jun 11 MA Rector Lawrenny Church Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Owen Wyrriot Barlow Anne 1729 daughter of John Barlow of Lawrenny married Wyrriot Owen of Nash He was Pembroke Mayor 1729, 40 53

Owen Wyrriott 1753, Nov. 16 .Alexander Elliot of Earewere, esq., and Elizabeth Elliot his spouse ,Hugh Barlow of Lawrenny, esq., and Wyrriott Owen of Nash, esq.,John Lort of Prickerston, esq., and William Willams of Tenby, esq. Deed Of Revocation of uses in the married articles of Alexander Eliot and Elizabeth Elliott his spouse to the former's estate in the parishes of St. Issells, Amroth and Narberth. Slebech Estate and Family Record

Pearce Phillipp 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax .

Powell William 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Prise Jenkin 1670 Lawrenny H Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Protheroe David 1803, Dec. 30 of North Newton. Hugh Barlow of Lawrenny Hall, esq.,David Protheroe of North Newton, parish of Newton, farmer. Lease of the messuage and lands called North Newton. Slebech Estate And Family Record

Prothro Stephen 1670 Lawrenny H2 Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Proute Jenkin 1670 Lawrenny H Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Purser Francis born 3 Nov 1816 Cosheston Pembrokeshire died 9 Oct 1898 Hyde Park Cache Utah married to Eynon, Frances on 11 May 1839 at Lawrenny, Pembroke, South Wales Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Richard Hugh 16 February 1757 Lawrenny Yeoman Offence Theft from a ship of barley and wheat from The Exhibition lying in Lawrenny Creek. Carew Verdict Guilty Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Robert Daldene 1408 25 May died church of Lawrenny .

Rogers John 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Saunders John 1554 Oct11 Rector Lawrenny Church Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Smith David 1670 Lawrenny H Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Smith Lewis 1670 .Lawrenny H Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax

Stokes George MA 1733 Jan 6 Rector Lawrenny Church 1740 Apr 3 rector Cosheston Church Pembrokeshire Parsons. WWHR Vol1 P284.

Sumers Margaret 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred Hearth Tax .

Thomas Hugh 1731 Rector Lawrenny Church Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Thomas John 1606/7 Feb 10 Lawrenny, husbandman, leased from Philip Picton of Martletwy, yeoman a messuage and lands in the fields of Scollock in the parish of Ambleston, together with 10 kine, 4 oxen, 60 sheep, 2 horses, a mare, a cart bound with iron, a plough with

iron, and two pairs of harrows with their teeth, for five years at the yearly rent of £13 6s, 8d, "
"Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days

Thomas Oliver 1623 Mar 6 Rector Lawrenny Church Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Walters James 6 June 1800 Jeffreston Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel from prosecutor's dwelling house. Prosecutor a cripple. Lawrenny Prosecutor Prickett John, Lawrenny, labourer Guilty. Verdict Guilty to the value of 8d - partial verdict Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Walters James 1 July 1800 Lawrenny Labourer Offence Theft of food, butter and bread , a wooden dish and a piece of horn. Lawrenny Prosecutor Thomas William Verdict No true bill. Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Whitta William 20 August 1782 Lawrenny Yeoman/high constable Offence Neglect of duty by refusing to execute a warrant to summon all alehouse keepers and others needing a licence to sell ale to attend at private sessions. Narberth Prosecutor Reynolds Lewis Verdict Guilty. Punishment Fined Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Williams John 16 February 1757 Prendergast Butcher Offence Theft from a ship of barley and wheat from The Expedition lying in Lawrenny Creek. Carew Verdict Guilty Punishment Transported for 7 years Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Wogan Johauris? 1534 armigeri patroni Yerboston .Johannis armigeri presentation Lawrenny Church Valor Eccl 1534.

Wogan John 1493 June 26 patron parish church of Lawrenny 1493 26 June.

Wogan Thomas 1534 Llawrenny Church Pembrokeshire Parsons. 1536 Rector Lawrenny Church Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Wogan William 1625 died Wiston had 12 children died at Lawrenny spouse Sibyl Owen Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.

Llandewi Velfrey

Llanddewi Velfrey Acc/to South Pembrokeshire Place Names -- P Valentine Harris

LLandewi Velfry. 1385, P.R. Trefeandeg. 1533 - 4, Ecclesia de landewy et Tresendeg or Trefendeg. There is a Llandwiveri in Cardiganshire which represents ' Church of St. Dewi or David.' For 'Velfry' see Lampeter Velfry. ,

Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis 1834

Llandewi Velvrey a parish principally in the hundred of Narberth but partly in that of Dungleddy

county of Pembroke 2 mile ENE from Narberth, containing 710 inhabitants. This place is situated in a rich and fertile vale watered by the river Taf which separates the parish from that of Llangan in the county of Carmarthen. The lands are wholly enclosed and in a good state of cultivation and the soil is eminently fertile. The neighbourhood abounds with pleasing and interesting scenery and is enlivened with several gentleman's seats of which the principal are Trewern, the residence of John Thomas Benyon Esq and Henllan the seat of John Lewis Esq. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St David's; the former, which is a sinecure is rated in the king's books at £8 and in the patronage of the Principal and Tutors of St David's College Lampeter; the vicarage which is discharged is rated at £7 9 4 1/2d., and in the patronage of the crown; the tithes of the entire parish are equally divided between rector and vicar. The church dedicated to St David is remarkable for the simplicity of its architecture and displays evident features of very remote antiquity; an elegant mural tablet of white marble to the memory of the late David Lewis Esq., of Henllan and his youngest daughter has lately been put up in the chancel by his widow. The vicarage house has been nearly rebuilt on an enlarged scale by the present incumbent, under the provisions of an act of parliament commonly called the Gilbert Act. A school house built at the expense of the parish in 1828 is at present occupied by one of Mrs Bevan's circulating charity schools. The average annual expenditure of the poor amounts to £331 3s.,.

Henllan a hamlet forming that part of the parish of Llandewi-Velvrey which is in the hundred of



Dungleddy, county of Pembroke 2 miles NE from Narberth, containing 39 inhabitants. It appears to have taken its name signifying "the old Church" from a chapel of ease which according to tradition, originally existed here. A considerable portion of the land within its limits, called "Bishop's land" is tithe free; and it is not improbable that, being in a detached portion of the hundred of Dungleddy, entirely surrounded by that of Narberth, it was originally wholly held by the Bishop and that the occupiers of it did service at Lawhaden, the principal residence of the bishop's of st David's. The seat of John Lewis Esq bearing the same name as the hamlet is pleasantly situated on an eminence within its limits. There are no remains of the

ancient chapel; but there is a place of worship for Baptists. In this part of the parish are two ancient British encampments, one called Cyra probably a corruption of Caerau, the other Pen Y Gaer, but no particulars of their history have been recorded. Within the last few years, a pot of silver coins was dug up on a farm in this hamlet, but being sold immediately on their discovery, no particular account of them has been preserved. The inhabitants are assessed for the repair of their own roads, but do not separately support their poor.



Visitation of the Archdeaconry of Carmarthen, 1710 Griffiths, G. Milwyn.

Llan Ddewi Welffri

“The Church & Chancell want rendring, the windows glazing, & the floor to be made plain. There are wanting an English Bible, a book of Canons, Homilies & Table of Degrees. The Fence of the Church-yard to be repair'd. The Minister says that half an Acre of the Glebe has been lately taken from him against all right & without any previous proceedings at Law by Mr John Lewis, & that this was in the possession of the Vicar of Llan Ddewi Welffri till this present year 1710. Five pounds was left to the Poor of the Parish by Dr Hensent the late Rector, but the mony was never paid. The Minister says that 'tis reported that twas once in the hands of Mr Meyrick of Carmarthen. The Minister is resident. The Vicarage is in value about £20 besides the Glebe. The Rectory is worth about £20 . With the Vicarage he holds Llan Fallteg & Crino, this last is held by sequestration. In this Church there are every month two Sermons, one in Welsh the other in English. There are in the Parish two Families of Dissenters, one of Quakers, another of Anabaptists. The Sacrament is administred there three times a year. At Easter the Minister is at the charge of bread & wine. At Easter there are about 30 Communicants . About 60 Families in the Parish. There were neither Minister nor Clark nor Churchwardens to be found when I visited Crino & Llan y Bydder.”

The Parish Church dedicated to St David. RCAM.

The church has been practically rebuilt on the earlier foundations. It comprises chancel 26 ½ ft by 16ft, nave 35ft by 18ft, chapel 23ft by 11 ft on the north side of the chancel, with the east wall of which it aligns, south porch, and double bell-cote above the west gable. Between the chancel and its chapel is an arcade of two bays, the intermediate pier bearing a plain cable molding. On the south wall of the chapel is a projecting corbel with two grotesque masks. The plain font is 22in by 20in, and the basin 16 ½ in by 16 in ;the base has been restored. It bears no feature to mark its date , but its massive size and square shape proclaim it is Norman.

Acc to Pembrokeshire Parsons

This benefice comprises a sinecure rectory and a vicarage. Formerly the two incumbents were called portioners on account of the fruits of the living being shared, although not equally between them. The patronage of the two portioners appears to have belonged to the Lord of Narberth.

Described as Ecclesia de Landewy and Tresendek, this church was assessed in 1291 for tenths to the King at £8.— *Taxatio*.

Whether Tresendek was a distinct church annexed to Landewy is an undecided question, but if it was a separate church, the suggestion made by the editor of Owen's Pem. that Tresendek is possibly Egremont, is probably correct.

Llandewy Wylfref.—Johannes Lewis clericius porcion-arius ibidem ex presentacione domini de Nerbertb valet communibus annis clare £8. Inde decima 16s.—*Valor Eccl.*

I,landewy.—David Robert porcionarius et curatus ibidem communibus annis percipit fructus et emolumenta ejusdem ultra sinodales et procuraciones ejusdem quolibet anno clare £7 9s. 3d. Inde decima 14s. 11d.—*Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':—I,landdewi Willfrei alias Uan Ddewi Velfrey, Second Portion alias V. (St. David). The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value £38. £5 King's Books, £7 8s. 4d.—*Bacon's Liber Reg*

On 1st Nov.. 1893, a faculty was obtained for the restoration of this church, and on 29 Oct., 1905, a faculty was granted for the erection of a memorial tablet in the church.

Browne Willis mentions chapels at Henllan and Llandeilo I, Iwan Gwaddon. both dedicated to St. Teilo, as being subordinate to Llanddewi Yelfrey.—Paroch. Wall. Llandeilo Llwan Gwaddon is identified as Crinow. Owen's Pem. Pt. I, p. 166.

Clergy

Owen, John 1661 Vicar

Owen, Johannem	1662	Rector
Roberts, Nicolaus	1673	Vicar
Barrow, Isaacus	1673	Rector
Barrow, Isaacum	1673	Rector
Roberts, Nicolaus	1673	Vicar
Roberts, Nicholas	1673	Curate
Roberts, Nicholaum	1673	Vicar
Herset, Johannes	1686	Rector
Roberts, Nicolaus	1688	Vicar
Herbert, omitted	1692	Rector
Morgan, Thomas	1707	Vicar
Roberts, Nicholas	1707	Vicar(<i>natural death</i>)
Harris, Johan	1708	Rector
Harris, Johannes	1711	Rector
Harris, Johannes	1714	Rector
Morgan, Thomas	1714	Vicar
Morgan, Thomas	1717	Vicar
Harries, Johannes	1717	Rector
Bradley, Jacobus	1720	Rector
Harris, Johannes	1720	Rector (<i>natural death</i>)
Morgan, Thomas	1720	Vicar
Eyre, Samuel	1722	Rector
Bradley, Jacobus	1722	Rector (<i>resignation</i>)
Evans, Johannes	1726	Curate
Morgan, Thomas	1728	Curate
Jones, Griffith	1733	Vicar
Eyres, Christopher	1743	Rector (<i>Death</i>)
Birch, Thomas	1743	Rector
Birch , Thomas	1766	Rector (<i>natural death</i>)
Darell , Edward	1766	Rector
Thomas , Rees	1768	Curate

Jones , Griffith	1775	Vicar (<i>natural death</i>)
Morgan , Simon	1775	Vicar
Bates , Henry	1786	Rector
Morgan , Simon	1807	Vicar
Morgan , William	1809	Vicar
Morgan , William	1809	Vicar (<i>natural death</i>)
Morgan , William	1816	Rector (<i>natural death</i>)
Bird Allen , David	1816	Rector
Griffiths , John	1829	Stipendiary Curate
Evans , William	1829	Stipendiary Curate
Morgan , William	1830	Vicar (<i>natural death</i>)
Jones , David	1830	Vicar

Nonconformist Chapels:

Ffynnon , in Ffynnon Baptists, 1720. Records ; a petition by 90 members of this chapel to incorporate Blaenconyn Baptist Chapel, 1846, Built 1720, modified, altered or rebuilt 1787, 1831-2 and 1850. Still open 1998

Bethel Independents, 1824. Records ; still open Dec 2006

1847 The Commission on Education in Wales (The Blue Book)

Llandewi Velfrey village School

This school is held in a schoolroom erected many years ago at the expense of the parish on glebe land. The roof is too low. The furniture consists of one table for the master, four desks, and nine benches, and the room is kept remarkably clean. It is used on Sunday to hold the Church Sunday school and also for one evening in the week to teach singing. The day school is wholly supported by subscriptions. The scholars pay nothing. They learn the Church catechism and attend church on Sunday regularly. The master is not very well acquainted with English. He expressed himself anxious to go to a training establishment. He has a wife and five children. The scholars were mostly labourers children and are better acquainted with Welsh than English

Ffynnon Day school

– I visited this school on the 8th December. The schoolroom is built over the chapel stable. It is a rude but not incommensurable building. On the day of my visit I found it comfortably warmed by a good fire and in a tidy state. There was a heap of fuel in one corner, and as usual, the biers of the chapel were laid across the beams of the roof. The length of the room compared with its height and the windows being small and all one side must make it close in summer. The nearest school is in the Llandewi day school two miles off. All the children speak Welsh at home. Most of them are labourers children. Wages are not more than 3s per week and food. I heard the first class read from the 12th chapter of the second book of Samuel.

Ffynnon Sunday School

– on the 13th December I visited the above school. It was held in Ffynnon chapel. The premises and furniture were in good repair. There was no fire in the chapel, though the day was intensely cold. There were no books of attendance kept neither had there been a fixed superintendent for the last 12 months. The discipline of the school was superintended by the teachers co-jointly. There were only 16 present, chiefly adults. I was told by one of the teachers that the children who lived at any considerable distance from the main road could not attend, as the snow was too deep on the fields for them to walk through. A class of four boys who were reading the Testament in Welsh read pretty correctly. The teacher did not question them on what they read. The other class was composed of three girls who were reading the 15th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles in Welsh. They read very well. The other class was composed of adults. There seemed to be a great lack of teachers I only saw one man present who took any interest whatever in the children.

David Lewis Assistant

Llandewi Velfrey Names

Jackson Christopher rector mixed pages from the Prayer Book with tobacco in his pipe and warned all and sundry that only the wicked welcomed the return of the King *Acc to Protestant Dissenters in Wales 1639 - 1689 -- by Geraint H Jenkins*

12 August 1415. Commission to Master John Archdeacon of St. David and Sir Thomas Britte, Prior of the Priory of Carmarthen, to the resignation of Master Philipp Craddock of his canonry in the church of Llanddewi Brefi and of his prebend of Dibewydd in the same church & to institute Sir John Sixy to the same. Given at Portchester.

Beck Thomas, (Bishop) 1280 founded a college at Abergwili and another at Llandewi Velfrey

de Mortimer Sir Roger son of Sir Henry de Mortimer -- Ralph the son of Gosselin released to him six acres of land at Llandewi in the commot of Wilfrey Velfrey with the patronage of the church

Harrie Phillip David 1578 John Phillip John of the parish of Llampeter velfrey, gent, Phillip David Harrie of the same-Bond for the quiet enjoyment of land called Tir y golygon in the parishes of Llampeter Velfrey and Llandewie velfrey, *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

John John Phillip 1578 John Phillip John of the parish of Llampeter velfrey, gent, Phillip David Harrie of the same-Bond for the quiet enjoyment of land called Tir y golygon in the parishes of Llampeter Velfrey and Llandewie velfrey, *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Lewis David 1726 Esq of Vogart or Llandewi *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Walters William 30-May1814 St Issells in Llandewi Velfrey on a wagon bringing timber
down a hill fell from the wagon hit a stone Inquest report

1670 Hearth Tax

Thomas Griffith	Llandewy	H
John Thomas William	Llandewy	H
Hensley John	Llandewy	H 2
Lewis David	Llandewy	H
Smyth John	Llandewy	H
John William	Llandewy	H
Kenner John	Llandewy	H3
Llewhelin Lewis David	Llandewy	H2
Thomas Katherine	Llandewy	H
Thomas John	Llandewy	H3
David John, senior	Llandewy	H
Rowland Rees	Llandewy	H
Richard Lewis David	Llandewy	H5
Thomas John, junior	Llandewy	H
Howell George	Llandewy	H2
David Evan	Llandewy	H
Griffith Lewis	Llandewy	H
Andrew William	Llandewy	H
James Edward	Llandewy	H
Richard Margaret	Llandewy	H
Evan John	Llandewy	H
Griffith William Thomas	Llandewy	H
Beynon John	Llandewy	H
Phillip David	Llandewy	H

Carnbricke David	Llandewy	H4
Owens John	Llandewy	H2
Bevan Jenkin	Llandewy	H2
Thomas Walter	Llandewy	H
Jones John	Llandewy	H2
Griffith John	Llandewy	H
Thomas Griffith	Llandewy	H
Howell Sage	Llandewy	H2
Harryes Jenkin	Llandewy	H2
Griffith Phillip	Llandewy	H
Rees Lewis David	Llandewy	H
Thomas Elizabeth:	Llandewy	H5
David John	Llandewy	H
Richard Rees	Llandewy	H
Edmund Owen	Llandewy	P
John Richard	Llandewy	P
William Thomas	Llandewy	P
Bowen Evan	Llandewy	P
Morgan Jane	Llandewy	P
Morice David	Llandewy	P
Davies Katherine	Llandewy	P
Thomas Howell	Llandewy	P
Davies John Rees	Llandewy	P
Lewis John Thomas	Llandewy	P
Rees Evan	Llandewy	P
Morice Evan	Llandewy	P
Jones Anne	Llandewy	P
Howell Rees	Llandewy	P
Griffithes Nathaniell	Llandewy	P
Hill Richard	Llandewy	P
John Phillip	Llandewy	P

David Thomas	Llandewy	P
Phillip Evan	Llandewy	P
John Richard	Llandewy	P
David Francis	Llandewy	P
Lewis Katherinc	Llandewy	P
Bevan Lewis	Llandewy	P
Bevan Thomas	Llandewy	P
Morice John	Llandewy	P
John William	Llandewy	P
Bevan Anne	Llandewy	P
John David, tayler	Llandewy	P
Thomas William	Llandewy	P
Phillip Margararett	Llandewy	P
Howell Ruddero	Llandewy	P
Phillipp John ap John	Llandewy	P
Bevan Hugh	Llandewy	P
William Evan	Llandewy	P
Jenkin Richard	Llandewy	P
Thomas Rees	Llandewy	P
John Richard, senior	Llandewy	P
Lewis James	Llandewy	P
Jenkin Mary	Llandewy	P
Bevan John	Llandewy	P

CY Gaer RCAM

A fine promontary camp placed 200yds north of the parish church. It is naturally protected on the east and south by steep slopes to a narrow dingle below it. The promontory faces west and across it is drawn a triple line of strong ramparts and well formed ditches. These banks are best seen on the northwards side of the camp; they gradually die away as they reach the increasingly steep slope of the eastern side. The banks are about 100yds long and 90 ft apart; the ramparts, which are well preserved, rise about 20ft above the ditches. The hillside to the south has been scarped for a distance of 100yds; along it on a very steep incline, and cutting through an outcrop of rock on its way, passes a road or trackway. The original entrance to the enclosure was at the northeast end of the banks, and had apparently a width of 20 ft. the enclosed space, west to east measures 280 ft with a breadth from north to south of 350ft. In 1910 an iron cannon ball 9 ½ in in circumference, was found on the site – visited 1st July 1915

Caerau Gaer RCAM

This is an irregular circular enclosure on the farm of Caerau 500 yds directly west of Y Gaer, from the highest point of which it is everywhere overlooked. The diameter of the enclosed area is about 300ft, the surface being fairly level, with a slight slope to the east at the end of a low spur. The rampart, composed of earth intermixed with small stone, is seen at its best to the north and east, where it has a height of 10ft with a 12ft fall to the ditch, which is throughout slight and shallow. The chief entrance was probably on the east, in full view from the other camp. A break in the western bank may be of modern construction. It may be inferred that Caerau Gaer was probably an annex to the adjacent strong camp of Y Gaer, and may have been devoted to the herding of the tribal cattle. A neolithic axe-head with a sharp cutting edge, was found here in 1816; it is now in the Tenby Museum.-- Visited 1st July 1915.

Castell Gwyndy RCAM

This enclosure is situated about 500yds to the southeast of Castell farmhouse, and the same distance northwest of Gwyndy fach, the local name of the site being Castell Gwyndy. It is placed on a spur of land, the defence to the north, south and east being the steep descents to a valley, through which runs a small stream. In places the slopes show clear signs of scarping, but there are no traces of a marginal bank. Across the root of the tongue of land is thrown a well preserved rampart, which extends westward for about 2500ft. The bank rises to a height of 6ft and a counter-scarp of 4ft. The entrance, which has been widened, was at the northern end of the bank. The enclosed area 360ft from east to west and 150ft north to south, is fairly level. Cultivation has removed all signs of hut circles, which are said to have existed here. – Visited 25th May 1915

Henllan RCAM

Browne Willis mentions a chapel at Henllan, dedicated to St Teilo, as being subordinate to

Llanddewi Velfrey. The hamlet of Henllan was formerly a detached portion of the hundred of Dungleddy, and appears also to have been known as Trefeandeg. The present house of Henllan is modern – visited 1st July 1915

Ffynnon Claf RCAM

A well on Dyffryn farm, almost completely hidden beneath the permanent way of the Pembroke and Tenby railway. It gives its name to Ffynnon Claf Bridge and adjoining cottages. “Sick folk used to drink at this well. The patron has been forgotten” (Pem Arch Survey) – visited 1st July 1915.

Ffynnon Dewi RCAM

The name of a field, half a mile west of the Parish Church. The spring has ceased to flow, and no traditions could be gleaned in connection with the spot ;-- Visited 1st July 1915.

Parc yr eglwys RCAM

A field that probably once formed part of the parochial glebe. The name is still in vogue – visited 1st July 1915

Parc groes wen RCAM

This is a field on the farm of Llandybie about half a mile south west of the parish church. It is possibly the site of a medieval wayside cross visited 1st July 1915.

Friends Burial Ground Trewern RCAM

Situated in the north east of the parish about 300yds west of Trewern House. It was formerly the property of John Lewis, a Friend, who resided at Trewern. In the year 1876 the last survivor of this family presented the burial ground and an adjoining cottage, known as Machpelah, to the Society of Friends. The Friends Meeting house of Redstone was in the adjoining parish of Narberth. The enclosure 34ft by 39ft is surrounded by a wall which divides it from Machpelah garden. An iron gate carries a modern plate inscribed “FRIENDS BURIAL GROUND” 1663. Interments have been made within living memory (Transactions, Friends Hist. Soc., II 45) – Visited 29th May 1915.

Neolithic Celt RCAM

A stone celt found on the Henllan demesne is now in the Tenby Museum. It has a length of 8in,

a width at its cutting edge of 4in and is highly polished. - Seen 7th may 1914.

Roman coins RCAM

In a letter of 1693 addressed to Edward Lhuyd (Bodl. Ashmole, 1815 f307) mention is made of the discovery in this parish of two pots of coins of "Julius Ceasar, Augustus, Vespasian, and others."

Loveston

South Pembrokeshire Place Names - P. Valentine Harris

Loveston. 1362, Lovellston. 1509 - 23, Lovelston. Lovells tun.' OE. name 'Lovel,' Anglo-french Lovell.

Loveston 1839 Lewis

LOVESTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Narberth; containing 170 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and intersected by the turnpike-road leading from Pembroke to Carmarthen. It comprises a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, the whole inclosed and cultivated; the soil is fertile and productive. The substratum is partly stone-coal of good quality, but it is not at present worked; only a small quantity of culm being raised, sufficient for the immediate supply of the inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 5. 5., and endowed with £600 royal bounty; present net income, £109; patron, Earl Cawdor. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £90; and there is a glebe of two acres, valued at £5 per annum.

Church St Leonard:

Glynne Welsh Churches .

June 1867

This church has nave with small north and south transepts, chancel and western tower. The whole is of the local type. The tower tapers in a remarkable degree, and has a rude battlement and corbel table, a square turret at the north west, rising high, and no stringcourses. There is a single lancet on the west side, and single narrow belfry windows. The tower arch to the nave is pointed and rude. The tower is vaulted within. The transepts are very short, and are vaulted. The Chancel arch is pointed upon imposts; on the south side of it is a hagioscope, square, and divided by a mullion. To the south west of the chancel is the projection common in these churches. The east window is

Perpendicular, square headed, labelled , of three lights. North of the chancel are no windows. One window to the south is square headed. Near the south door internally is an oblong opening. The font has a square bowl of a circular stem with a square base, and chevrom moulding under the bowl. The porch, as usual, is very large, and the doorways plain pointed.

RCAM Pembroke 1920

In the recess on the south side of the chancel is a square squint divided by a mullion, on the north is a smaller square undivided squint. Both transepts are plain vaulted.

The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994

Tiny openings on either side of the chancel arch serve the transepts as squints. The transepts, nave, and the later medieval west tower all have pointed tunnel vaults. The porch may be 14c and the chancel is 15c. Used to have Victorian box pews till 1960's

Smith Richard 1543 Lovelston (Loveston) PRO 223/423 Churchwarden

Smith Thomas 1543 Lovelston (Loveston) PRO 223/423 Churchwarden

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Loveston rectory appears to have always been in private patronage. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. - (*Church Plate of Pembrokeshire p. 54.*)

Loveston Rectorias—Ecclesia ibidem 2: collacione Willelmi Butler patroli ibidern unde Willelmus Eynon clericus est rector Et valet fructus hujus beneficii cum gleba corntnunibus annis iiiijii.Ys.

Inde sol' quolibet ter-tio anno in visitaetione cordinaria jjd ob. Et in visitacione archidiaconi pro sinoddibu 5 et procuracincibus quolibet anno 1ii1 vJ Ft rejn Janet clare £4s. 3d. Inde decirna 8s. 6d. - (*Valor Eccl.*)

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':—Loweston alias Loveiston R. Ozrdinario qltolibet tertio anno 2fld. Archi. quolibet anno 4s. 6d. William Butler, Esq., 1835; John Hooked Esq., p.h.v., 1741; The Bishop, 1748; John Campbell, Esq. Clear yearly value, £12. King's Books, £4 5s. 5d. - (*Bacon's Liber Regis.*)

Nonconformist Chapels:

Bethel Baptist chapel, Loveston Present church formed 1906 having been first built 1867 and rebuilt 1901. Still open 1998

ST LEONARD'S CHURCH, LOVESTON

Mainly 15th C. Tall west tower with embattled parapet on corbels.

Clergy

Lewis, Walter	1661	Rector
Palmer, Thomam	1663	Rector
Nash, Thomam	1668	Rector
Nash, Thomas	1668	Rector
Nash, Thomas	1668	Rector
Nash, Thomas	1688	Rector
Nash, Thomas	1692	Rector

Williams, Hoelus	1702	Rector
Williams, Hoelus	1714	Rector
Williams, Hoelus	1717	Rector
Williams, Hoelus	1720	Rector
Williams, Howell	1741	Rector
Davies, Thomas	1741	Rector
Twyning, Benjamin	1748	Rector
Twyning, Benjamin	1748	Rector
Davies, Thomas	1748	Rector
Price , Walter	1772	Rector
Price , Walter	1772	Rector
Twyning , Benjamin	1804	Rector
Twynning Benjamin	1807	Rector
Row , Thomas	1807	Rector
Row , Thomas	1807	Rector
Evans , William	1810	Rector
Rowe , Thomas	1810	Rector
Evans , William	1810	Rector
Hooper , James	1812	Curate
Hooper , James	1812	Curate
Hooper , James	1814	Curate
Devonald , George	1823	Curate
Dawkins Palmour , John	1829	Curate
Dawkins Palmour , John	1829	Curate
Philipps , James	1835	Curate
Philipps , James	1835	Curate

Loveston names for Jottings

Adams Thomas 1621, Sept 23 **Thomas Price** of Rycharston, gent, **Thomas Adams** of Loveston, gent, and **John Phillipps** of Molleston, gent **John Barlowe** of Slebetch, esq

Assignment of a Lease of the pannage of hogs and swine and wild honey within the forest of Narberth, and the rents and farms of Molleston, parcel of the lordship of Narberth, and late parcel of the lands of **Katherine, Countess of Bridgewater** and **Rees Griffith**, attained, on condition that the said **John Barlow** shall Lease the lands of Molleston to Sir **Rowland Rudgeley**, knight, for eight years and the rent shall be used in the interests of **Prissilla Phillipps**, widow and mother of the said **John Phillipps** *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Addams Thomas **Albane Phillips** of Pickton, gent **Thomas Addams** of Loveston, gent Assignment of a Lease of the pannage of hogs and wild honey within the forest of Narberth and the rents of farms of the tenants of Moleston, parcel of the lordship of Narberth, lately parcel of the lands of the **Countess of Bridgewater** and of **Rees Griffith**, esq, attained- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Butler Willelmi 1543 patroli Loveston rectory *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Butler William 1535 Esq patron Loveston rectory 1543 *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Campbell John Frederick Vaughan 1858, June 15 The Right Honourable **John Frederick, Earl of Cawdor** of Stackpole Court, and the Honourable **John Frederick Vaughan Campbell, Baron de Rutzen, Baroness de Rutzen** and **Frederic Leopold** her son **Lionel Oliver** of the Inner Temple, esq Conveyance of the advowson of the church of Loveston, parish of Loveston *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Carne Mill 1670 Loveston H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davies Francis 1731 Sept 18 **Francis Davies** of Summerhill gent and **Priscilla** his wife **John Herbert** of Court Henry co Carmarthen gent Assignment of a Mortgage of a moiety of a messuage in Loveston *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Edmond William 1670 Loveston H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Eynon Willelmus 1543 cleric tss Loveston rectory *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Hooked John 1741 Esq patron Loveston rectory 1543 Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Howell Lewis 1670 Loveston H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mabe James 1670 Loveston P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mansell Edward 1670 Loveston H5 Sir Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Nash Thomas 1670 Loveston H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owens Reece 1670 Loveston P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Powell Moris 1670 Loveston H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Powell Reece 1670 Loveston H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Price Griffith 1629, May 11 **John Roche** of Myneweare, senior, yeoman, and **John Roche**, junior, yeoman, of the same place, **Griffith Price** of the parish of Loveston, yeoman Bond for the performance of Covenants specified in a deed of even *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Reece Isod 1670 Loveston H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roberts John 1670 Loveston H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Sayce Griffith 1670 Loveston P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Smith Thomas 1543 ChurchWarden Lovelston Loveston *PRO223 423*

Loverston pit

opened in 1932 -- The area had been previously mined and the mine closed in 1937 after the accident in 1936 when seven miners drowned due to an inrush of water from old workings of which no plans or details existed.

Loverston 1936 Loveston inrush of water from old workings

Ludchurch

South Pembrokeshire Place Names - P. Valentine Harris.

Ludchurch. 1324, Ecclesia de Loudes. 1377 Londchirch. It has been suggested that it is from W.

Ilwyd, 'the adorable, the blessed one,' but it is more probably from the personal name 'Loud.' .

Early 13c church dedicated to St Elidyr, south aisle later

Ludchurch 1839 Lewis

LUDCHURCH, a parish, in the union and hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, in South Wales, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Narberth; containing 220 inhabitants. This parish lies in the south-eastern part of the county, about two miles eastward from the road between Narberth and Tenby. Its surface is uneven, and the soil of various kinds: the lands are but partially inclosed and cultivated. The substratum is limestone of very superior quality, which is worked upon an extensive scale: the stone is susceptible of a beautiful polish, and many slabs raised from the quarries have been manufactured into elegant mantel-pieces, and used for other ornamental purposes; it is also burnt for manure, there being no fewer than six kilns for this purpose in constant operation, for the supply of the more northern parts of the county. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £3. 14. 4½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £84; and there is a glebe of ten acres, valued at £10 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Elidyr, is a neat and well-built edifice, situated in a bleak part of the parish, on a limestone rock, which has been quarried all round, leaving the sacred fabric many feet above the level of the adjacent surface. A meeting-house was built a few years ago by the Baptists and Independents conjointly.

The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994.)

The nave and chancel are 13c. The west tower and the south aisle are 16c. The aisle has three arches on octagonal piers towards the nave and two towards the chancel. One nave pier has a head carved upon the top of it.

The tomb of Annie Sophia grand daughter of Josiah Wedgewood decorated with some of her grandfathers first tiles is in churchyard.

A Short Guide to Ludchurch

The foundations of Ludchurch as a community were laid by the Knight's of St John who were dedicated to keeping the pilgrim routes open all the way from Jerusalem to St David's and on these routes at convenient places they built hospices (half hospitals half hostels) Ludchurch was one such site.

The Church is basically divided into two halves by a row of arches which are about 800 years old. The pillars are Norman but the arches themselves show the transition from Norman to Gothic in that they rise to a little peak. At the heads of the pillars are examples of carving with shields which would originally have carried heraldic symbols there are also some carved roses and crude faces. There are two Holy water stoups one by the entrance and another on the south wall where there was another entrance at one time but the extensive quarrying all round the church site destroyed the approach from that side. When the area was being quarried there was even an offer made to buy the Churchyard so as to quarry the site.

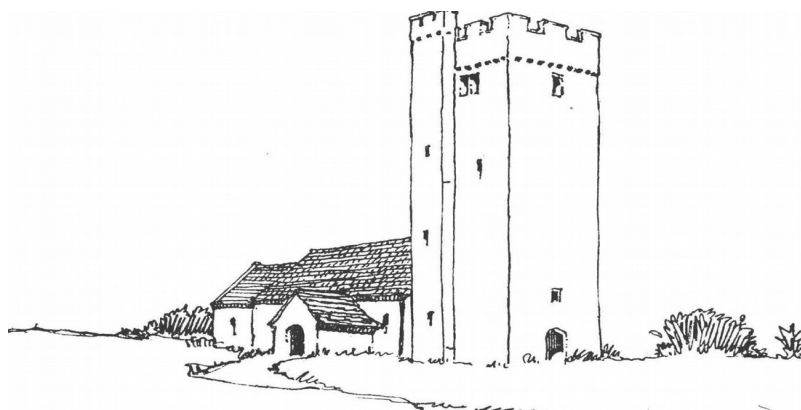
In June the Churchyard is carpeted with blue irises.

In the far south east corner there is what is known as the Wedgwood Tomb. "Annie Sophia", granddaughter of Josiah Wedgwood founder of the Wedgewood pottery firm, husband is buried there. He was Wilfred Baugh Allen. When Josiah Wedgewood died in 1790 the first batch of tiles he made were shared between some of his grandchildren. "Annie Sophia" treasured hers first having them built into a fireplace at her home at Cilrhiw Mansion and then when they moved transferring them to Rosemount Tenby. At her wish they were fixed into her husband's grave.

There is also the grave of John Henry Martin who died in 1823 age 70, at his death was supposed to be the last surviving officer to have accompanied Captain Cook on his third voyage around the world.

There is also the remains of an old Cross - called the Plague Cross and the bronze lamp at the Churchyard Gate was at one time part of the street lighting in Bournemouth.

The Parish Church of Ludchurch dedicated to St Elidyr RCAM



The original church appears to have been a single chamber 50 ½ ft by 14 ½ ft without structural division between chancel and nave. To this building at a later period was added a south aisle of the same length but 2ft narrower, the south wall being replaced by an arcade of 5 bays. The easternmost pier, now within the present chancel is square; the next two piers are octagonal; the two still further to the west are circular; all are pointed and have neither capitals nor mouldings. The windows are mostly modern. There are north and south doors, each with stoups; the south door is now blocked. The front of the stoup at the north door is ornamented with a human face between two roses. The west tower 16 ½ ft by 15 1/2ft is placed at the end of the present nave with which it communicates by a pointed doorway now blocked; it is of three storeys. The stair turret containing 67 steps occupies the northeastern angle. The ground story is vaulted. The font may be of any date; though of early shape it is probably not coeval with the early 13th century building. The edifice is built on a limestone rock which has been quarried so as to leave the church and surrounding burial ground many feet above the adjoining level. In the churchyard is the base of a cross – visited 23rd April 1915.

Ecclesiastical Records

1402 July 17 Lantefey.

Also on the 17th day of the same month in the place aforesaid. the bishop granted to Sir William Rolleston, rector of the parish church of Loudchirch, of his diocese, a licence of non-residence for one year continuously from the date of these presents.

1402 Lantfey.

Also on 3 September, in the year and place abovesaid, the bishop admitted Sir John Geffrey, chaplain, to the parish church of Loudechchurch vacant by the free resignation of Sir William Cade of Rolleston, last rector of the same.

1407.

Also on 24 January, in the year and place above-said, the same reverend father admitted Sir John Thomas to the parish church of Lowdechchurch of our diocese, vacant by the free resignation of Sir John Geffray, last rector there, to which he was presented to the same by the noble man Francis de Courte, lord of Pembroke, true patron of the same, and he instituted him, etc.

1410 28 March.

On 28 March of the year abovesaid, the aforesaid vicar (Master John Hiot Bishop of St David) at St David's admitted William Henry, deacon, to the parish church of Ludchurch of the diocese of St Davids, vacant by the free resignation of Sir John Thomas, last rector of the same, and pertaining for this turn to the presentation of lord Francis de Courte lord of Pembroke by occasion of the temporalities of the alien priory of Pembroke with the advowson of churches belonging to the said priory being in his hands of the grant of King Henry IV. And he instituted him etc.

Gibbe 1543 Ludchurche PRO 223/423 Churchwarden

Acc/to Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This rectory was originally in the patronage of John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, but afterwards came into the hands of the Crown.

Ludchurch — Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione domine Regine unde Morganus Jones clericus est rector ibidem Et valet fructus et gleba ibidem annuatim iiiijD. Inde sol' archidiacono quolibet anno pro proreueracinnibus et sinodalibus vs ixd. Et remanet elare 74s. 3d. Inde decima 7s. 5d. - (*Valor Eccl.*)

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':- Ludehurch alias Eglwys Llwy R. (St. Elider or Eliere). Archidia. quolibet anno 5s. gd. Regina olim Patr.; The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value £30, £40. King's Books, £3 14s 4d. - (*Bacons Liber Regis.*)

On 17 Jan., 1893, a faculty was obtained for the restoration of Ludchurch Parish Church

Clergy

Phillipps, David	1693	
Twynning , Benjamin	1788	
Tasker , William	1804	
Tasker , William	1806	(<i>natural death</i>)
Williams , John	1806	
Jones , Daniel	1816	
Jones , Daniel	1818	

Ludchurch St Elidyr

August 20 1869 This church is curiously situated on an abrupt eminence of limestone, of which the sides on the southwest are precipitously scarped. It is of the local type of South Pembrokeshire and consists of two parallel aisles of bodies, of which the northern forms the chancel at its east end, a western tower and a north porch.

The tower resembles others of the district, is plain and of a somewhat military character, has battlements and corbel table, but neither buttress nor stringcourse, and very thick walls. At the northeast a square turret rises above the tower, the belfry windows single and onblong, other openings merely narrow slits.

On the west side is a plain pointed doorway.

The chancel is divided from the nave by a very rude pointed arch upon imposts. The nave arcade has three rude wide pointed arches, the two western piers being circular but very course. Eastward of these is a huge wall pier, on which is a corbel or bracket, beyond which are two smaller and lower arches, remarkably rude, dividing the aisle from the chancel; the pier is square and of plain wall, but these arches have been strengthened by some modern masonry roughly executed which distorts the general appearance. There is a single lancet window closed at the south, most other windows modern ; but at the east of the chancel is one of two lights, square headed and Edwardian in character, at the east of the south aisle one with two obtuse headed lights. The interior is dark. The font has a square bowl chamfered at the angles on a stem. The north porch is large. There are the steps of a cross in the churchyard

Nonconformist Chapels:

Ebenezer, in Longstone Independents, 1848 Built 1844 on a different site, rebuilt 1862. Still open 1993

1847 Commission on Education in Wales (the Blue Book)

Ludchurch

This small school is held in a chapel built jointly by the Baptists and independents about three years ago. It is well lighted but cold as it is neither ceilinged nor rendered. It is in good repair. The furniture consists of a pulpit, two tables 8 settles and 4 benches but there were no maps nor prints of any description. The master had been a farmer until August last, and knows no welsh; all the people in the neighbourhood speak English He complained much of the carelessness of parents in not educating their children but thought that poverty was the chief cause.

All the scholars (except two or three) were labourers children, and all present this day (except two) read in the Testament , but none correctly They were not used to be questioned on what they read. There were none present that were learning arithmetic.

There is no Sunday School in this parish , but many of those who had answer my questions are going to some of the Sundays schools in the neighbourhood.

Mr Morris John schoolmaster of Longstone, informed me that labourers wages with food are from 8d to 9d a day and on their own finding 1s to 1s 2d a day; carpenters and masons on their own finding 1s 6d to 2s; farm servants 30s to £10., some get £12 per year; female servants £2 to £4 some £5. There is no gratuitous education for the poor in the parish; a great many children are growing up without any education at all. Many of the farmers are utterly destitute of education; but if the generality of the people could, they would have their children educated. The labourers and others in the neighbourhood are steady and sober

December 7th 1846

Wm Morris Assistant

Some names in the History of Ludchurch

Allen nee Wedgewood Annie Sophia grand daughter of Josiah WedgeWood tomb in Ludchurch churchyard decorated with some of her grandfathers first tiles

Brace Andrew 1 December 1788 Ludchurch, Yeoman Offence Assault. Ludchurch, Prosecutor **Parcell John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Glynne Stephen 1869 Aug 20 Ludchurch Sir- surveyed Ludchurch (St Elidyr) Church *Notes on the Older Churches Arch Camb 1897 p45*

Malefants of Ludchurch

A younger branch of the Upton **Malefants** settled at Ludchurch. We hear of a

Malefant David 1298 and again in 1324 he was a witness in 1300 to **John de Barri's** charter to **Richard Simond**.

Malefaunt David 1324 Aug 20 Coytrath Saundersfoot area *I P M Edward II files 84 & 85*.

Malesent David Malefant 1298 witness Angle British Museum *Sloane charterXXXII 14*.

Malefant John died 5th August 1351 ,the son of **David**, holding of the Earl thirty acres of land at Londeschurch Ludchurch, worth 2 marks and one-tenth of a fee at Coedrath, worth 13s. 4d.

Malefaunt John 1376 20 November Former tenant *I P M 248 f 105 49 Edward III. yearly he left a son David under age, but of this branch there appear to be no further records.*

Powell Eleanor 1692 daughter of **Captain William Powell** of Ludchurch

Powell Rees 4 July 1777 Ludchurch Yeoman Offence Assault on **Baylies Sarah**, prosecutor's wife. Ludchurch Prosecutor **Baylies John**, Ludchurch, gent. Verdict Discharged by prosecutor. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rolleston William Cade 1402 July 17 rector of the parish Ludchurch .

Smith Lewis 1 April 1778 Ludchurch Yeoman Offence Theft of a sheep belonging to **John Thomas** prosecutor's late brother. **Morgan Phillip**, St Issells, labourer implicated, but not indicted. LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor **ThomasWilliam** Narberth, gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Smith Lewis 21 December 1778 Ludchurch Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Mary Thomas** alias **David**, LampeterVelfrey, spinster. LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor **Thomas William**, Narberth, gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Smith Lewis 21 December 1778 Ludchurch Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Dinah** alias **Thomas Diana**, LampeterVelfrey, servant. Recognizance refers to four murders in all not indicted for the murders of **John Thomas** and **Isaac Harry**, both of

Thomas John 1410 28 March resigned rector church of Ludchurch

Remains of Archaeological Interest

Newhouse Tumulus RCAM

The westernmost of two mounds of which the second 50yds to the north-east is in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey. The base circumference is about 300ft and height 6ft. It is bowl shaped and does not appear to have been disturbed. -Visited 20th May 1915

“Egypt” Cromlech RCAM

On either side of the high road about 50yds south of the hamlet of “Egypt” are three stones ,now partially buried. These are locally said to be the remains of a cromlech. What may have been the capstone of the structure, a boulder some 6ft in length, lies in the ditch close by – Visited 21st May 1915

Longstone Camp RCAM

A work 300yds north-east of Longstone hamlet, known to many as Brandywell Camp. It would seem to have been of circular form, but the bank to the south and east is barely to be traced. The rampart which remains has a length of 500ft; it rises 4ft and has a fall of 10ft to a ditch 3ft deep. The southwest end of the bank is distinctly curved and may have formed one side of the vanished entrance. At this point there is much surface stone. The field is known “old Castle Park” Visited 23rd April 1915.

Castell Meherin RCAM

The earthwork known by the name of Castlall Meherin, which if Welsh, would mean Weather's Castle or “The Wethers” is from several points of view worthy of close attention by Welsh archaeologists. It is placed on the summit of a long narrow ridge of ground about 4 miles to the north of the Bristol Channel and 673 ft above sea level. The ridge runs parallel with the northern shore of the channel, and is the first suitable site for an observation camp that an enemy landing upon the south eastern shore of the county between Ragwen and Giltar Points would arrive at in an attack upon the district. Behind this ridge the surface of the country is broken into a confused mass of hills and valleys which ramify in all directions, and steadily increasing height, depth and difficulty, eventually culminate in the Prescelly range. South of a line drawn about 4 miles on either hand of Castell Meherin the place names of the district are almost exclusively English. North of the line they are as distinctively Welsh. It is clear that Castell Meherin was constructed to serve as a border fortress of importance.

The earthwork has suffered much injury within the recollections of the writer of the present notice[1915]. Thirty years ago the ramparts were in fairly perfect condition, and it was then possible to make out, not merely the general character of the earthwork, but also features which differentiated it from the great hill camps of Wales. In shape it is a long rectangle, the length of the interior being about 700ft. With a breadth of about 250 ft; the long axis followed the direction of the hill. The angles which were then perfect, were slightly rounded, and it had all the trim symmetrical appearance of a Roman earthwork. Indeed, so obvious was the resemblance that when the site was visited by the Cambrian Archaeological Association in the year 1851 “some of the party considered the remains to indicate a Roman construction” (Arch Camb II ii 325). Later, an able local explorer Mr Edward Laws F.S.A. pronounced it to be

Roman (Little England beyond Wales 1888 p40) whilst in 1892 the editor of Owen's Pembrokeshire (I 108n3) spoke of it as "an old Roman encampment" Its position, however, is hardly that of the regular Roman fort, and its proportions not those of the usual Roman plan. Moreover, if it were of Roman origin there would probably be indications of a road traversing the interior. Many of its original features have been obliterated, the banks have been levelled, and it is now impossible to locate the entrances. The broad and rather shallow ditch that encircled the position immediately outside the rampart has in some places been entirely filled up, and in others nearly so.

So far as we were able to ascertain, no relics of any description have been found in or around the camp, and it may be conjectured that the position was not occupied for a lengthened period. In the absence of positive evidence of the people by whom it was constructed, all speculations relating thereto must be regretted that these were not recognised and carefully recorded while the opportunities for doing so were more abundant than they are at present. The ground plan of Castell Meherin should be compared with the faint indications of Castle Fleming, and the more complete remains of Romans Castle –Visited 23rd April 1915.

West Mount, Lower West Mount

Whatever earthworks have existed here have been cultivated away and forgotten –Visited 23rd April 1915

Lower Camp RCAM

Two fields on Beacon Farm

Upper and lower Kings Park RCAM

Two fields on Beacon farm probably part of the once extensive Crown possessions in the county

Great and Little Church Park RCAM

Two fields on Hill Farm

Westerton,

Long rectangular house, end fireplace on ground floor, 2 corbelled lateral fireplaces on first floor. Ancient features visible at rear; front much modernised, house was 'newly built' in 1600, *Picton Castle Papers*.

Martletwy

Martletwy Martletwy

Raymond son of Martin c1195--- Martletwy the Church of Martheltwi with all its appurtenance and liberties (the right of advowson was held by William de Caumville who released it)to the Knights of St John Slebech *Anselms Confirmation* They still held all this land at the dissolution in 1535. The parish church of Martletwy may be a pre-conquest ecclesiastical foundation. The grant included a large portion of land in the north of the parish. The south part of the manor comprised one knight's fee in 1362 when it was held of the barony.

Mines Martletwy

Possible working --Exact location unknown; lease of lead and copper granted along with coal at Ewton in 1798, probably only latter worked.

Coal pit Moor & Black wells

Extensive area of crop- & soil-mark features indicative of old coal mining activity, supported by given placenames.

Martletwy Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839

MARTLETWY, a parish, in the union and hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, in South Wales, 6 miles (S.E.) from Haverfordwest; containing 846 inhabitants. This place is situated on the Eastern Cleddy, at its junction with the Western Cleddy, and at the termination of the noble harbour of Milford, which is formed by the union of those two rivers. Martletwy is bounded on the north and west by the Eastern Cleddy river, east by the parishes of Mynwere and Yerboston, and south by those of Coedcanlais and Lawrenny; and contains about 2580 acres, of which 635 are arable, 1905 pasture, and 40 woodland, the prevailing timber being oak. The surface has rather a barren appearance, and the soil is cold and wet, and for the most part poor; the chief agricultural produce consists of oats, barley, and potatoes. Coal and culm are worked to a great extent upon the estate of Sir John Owen, Bart.; and the produce of the collieries, which employ more than 100 persons, is shipped for the supply of distant parts, from a place called Land-shipping, on the Eastern Cleddy, where an excellent quay has been constructed for the purpose. Here was the ancient seat of the Owens, who by marriage became proprietors of the noble estates originally belonging to the family of Wyrriot. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £200 royal bounty and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Hon. Capt. Greville, who is also owner of the great tithes: the tithes have been commuted for £180, of which £100 are payable to the impropriator, and £80 to the vicar, who has also a glebe of four acres, valued at £5 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Marcellus, is a plain old edifice, containing between 700 and 800 sittings, more than half free. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists, in each of which a Sunday school is also held.

The area partly lies in the Pembrokeshire coalfield and waterborne activity increased with the rise of the local mining industry. Mining began in the late medieval period, but was a low-key affair and probably only worked on a seasonal basis by farmers and farm labourers up to the end of the 18th century. Along the shore where the remains of quays and industrial buildings at Landshipping Ferry and Landshipping Quay testify to the former importance of these locations for the export of coal.

The Parish church of St Marcellus?

Acc/to South Pembrokeshire Place Names -- P Valentine Harris

Martletwy The dedication of the parish church is said to be to St. Marcellus, but should more probably to St. Martin. The festal period of Martinmas is frequently called Martelmas.

Grade II listed medieval parish church of St Marcellus and two 19th century chapels, including the recently restored 19th century chapel at Burnett's Hill. RCAHMW

RCAM

The church consists of a chancel 17 ½ ft by 16ft, nave 46ft by 13 ½ ft, single bell cote above the west gable and south porch. On the south side of the chancel is a blocked up low side window outside 18in by 5in, splayed out on the interior to 36in by 52in beneath it is a stone seat 20 in high. The chancel arch is roundheaded with plain imposts. The arcade consists of three bays, one of

which connects with the chancel and the others are in the nave. At the east end is a square recess or aumbry. The timbering throughout is modern. The font bowl has no distinctive feature, but is probably late Norman. Under the modern communion table is placed the original black marble altar slab 44 in by 18in. During the last restoration a fragment of a coffin lid bearing in high relief the upper part of a figure of a tonsured priest with head resting on a cushion, was found blocking up the lower side window. The hands are raised in benediction. The inscription reads + SIR PHILIPRE(s) I DVO DESEMO DIE S... in very faint letters of the early 15th century. The slab is now affixed to the west wall of the chancel

Visited 2nd July 1920

The church was appropriated to the Hospitallers Church of Slebech.

The church of Martletwy

Mediaeval although heavily restored, but also retains an interesting early font and a fine early monumental effigy. It is first mentioned in 1231, in a confirmation of the grant to the Knights Hospitallers of Slebech by John, son of Raymond by Bishop Anselm. The first recorded Vicar of Martletwy was Peter Filiol in 1317.

During the 1840s it appears the roof was renewed. In the 1850s interior repairs were carried out and the seating improved. Work on the chancel was carried out in 1879, during which the tomb effigy of Sir Philip, an early fifteenth century priest, was discovered.

The main restoration of the church, was completed in 1894 in the time of the Rev. F. O. Thomas. The work was to the designs of the architect Ernest V Collier of Carmarthen, at a cost of £805 toward which the ICBS granted £25. The windows were entirely restored and the roofs, floor and interior surfaces renewed to an extent which has left almost no historic detail intact.

The masonry is local uncoursed sandstone rubble throughout, flush or ribbon pointed. The walls are not battered except for a small part at the NW corner of the nave. The roof is slate with red ridge tiles, coped gables to all parts except the porch, and carved crosses at all apexes. The doors and most of the windows are the work of the late nineteenth century restoration. Both the porch inner door and the door to the vestry have pointed arches. The windows of the nineteenth century restoration generally are pairs of lights with a top quatrefoil, in plate tracery. The restored bellcote for a single bell at the West end of the aisle is in similar masonry, but the arch over the bell is in brickwork.

Source:- **RCAHMW** listed buildings,

The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994

The chancel south windows and round chancel arch are of c1200. The north aisle with a two bay arcade is 13c. The north chapel and porch are late medieval

1291 the Church was assessed at £9 6s 8d [Taxatio]

The church of Martletwy was granted to the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem by John the Son of Raymond { Amselm confirms charter }

This grant was confirmed by Bishop David Martin on 20 Sep 1301 and by Letters Patent of Edward III on 8th Feb 1330

On the dissolution of the monasteries the living came into the hands of the Crown and was sold to John Barlow son of Roger Barlow who had purchased the Slebech property.

Vicars

Filliol Peter	1317	
Philip John	1488 Apr 20	
Davy Rice	1535 6	
James Lawrence	?	
Maddocke William	1564 Aug 19	
Prichard , Humf	1633	Vicar
Arnold, Richard	1661	
Griffith, Abelem	1668	Vicar
Nash, Thomas	1688	Curate
Nash, Thomas	1692	Curate
Bowen, Henricus	1714	Curate
Williams, blank	1717	Curate
Williams, Johannes	1718	Perpetual Vicar
Williams, Johannes	1718	Vicar
Bowen, Henricus	1718	Perpetual Vicar
Williams, Johannes	1720	Vicar
Rowe , John	1765	Stipendiary Curate
Rowe ,John	1765	Stipendiary Curate
Gibbon , Richard	1771	Vicar
Gibbon , Richard	1771	Stipendiary Curate
Williams , John	1771	<i>(natural death)</i> Vicar
Edwards , William	1788	SubscCurate
Edwards , William	1788	<i>(Licensing)</i> Curate
Gibbon , Benjamin	1789	<i>(Licensing)</i> Stipendiary Curate
Gibbons , Benjamin	1789	SubscCurate
Hooper , James	1791	<i>(Licensing)</i> Curate
Hooper , James	1791	SubscCurate
Hooper , James	1802	SubscStipendiary Curate
Gibbon , Richard	1804	Vicar
Hooper , Joseph	1804	Curate
Gibbon , Richard	1808	<i>(natural death)</i> Vicar
Davies , Daniel	1808	SubscVicar
Hooper , James	1809	SubscStipendiary Curate
Hunter Humphreys , John	1819	<i>(Licensing)</i> Stipendiary Curate
Hunter Humphreys , John	1820	Stipendiary Curate
Malet James Hudson LLD	1846 Apr 1	
Rees Moses Arthur	1879 Aug 25	
Thomas Fredrick Owen MA	1891 June 2	
Richards Morgan BA	1903 Feb 21	
Weale Edward Alexander BA	1906 Mar 1	

Babe 223/423	Mathias Churchwarden	1543	Mertilltwye	(Martletwy)	Lay subsidies PRO
Smith 223/423	Robert Churchwarden	1543	Mertilltwye	(Martletwy)	Lay Subsidies PRO

Pembrokeshire Parsons

The church of Martletwy was granted to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem by John,

the son of Raymond.—*Anselm's Confirm Charter*. This grant was confirmed by Bishop David Martin on 20 Sept., 1301 (which was confirmed by letters patent of Edward III. on 8 Feb., 1330.—*Pat. Rolls*), who, with the consent of the Chapter, authorized the appropriation of the church of Martletwy to the master and brethren of St. John of Jerusalem at Slebech; the master to present to the Bishop, on any voidance, a fit clerk to be instituted vicar, who should have his portion without ordinary or extraordinary burdens, namely. a house, garden, and three acres of land, with tithes of wool and other things pertaining to the altar; tithes of corn, hay, and other things pertaining to the altar being reserved to the master and brethren. On the dissolution of the monasteries the living came into hands of the Crown, by whom it was sold to John Barlow, the son of Roger Barlow, who purchased the Slebech property

In 1291 this church was assessed at £9 6s. 8d. for tenths to the king the amount payable being 18s. 8d.—*Taxatio*.

Martletwy Vicaria.—*Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione preceptorie de Slebeche unde Richaldus Davy est vi- ? Darius valet per annum in sua porcione iiij0. Inde sol' nihil quia exempt', &c., £4. Inde decima 8s.—Valor -Escl.*

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':—Martletwy alias Martelwy alias Martletwy V. (St. Marcellus). Val- 0 per ann. in port. Prapceptor Slebech Propr.; John, Barlow, Esq., 1718; The Bishop by lapse, 1771; SirWilliam Hamilton. Clear yearly value, £16. Books, £4.—*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

On 4th April, 1896, a faculty was obtained for restoration of this church.

Education in Wales (The Blue Book) 1847

– No resident clergyman. Main employment Mining wages 1s 6d per day The landed Proprietors are not resident and do not contribute to the maintenance or provision of schools

Village School

On the 8th of January I visited this school. It was held in a small room, a greater part of which was taken up by a bed and a large coffer. There were only three children present at the time of my visit. One read the Testament with ease; another was reading in the spelling book; the third was learning monosyllables. The master had been a mason but from ill health was obliged to give up his trade and (to procure a livelihood) take to school teaching. He and his wife receive 4s a week relief from the parish. The children were exceedingly ignorant and could not answer the simplest question.

David Lewis Assistant

Burnt-house (alias Burness) Hill School

On the 8th of January I visited the above school. It was usually kept in a room, part of a dwelling house. The furniture consisted of a few chairs and a table, all for household use. There was no school furniture of any description there. The children were not present at the time of my visit. The schoolmistress appeared to be a shrewd and intelligent woman.

David Lewis Assistant

Martletwy Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Morgan William	Martletwy	H
Owen Sir Hugh of Orielson	Martletwy	H20
Owen Sir Hugh at Coedcanlas	Martletwy	H10
Mathews Evan.	Martletwy	H
Rymond Hugh	Martletwy	H5
Jones David	Martletwy	H

Gerrett John	Martletwy	H
Smith Mary	Martletwy	H
Griffith Abell, clerk	Martletwy	H
Barlow John, esq. of Slebech	Martletwy	H7
Canton John	Martletwy H	Martletwy H2
Taylor John	Martletwy	H
Andreston George	Martletwy	H
Edmond George	Martletwy	H
Proute Oliver	Martletwy	P
Lloyd Nicholas	Martletwy	P
Hyett Hary	Martletwy	P
Evan Morgan	Martletwy	P
Webb John	Martletwy	P
David Howell	Martletwy	P
Sutne John	Martletwy	P
Clercke John	Martletwy	P
Lewis Howell	Martletwy	P
Morgan Evan	Martletwy	P
Smith John	Martletwy	P
Beavan Sible	Martletwy	P
Row Thomas	Martletwy	P
Jones Thomas	Martletwy	P
Thomas Owen	Martletwy	P
Watkin Richard	Martletwy	P
Owens John	Martletwy	P
Elizabeth Dunett	Martletwy	P
Richard Thomas	Martletwy	P
Lewis Evan	Martletwy	P
Germin Francis	Martletwy	P
Vaughan John	Martletwy	P
David Reece	Martletwy	P
Lloyd Evan	Martletwy	P
Watkin Thomas	Martletwy	P
Evan John	Martletwy	P
Powell Richard	Martletwy	P
Thomas Jenkin	Martletwy	P
Beerce Clemy	Martletwy	P
Phillippes Thomas	Martletwy	P
Sanders William	Martletwy	P
Cole George	Martletwy	P
William John, junior	Martletwy	P
William John, senior	Martletwy	P
Richard David	Martletwy	P
Phillipp William	Martletwy	P
Oriell Francis	Martletwy	P
Hary Thomas	Martletwy	P
Garrett John	Martletwy	P
Evan John, senior	Martletwy	P
Evan John, junior	Martletwy	P
Grange James	Martletwy	P
Jones Nicholas	Martletwy	P
Butler Mary	Martletwy	P

Taylor Lettice	Martletwy	P
Owens Sible	Martletwy	P
Sutne Reece	Martletwy	P
Phillipps Thomas	Martletwy	P
Cadogan Hugh	Martletwy	P
Webb Phillipp	Martletwy	P
David Griffith	Martletwy	P
Francis John	Martletwy	P
Edmond George	Martletwy	P
Beavan David	Martletwy	P
Roach Abigell	Martletwy	P
Ophilus Robin	Martletwy	P
Wills Hugh	Martletwy	P
Phillipp Marke	Martletwy	P
Prichard Andrew	Martletwy	P
Webb Phillipp	Martletwy	P
Clement Dorothy	Martletwy	P

Non Conformist Chapels

Martletwy Baptist Chapel was built in 1828, rebuilt in 1864 and again in 1880. The present chapel, dated 1880, is built in the Vernacular style with a long-wall entry plan and small pane flat-headed windows.

Horeb Congregational Chapel

was first built before 1830 and later rebuilt in 1844, in the Sub-Classical style with a gable-entry plan and tall Gothic windows. Still open 1993

Burnett's Hill Chapel (Presbyterian And Calvinistic Methodist), Burnett's Hill, Martletwy

The former Calvinistic Methodist chapel of Burnetts Hill was built in 1812 and opened in January 1813 by the Reverend Theophilus Jones. The chapel was rebuilt in 1862 and renovated in 1890. The present chapel, dated 1862, was built in the Vernacular style of the gable-entry type and served the local mining community. The chapel originally had a level floor and a gallery, and its north entrance (probably with double doors) was at the present position of the left window facing the road. There is a later vestry or schoolroom at the east end and a later hip-roofed porch at the west end. In 2008 this chapel underwent sensitive restoration and is now Grade 2 Listed, for its early character and unusual interior layout.

Other sites of Interest

RCAM Parish of Marteltwy Upper Castle

On a field called Upper Castle some 300 yards north west of the Parish church are two low circular mounds. That to the south has a circumference of 120ft and a height of 4 ft; it does not appear have been disturbed. The second about 25yds to the north is 150fy in circumference and about 2ft high. It has been slightly dug into from the summit. Both are grass covered and are probably sepulchral. Visited 2nd July 1920

RCAM Hallwalls

Small building foundations with walls up to 1 metre high. Possibly ruins of 16th or 17th century manor house.

RCAHMW Whitlow House

'A' type house with Pembrokeshire gable. Massive square stack with drip stones. Large lateral oven in wall thickness's.

RCAHMW Martletwy house –medieval House

Minwear

The Records of The Commandeer of the Knights Hospitaller of St John of Slebech show that much of the land in the area had been given to them before 1250

Robert Lodmer around 1150 gave "All his land of Mynwere together with all the land of Cadugan (Canaston) within the territory of Mynwere to the Knights of St John Slebech *Middle Hill MSS vol 19,880 Th*"

also "Minwear all his land with the Church of Mynwere and all their apparently and liberties to the Knights of St John Slebech *Anselms Confirmation*"

Marescal William Earl of Pembroke 1241 Canaston A free chase and warren over the whole manor of Mynwere including the land of Cadugan with all the forest of the manor with its liberties and customs to the Knights of St John Slebech *Middle Hill MSS vol 19,880*

Mynwere (Minwear) Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis

MYNWERE (MINWEAR), a parish, in the union and hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Narberth; containing 149 inhabitants. This parish, from a mistaken etymology of its name, which was read Mwyn Aur, signifying "a gold mine," was thought to contain gold-ore, and some fruitless attempts were in consequence made to discover it. The name is with greater probability supposed to be derived from a weir on the Eastern Cleddy, on the banks of which river the place is situated, and which was noted for the abundance of fish taken there during the season. The parish comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, all enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified with wood, there being an extensive plantation on the north-eastern boundary; and the views of the adjacent country are not destitute of interest: Picton Castle, with its rich and well-wooded grounds, appears to much advantage on the other side of the Cleddy, together with Slebech Hall and its demesne. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; present net income of the benefice, £50; patron and impropriator, the Hon. Baron de Rutzen, of Slebech Hall. The church of Mynwere is dedicated to St. Wonan.

The Parish Church Dedicated to St Womar RCAM

The present church comprises chancel 14ft by 12 ft nave 23 ½ ft by 15 ½ ft north aisle of transeptal chapel 25 ½ ft by 7 1/2ft south mortuary chapel 7 ¼ ft by 6 ¾ ft and western tower external 15 ¾ ft by 7 ft.

The church and parish are delightfully situated on the left bank of the Cleddau a few miles from its

fall into Milford Haven, and there can be no doubt that it was early seized upon by a Norse freebooter in search of an agreeable position for a permanent settlement. About the year 1150 the church of Mynwere, with the tithes of the parish, were granted by Robert, son of Lomer or Lodomer to the preceptor y of the knights of St John of Jerusalem at Slebech, on the bank of the Cleddau opposite to Minwear. If any vestiges of that church still remain they are doubtless to be found in the foundations of the present nave, and in the stones used up in subsequent rebuilding and restorations. The original font, the one object that is so often found to link the early churches of Pembrokeshire with the present has not survived at Minwear.

The pleasant surroundings and close proximity to the parent house combined with complete immunity from close surveillance provided by the dangerous river, doubtless rendered Minwear a favourite resort of the brethren of Slebech, and , as the parish appears to have been regarded much as the demesne farm of the preceptory it is probable that the parish church was well cared for. Its original single chamber was enlarged by the structural addition of a separate chancel, and a north aisle which was made to align at the east end with the newly built chancel, and was carried about midway down the nave. A new church door set opposite to the earlier south door, gave additional admittance to the church. The eastern gable wall, which by these changes had become the division between nave and chancel was pierced, and a small arcade formed consisting of a central arch 4 ½ ft wide and 7ft high, with a smaller arch on either side; the piers of this arcade are of masonry, one is octagonal, the others square the arches are round headed , which has given rise to the mistaken idea that they are of the Norman period. To remove the appearance of bareness in the space above the arches two plain sharp pointed window – like orifices were made through the gable. The tomb recess on the south side was probably constructed at the same time. It is vaulted, but is otherwise quite undatable, though the whole of these improvements may be considered as falling within the latter half of the 14th century. The tower may also have been undertaken at this period; its lower storey is vaulted , but it differs considerably from the regular form of Pembrokeshire church towers of an earlier date. All the windows are modern. The font bowl is an octagon on a modern pillar and base. The bowl is ornamented on each of the two opposite sides with two small human heads placed one above the other, probably intended to represent the four evangelists, and a small cartouche beneath each head may have been intended to bear the respective names. It was for some years used as a trough on a neighbourhood farm and has suffered accordingly Visited 6th July 1920.

(Lomer or Lodomer was a knight in the train of the great Earl Marshal.)

This Benefice was granted to the Knights Hospitallers of St John about the year 1150 Anselm's confirm charter. A grant of the land of Mynwere together with all the land within the territory of Mynwere made by Lodomer and his son Robert was confirmed by Walter Mareseal (Marshall?) Earl of Pembroke (1241 5) with the added right of a "free chase and warren over the whole manor of Mynwere, including the lands of all the forest of the manor, with all its liberties and customs" [the land appears to have extended as far as Canaston On the dissolution of the monasteries it came into the hands of the Crown and was afterwards sold to John Barlow of Slebech

The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994

The small nave and chancel and tiny transept are 13c. The north chapel with a two bay arcade, the opening either side of the chancel arch, and the belfry raised above the thick west wall are of the 16 & 17c. The four heads on the font probably represent the Four Evangelist.

Perpetual Curates

1739 Aug 9

George Bowen

1750 Aug 7	William Eynon B.A.
1781 Oct 11	William Williams
1786 Dec 27	Owen Lewis
1798 Nov 2	James Williams
1843 Mar 22	Whittington Henry Landon MA
1877 Aug 1	John Morris M.A.
1883 Dec 31	William Scott M.A.
1903 Jun 17	Iorwerth Grey Lloyd.

Smith	William	1543	Mynwer	PRO 223/423
Churchwarden				

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This benefice was granted to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem by Robert, son of Lomer (about . the year 1150) .—*Anselm's Confirm. Charter*.

On the dissolution of the Monasteries it came into the hands of the Crown, and was afterwards sold to [John] Barlow of Slebech.

No detailed valuation in regard to Minwear is given in the Valor Eccl., but the following entry occurs under the list of churches appropriated to the Preceptory of Slebech:—*Ecclesie de Mynwer viij.*

Under the heading ' Not in Charge ' ;—Minivear alias Winwear Ch. (E3t. Womar), £7 certified value. William Knox, Esq.—*Bacon's Liber regis*.

On 10 Aug., 1870, a faculty was granted for the restoration of the old parish church and for the addition of a piece of land, as a burial ground, to the old churchyard.

Minwer Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Belth Richard, miller	Minwer	H 2
Webb Richard	Minwer	H3
Wills Edward.	Minwer	H4 .
Belth Ann, widdow	Minwer	H
Childe George.	Minwer	H
Roach Owen	Minwer	H
Davids John	Minwer	H
Moris Rowland	Minwer	H
Collins Francis	Minwer	H
Roach Thomas	Minwer	H
Griffith John, smith	Minwer	H2
Childe John	Minwer	H
Bowen Richard, miller .	Minwer	H2
Childe Thomas	Minwer	H
Barlow William, esq.	Minwer	H7
Beckley Reece	Minwer	H
Thomas William	Minwer	P
Reece Lewis	Minwer	P
Jenkin William	Minwer	P
David Francis	Minwer	P

Thomas John	Minwer	P
Thomas Morice	Minwer	P
Lewis John	Minwer	P
Childe George	Minwer	P
Hay David	Minwer	P
Collin Francis	Minwer	P
Beckley Mary	Minwer	P
Roach Widdow	Minwer	P
Roach William	Minwer	P
Daly George	Minwer	P
Prichard Thomas	Minwer	P
Walter Barnabas	Minwer	P
Preece John	Minwer	P
Elliot Widow	Minwer	P
Walter Jenet	Minwer	P
Steven William	Minwer	P
Childe Edward	Minwer	P
Sarre Edward	Minwer	P
Rotherough Margrett	Minwer	P
Woolcocke Joan	Minwer	P
Roach Henry	Minwer	P
Sarre Moris. .	Minwer	P

Medieval Buildings -

Sisters House Minwear

- small nucleus of miniature tower houses plus the shell of a great barn, a massive walled garden, the remains of a fish pond a well, a large barrel - vaulted cellar (perhaps the remains of the main domestic building, despite being known as the Chapel) and a ruined water mill on the tidal inlet to the west of the site – **published by Preseli District Council**

Sisters House RCAM

On the left (south) bank of the Eastern Cleddau immediately opposite the site of Slebech Commandery of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem are the extensive foundations and ruined walls of a building which is known locally as “Sister (or Sisters) houses” The ruins are not marked on the current Ordinance sheets

Fenton (Tour p297) describes the site as that of a “respectable Mansion once inhabited by a brother of the Barlow who resided at Slebech” – a remark which was correct for only the last stage in the existence of a building that was certainly not erected for a “respectable mansion”

The site had been practically lost in a dense thicket of trees and small shrubs until a partial clearance about the commencement of the present century enabled the visitors of the Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey to report upon the place as follows :-

Tithe barn which is not marked on the Ordinance map. The eastern entrance was originally through a porch, but a little building was added on each side, which contained three loops on the basement , and one loop in the upper chamber, which was a mere lodgement under the roof; the western entrance and unprotected barn door. The tithe barn was a gabled building, with a basement and two stories the second being in the roof. The basement had four loops at each end, twelve loops on the east side , thirteen on the west. The first storey seems to have been looped in the same fashion except that the loops alternate. The second storey on the north and south gables had three loops. The building seems to slope south to north, the loops in the basement being about 3ft above the floor in

the north, but 5ft on the south where fragments of the flooring still remain; it is of lime and stone. In the building you will find neither fireplace, chimney, window nor stair. All the looks seem to have had a flag above them, but these have been removed. The basement seems to have been about 8ft high, the first gable a trifle less. But the chamber in the roof or second storey about 12ft at the point of the gable. The building, if, as the editor supposes, a tithe barn was constructed to store grain, not thrashed straw. The approaches to the upper chambers must have been by wooden ladders. There are many small dilapidated cottages, and the most perfect of them consists of a barrel vaulted cellar about 6ft high, two stories above it; a western wall is gone. The lower of the two storeys is 14ft by 12 and about 8ft high. In the eastern wall a square headed recessed opening; another window of door blocked up. In the northern wall there is a window; in the southern a fireplace with an aumbrey by its side. In the upper chamber a window in the north side but no fireplace, and it seems approached by an outside stone staircase which is now broken away. The chapel 18ft by 12 ft, with a barrel vaulted roof east wall not bonded; it was lighted by a narrow square headed window; the west wall is gone, where, presumably, was the entrance. Further west is a mill driven by the stream which falls into Minwere pill, on the side of which probably stood the corn stored in the tithe barn. There are several large areas enclosed by stone walls; in these peradventure the knights Commanders collected tithe cattle and sheep. There is a splendid spring here”

The present condition of the site has frustrated the intention of providing a plan of these interesting ruins, and it has been possible to do more little more than verify the account which has been already given, to add a few further details, and to correct some errors into which earlier visitors have fallen. The main building consists of a long rectangular chamber which appears to have measured 100ft in length and 24 ½ ft in width. This chamber so far as present indications permit us to judge, seems to have been undivided throughout its entire length by solid walling, though it is possible that it may have been partitioned off by wooden screens. The building was aligned north and south, and midway was placed two entrances which practically faced each other. On each side of the eastern doorway was a small building standing at right angles to the main chamber; both these outbuildings were probably of the same or very similar dimensions, that is, of a depth from the main chamber wall of 9 ½ ft and a width of 6 ½ ft; It is impossible to state positively that they communicated with the large chamber, but it may be considered certain that each had a doorway opening upon the short passage between them which lead up to the main entrance. The roofs of the building Have completely disappeared but the description as regards the floors and the mode of lighting is doubtless accurate for the date when the survey was taken. The interest concentrates principally upon the small building to the north of the main doorway, the upper storey of which is known as “the chapel” but no detail beyond its orientation exists to warrant the ascription.

It is, of course, possible that the building was originally constructed as a spacious tithe barn, which would store the chief stock of grain of the Hospitallers during a long period of scarcity; and a small house and chapel would be the regular accompaniments of a medieval monastic grange. There are however, several difficulties in the acceptance of this view. In the first place, the meagre records of Slebech do not show the existence of a grange at Minwere; on the contrary, the Commandery's temporal possessions in the parish of Minwere at the dissolution were not of sufficient importance or extent to demand all the paraphernalia of home farm, though there is mention of Minweir and of a mill there. It is also not easy to imagine a tithe barn divided throughout its length into basement and two floors.

Considerable analogies between the building at Minwear and the ruins called Bishop's Walls at Llanrhaiadr y Nghimmerch Denbigh support the suggestion that the real purpose of the structure was a shelter for the bands of pilgrims, female as well as male making their painful way to and from St David's. The building would be divided into cubicles separated from each other by wooden partitions, and each lighted by its small loop. Minwear Pill probably represented the farthest point to which small sloops or flat bottomed boats going from ports in the Bristol Channel could proceed and after a few nights rest and a brief devotional service at dawn the pilgrims would be ferried over the river and pass through the Slebech Commandery demesne on their short walk to Haverford, where they would find themselves on the well trodden road to the cathedral city..

Researches conducted at the Public Record Office since the above remarks were written have practically resolved one of the points that have been advanced, namely, that the buildings at Minwere were not originally constructed for a tithe barn, whilst it is, of course, not impossible though highly improbable that the structure may have been used temporarily for that purpose directly after it was taken into the hands of the Crown officials. The entry on the Patent Roll of the sale of part of the Slebech Preceptory property, and of the lands that had belonged to other monastic houses in different parts of the country to Roger and Thomas Barlow enumerates briefly the different items of that property in Minwere and among these are included -omnes illas parcelas terrae nostras cum pertinentiis vocatur Systeme House, etc.

It is quite impossible to believe that the knights of Slebech would call a tithe barn by the name of Sisters' House, nor can we credit that there had existed at some time a branch of the Slebech house for females, which discretion and sense of propriety had placed on the other side of the Cleddau. The absence of the ordinary conveniences of settled life from the Minwear building is against the existence of a house of the Order for females. Until, therefore, it has been proved that the priory for knights of the Order of St John could have establishments for females affiliated to them, the suggestion that the ruins at Minwere are those of a hostel for female pilgrims to St Davids may be regarded as holding the field.

Nonconformist Chapels:

None found

Sites of Historical interest

Old Walls RCAM

This is the name still given to a field about half a mile south east of the Parish church, on which are traces of the foundations of a small clay built structure locally known as the "bath." No information respecting its use or appearance could be obtained----- Visited 6th July 1920

Minwear RCAHMW

The sub-circular defended enclosure at **Minwear Wood Nursery** measures 40m in diameter. It is set upon a gradual SE facing slope, defined by a ditch and bank. **RCAHMW**

Minwear pill

OS 1st edition 25in mapping shows four buildings centred on a quay. Dyfed Archaeological Trust suggest that one is a mill was noted as one of the possessions of Slebech Commandery at Minwear in 1338 and was tenanted in 1841(Census) by Sarah Harris miller. The mill building, wheel pit and small overshot wheel are reported to still be extant. There is some suggestion of the diversion of the pill into mill race centred on SN02841319 on historical mapping. There is a fifth dwelling within a rectangular enclosure close by and adjacent to the path leading eastward to Minwear Farm.

RCAHMW

Nash Farm Enclosure

Bivallate, rectangular enclosure, discovered as a crop mark during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 17th July 2002. The long sides are slightly concave, making it less likely that the site represents a possible Roman villa. It could be a prehistoric settlement, or a medieval **enclosure**. **RCAHMW**

Full list of Minwere properties included in the grant to the Barlows

the house and manor of Mynwere, with the rectory and church of the same and all houses namely The house now of lately occupied by John ap Richard and all the lands etc. known as Hobbe's lands in the same occupation.

The land called Bramble land and Pittocks park etc. in the occupation of Thomas Swayne

The land called Whitmore park in the occupation of Hugh Evans.

Mountain pasture called le Esthill alias Patrick's Hill

Land called Colkathyll [beacon hill] in the occupation of Thomas Kethen

The messuage called Foteland

The close called le Westhyll alias Soweland

Land called Smethes parke lying to the east of Westhyll,

1 ½ acres meadow land lying in South meade.

All those parcels of our land , with appurtenances called Systeme House and all the land called Beggars land and the island called le Ilande with its fishery

The water mill called Smythes Mylne and one other water mill called le gryse [grist] mill with all watercourses etc.

To hold to the said Roger and Thomas Barlowe, their heirs and assigns for ever (in perpetuum)' holding the same in capite for one-quarter of a knights fee .

Grenewyche 26th June 38 Hen VIII(1546)

(Pub Records Office Patent Roll 798)

Education in Wales (The Blue Book) 1847 Parish of Minwere

Mr John Thomas, farmer, informed me that there is no day school nor any Sunday school of any kind in this parish, which is a small one. The farmers have their children educated either at Templeton, Narberth, Pembroke or Haverfordwest, and the children of such few labourers as live there are growing up without any education at all. The wages of labourers are 8d a day with food and 1s to 1s 2d without provisions; carpenters and masons 1s 6d to 1s 8d with provisions and from 2s to 2s 6d without provisions. Farm servants £4 to £8 a year and female servants £3 to £4. The people are in general very steady, industrious and sober. The respectable farmers in the parish can read and write, so as to manage their own accounts and parish affairs.

The parish church is without a roof and there is no divine service performed there. The incumbent resides in Crespy near Picton Castle.

December 14th 1846 Wm Morris Assistant

Un-named Mine .

Iron / manganese workings, reputed to be silver mine, immediately south of Minwear church. Early iron / manganese working; trial for silver in late 18th century. Shallow trial adit driven north from stream to investigate shallow iron / manganese openworks, believed to be 'silver mine' (disturbed ground only)

Mounton

"MOUNTON, or MONKTON, a parish in the hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (W.S.W.) from Narberth, containing 41 inhabitants. This place, which is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and near the source of a small rivulet which flows into the eastern Cleddy, is but of small extent. The parish comprises a large portion of woodland, called Canaston wood, together with some good arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and cultivated. The living is consolidated with the rectory of Narberth, to which the church is now considered a chapel of ease, and is in the arch deaconry and diocese of St. David's. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £8. 9." [From *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales* (S. Lewis, 1833).]

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments 1914 **Mounton Chapel**

This small edifice consists of a chancel 15ft by 18 ft and a nave 25ft by 18ft, having originally no structural division, though a wall pierced by a plain pointed arch has been inserted at a later date; there are also a west porch and a single bell-cote over the western gable. In the chancel is a small lancet window, now blocked; north of the altar is a recess having a pointed head and rude stone ledge; in the north wall is a plain square recess. A tie beam above the chancel arch is inscribed W.C. 1748 C.W., the year when the building was renovated and the division between the chancel and nave effected. A small west gallery was removed. The roof and windows are modern. There is no font. The altar table is a small square of grey marble on a wooden frame – Visited 6th May 1914

This chapel is not named in the Valor Eccl of 1533, but there is no doubt it was in existence before the Reformation. It was probably built to serve the upland portion of the original parish of Narberth lying in the south west of the castle and vill of Narberth known as Narberth Mountain, the mountain pasture of the lordship; it was accounted for to the Lord by the proposition of Moleston foreign which was administered under the Welsh tenure. This sub manor formed part of the grant of Pembrokeshire Crown lands to John Barlow in 4th Charles I
Acc/to The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994.

The neglected single chamber of the 13c or 14c has a west porch. It was remodelled in the 18c, one chancel beam being dated 1743.

Of medieval origin; it became a chapel of ease and was in use and repair until 1948. Built in the Vernacular and Simple Gothic style, gable entry type. Disused (redundant and in poor condition).
RCAHMS

Parish entry for Narberth **with** Robeston Walthen **and** Mounton from *The Welsh Church Year Book*, 1929

St Andrew & Chapel of Ease (Robeston Wathen) & Chapel of Ease (Mounton) Incumbent and Curates; W Evans (J R Williams) Rural Deanery of Narberth Acreage 3,468 & 1,425; Population 1,944

Church Records

A small parish long associated with Narberth. There are no Bishop's Transcripts for this parish

Nonconformist Chapels: Chapel [Calvinistic Methodists, cause began c 1740s but no separate location from Mouneton Parish Church]

Mouneton Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Williams James	Mouneton	H2
Hooke Thomas	Mouneton	H
Callen Thomas	Mouneton	H 2

Narberth





NARBERTH.
Pembrokeshire.

Narberth, Yn Arberth.

Originally a defended castle town, this is now a thriving service centre for a large area of eastern Pembrokeshire.

The castle dating from 1246 is in ruins and is not open to the public. There are some fine buildings in the town including the Town Hall and Magistrates Court.

The church tower dates from the 1200s, but the rest was rebuilt in 1879. There are a some craft workshops in the town.

The town could be of either Welsh or English foundation.

Parish of Narberth ---RCAM

The present parishes of Narberth North and Narberth South are recent administrative sub divisions of the earlier civil and ecclesiastical parish of Narberth which may have also comprised the modern parishes of Robeston (Robertston) Moleston and Mounton.

Though not named as a separate district in the early lists of Welsh Chieftdoms it is fairly certain that Narberth had early attained to a place of dignity and importance in the group of small principalities which constituted the province of Demetia or Dyfed

The original form of the name was Arberth. The tribal holdings and villages were Yn Arberth, 'in Arberth' and this style on the lips of a strange race such as the Norsemen from Scandinavia and the later Northmen from Normandy, naturally became Narberth.



Note — The earliest drawing of the castle seems to be that of the brothers Buck in 1740. So far as this exhibits its condition at that date, there were then standing bastions and curtain walls in which were set arched doors, windows and a gable end with chimney – the building was inhabited as a dwelling house as late as 1657 (Fenton, *Tours* p309) – and a well preserved gateway.

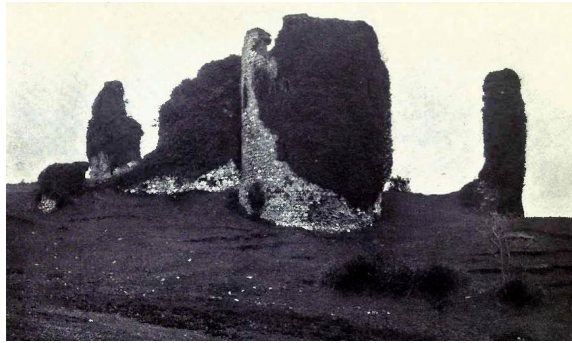
The original mound castle of Narberth is unquestionably the earthen Motte known as Sentence Castle. The position appears to have been found too open to attack and was deserted for the stone castle, probably after the destructive inroad of Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffydd in 1256, when several of the castles of Dyfed 'including Arberth' were demolished. Sentence castle is doubtless the castle which is stated by Fenton to have been constructed by Sir Andrew Perrott.

The visible remains of the single ward Narberth Castle are thought to date from the mid-thirteenth century and later. They include a rectangular enclosure approximately 40m north to south by 20m with the ruins of two quarter-engaged drum towers and traces of a curtain wall with two semi-circular bastions to the west of the enclosure. To the east is a vaulted cellar, the remains of a tower, and evidence of two garderobes.

The castle is first mentioned in 1116 and was possibly occupied until the seventeenth century. It is described in a survey of 1539.

1909 Narberth Castle

Edwards, Emily Hewlett Castles and strongholds of Pembrokeshire Tenby 1909



This time-worn ruin crowns a slight rise on the skirts of the little town of Narberth anciently Arberth, meaning "above the wood"; we know, however, from an engraving by the brothers Buck, that in 1740 an imposing structure remained. Bastions and walls, arched doors and windows, a gable-end with chimneys and a complete gateway some distance from the central group, were then standing. At a remote date there were undoubtedly several strongholds in this vicinity, of which Mabinogion legend tells, but the existing ruin is all that remains of a castle built on this site about 1246 by Sir Andrew Perrot, a knight of Norman extraction, who married the daughter of Ralph Mortimer, Earl of March. The fortress, continuing in the family of the "gentle Mortimer," favourite of Queen Isabella, passed to Richard, Duke of York, whence it fell into the hands of the Crown. King Henry VIII. gave it to Sir Rhys ap Thomas "in recompense for his good services in the wars, as well in England and Wales as beyond seas done." Sir Rhys evidently put the castle in good repair, for Leland, writing shortly after his death, calls it a "praty pile of old Sir Rhees's." On the attainder of Rhys Griffith, grandson to the above, the estate reverted to the Crown.

In 1677 the castle was occupied by Captain Richard Cassel, a Parliamentarian, and former Governor of Tenby; he founded Narberth market, on which account he carried on a protracted law-suit with the Tenby Corporation.

In 1681 John Barlow, of Slebech, purchased Narberth, which then became part of the Slebech estate.

1914 RCAM Narberth Castle

The ruins of what was originally a small but imposing medieval castle stands upon a knoll at the south end of the town, about 200yds from the parish church. The existing remains show a pile, rectangular in plan, with three quarter engaged drum towers at the angles. The residential portion of the castle was placed on the side of the irregular quadrangle furthest from the entrance where a fragment of walling still shows a window and pointed door. The stair newels remain in several of the towers. The south tower has its exterior wall fairly perfect up to the third storey, and shows a few traces of round headed lights, but most of the buildings have been swept away altogether; those that remain are in such a ruinous condition that no detailed description of the place is possible.

--Visited 8th May 1914

Narberth Castle Tony Roberts 1989.

Castle here was burnt by the Welsh in 1116, but the surviving remains today are probably from a successor castle built by the Normans some time before 1250. The present remains were probably preceded by what is now called Sentence Castle, a few miles south near Templeton. There was also an attack on the castle in 1257. Narberth Castle was a rough rectangular enclosure with four corner towers. The entire north side and the gatehouse have vanished. A great hall lay between the two southern towers and was at right-angles to a great chamber over a fine vaulted store-room, which still remains.

Readers of the Mabinogion; the famous collection of Welsh folk tales, will recall that Pwyll, prince of Dyfed, held his splendid court at Arberth, the Welsh name for Narberth, and from there he and his court went hunting in the valley of Cych, where many adventures took place.

The castle had very little later history.

In 1516 it was given by Henry VII to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, but when his grandson was executed in 1531, it reverted to the Crown and was allowed to decay.

The castle is on private ground but can be viewed from the road.

Castle Owners

In 1102 Arnulf de Montgomery lost all the territories he had laid claim to and it can be presumed that Narberth were included in the estates seized by Henry 1st. According to the charter of Pembroke granted by Henry I the burgesses had the right to cut timber for house building from his forest of Narberth. Later Cwniwd Arberth was granted to Henry Fitzroy a bastard son of Henry I via his mistress Princess Nest, the daughter of Rhys ap Tewder and wife of Gerald de Windsor. Henry Fitzroy styled himself 'Lord of Arberth' He was killed in 1157 fighting in Anglesey. Later in 1176-98 there was grant made by William Herizon of lands at Amroth to the Knights of St John at Slebech lands that William Herizon held by fee from William of Narberth. Was this a descendent of Henry Fitzroy?

Upon or soon after the death of William Marshal, earl of Pembroke in 1231, and the division of his immense patrimony between the heiresses, The castle of Narberth was taken into the hands of the Crown and, with a considerable area of land surrounding it, it became the crown lordship and castle of Narberth. It was granted to Sir Rhys ap Thomas by Henry VIII but on the attainder and execution of Sir Rhys ap Thomas's grandson and heir it again fell to the Crown. In 1609 there was notice of the intention of Mr Barloe -[Slebech] to purchase the property which was estimated by Mr Edward Carne. Crown Receiver of South Wales as being eight miles in length and 6 miles in breadth and included, Villa Nerberth, Templeton, Moleston, Caneston, Newton, Robeston, Welfrey and Talghe.

George Barlow seems to have obtained the grant of the lordship but troubles broke out between him and the tenants and a suit was commenced at the Court of Exchequer regarding the conditions of tenancy in the Lordship.

Henry IV granted Narberth Castle for life to Sir Thomas Carew who lived there and maintained 10 men at arms there plus 20 bowmen. The wages 12d per day for each man-at-arms and 6d per day per bowman.

Narberth forest was south of Narberth. Once hunting ground of the Knights of St John of Slebech. In the reign of James I it was still stocked with red deer and provided large quantities of oak for the Navy. *Introducing West Wales. - Maxwell Frazer 1956*

Narberth Town history

The town of Narberth is built on rising ground just to the north of a small tributary of the Eastern Cleddau.

There is no direct evidence on the origins of settlement. Following the conquest of Pembrokeshire by the Normans under Arnulf de Montgomery, Narberth is said to have been granted to Stephen Perrott. It is unlikely, however, that he constructed any fortifications here, and the castle near Arberth was probably Sentence Castle at Templeton. Although midway between Narberth and Templeton stands the remains of another stronghold on Camp Hill which has been attributed to Perrott. It may well be that there was no castle at Narberth at that period but only at Camp Hill or Sentence Castle.

Certainly the visible masonry remains of Narberth Castle are no earlier than the late 13th or early 14th century.

Very little is known of Narberth during the medieval period beyond references to the castle. The borough seems to have come into being along with the castle, and by 1282 it had its own mill, and there was a yearly fair on the feast of St Andrews.

The church, dedicated to the same saint, also dates from the 13th Century - it appears in the Taxatio of 1291 and it gave its name to Church Street, one of the principal areas of the early town. In 1532 there were only 30 burgages here and John Leland, four years later, noted it only as a poore village. The principal development, in fact, was post-medieval, associated with the granting of a Thursday market in 1652, which was fostered by a certain Richard Castle. The market expanded rapidly, mainly at the expense of that at Tenby, and as a result the Tenby burgesses applied to the king in 1671 for its suppression. This was granted in 1676, but by 1688 it had been re-established. The town continued to grow steadily with the development of some local industry, principally the manufacture of hats and limestone quarrying.

This developing 17th-century town centred on the Market Square which lies immediately north of the castle gates. The population at this time has been estimated at about seven hundred, but in view of the small number of burgages recorded a century earlier before the granting of the market it seems unlikely that there was much settlement along the High Street and St James Street during the medieval period. Indeed, the early town may not have been little more than a cluster of dwellings along Church Street, Castle Street, and Picton Place, with what was later to be the Market Square representing the northern limits of development.

1830 Narberth

Is a small market-town, in the parish and hundred of its name, and county of Pembroke; 238 miles from London, 22 from Carmarthen, and 13 from Pembroke; situated on a branch of the Milford river, and is an ancient place, once noted for its castle, now decayed, and a modern seat erected on its site.

There are productive mines of stone-coal and culm in the neighbourhood, but they are not worked to the extent which their importance would seem to demand.

Upon the river, which is navigable to Blackpool, about three miles distant, is a very excellently constructed corn mill, recently erected. The town is governed by one of the high constables of the hundred, who is appointed annually, and must be a resident; assisted, by constables elected at the manorial court leet, of which the representatives of the late Nathaniel Phillips Esquire, are lords.

The places of worship are, one church, and three chapels for dissenters; the living of Narberth is a rectory, in the gift of the crown; the present incumbent is the Rev. Wm. Lloyd.

The market is held on Thursday, and there are eight annual fairs for cattle. The parish contained, by the last returns, 2,295 inhabitants

NARBERTH, a newly-created borough, a market-town, the head of a union, and a parish comprising the North and South divisions, in the hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 10 miles (E.) from Haverfordwest, 11 (N.) from Tenby, 14½ (N. E.) from Pembroke, and 254 (W.) from London; the parish containing 2620 inhabitants, of whom 1825 are in the North, and 795 in the South, division. This place, in ancient records "*Arberth*," and still called so by the Welsh, appears early to have been distinguished as the residence of some of the chieftains of the country; and mention occurs, in the more ancient periods of its history, of Pwyll Pendevig, of the royal house of Dyved, setting out from his palace of Narberth to hunt in the Vale of Cych. On the conquest of Pembrokeshire by Arnulph de Montgomery, in the reign of William Rufus, the place became the head of a considerable lordship, which was allotted by Arnulph to Stephen Perrot, who had accompanied him in his expedition into this part of the principality, and who, for the security of his territories, is said to have erected a fortress on the summit of a hill (still designated Camp Hill) between the village of Templeton, in the parish, and the present town. This spot was well adapted to the purposes of observation and defence, and was at that time covered with a thick forest: the remains of military works, which, according to the Welsh chronicles, were destroyed by Gruffydd ab Rhys, may yet be traced.

Sir Andrew Perrot, grandson of the first knight, subsequently erected the castle, of which the remains form so prominent and picturesque a feature in the foreground of the town. For this purpose he selected a very eligible site, commanding the pass of the valley along which the high road through the county passes; and having completed the building, he garrisoned it with a party of Flemings, whom Henry I. had settled in this part of Wales, and for whom and his dependents, under the immediate protection of the castle, Sir Andrew built habitations, which formed the origin of the present town. Little is recorded of the history of the castle. In 1256 it was taken, and the fortifications destroyed, by Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, Prince of North Wales; but it seems to have recovered from the injury received upon that occasion. The lordship and castle were generally the property of the crown, or of some distinguished member of the English peerage, till the reign of Henry VIII., who gave them to Sir Rhys ab Thomas, at which time the fortress was in a good state of repair, according to the testimony of Leland, who describes it as "a praty pile of old Sir Rees." The castle suffered material injury during the usurpation of Cromwell; but it appears, notwithstanding, to have remained in a habitable state till the year 1657, when it formed part of the immense possessions of the Barlows, of Slebech, who, in the 4th of James II., obtained permission to hold here a market and fair, and to receive the tolls and customs arising from them.

The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence above a narrow valley, two miles and a half eastward of the Eastern Cleddy river, and in the Northern division of the parish. It consists principally of three narrow streets diverging obliquely from the market-place, in the centre, and is partially paved: the houses are irregularly built, and of mean appearance. Narberth fails in realizing the expectations which the distant view of it excites. As seen from the adjacent heights, with its church, and the remains of its ancient castle mantled with ivy, it forms a prominent and highly interesting object; but on a nearer approach, its want of regularity in the order, and of beauty in the form, of its buildings, destroys the effect of its distant appearance. The surrounding scenery is richly varied and beautifully picturesque. The southern part of the parish produces abundance of excellent limestone, of which great quantities are burnt for the supply of the neighbourhood, and a considerable portion is quarried for building, some of which, from its being susceptible of a fine polish, is manufactured into mantel-pieces of great beauty. The town has lost much of its importance, and sustained a diminution of its inhabitants, owing to the diversion of the western road, which now runs four miles on the south of Narberth to Hobbs' Point near Her Majesty's dockyard. The Pembroke-Dock branch of the South Wales railway, if completed, will pass between this road and the town, and will probably tend to revive the trade. A new market-house, considered to be one of the most commodious in South Wales, has been built at the sole expense of the Baron de Rutzen, of Slebech Hall, the proprietor of the castle and lord of the manor, which he obtained by

marriage with the heiress of the late Nathaniel Phillips, Esq. The market is on Thursday, and is abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind, at an extremely moderate price. Fairs are held on March 21st, May 13th, June 2nd and 29th, August 10th, September 23rd, October 26th, and December 11th: they are all noted cattle-fairs, and are much resorted to by graziers and drovers from England. Hats are manufactured to a limited extent; and the shoe trade is considerable. By the act of 1832, for "Amending the Representation of the People," Narberth was created a borough, contributory, with Fishguard, to that of Haverfordwest in the return of a member to parliament: the number of registered voters within the limits of the borough is forty-five. It is also a polling-place in the election of a knight for the shire. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here; and one of the county debt-courts established in 1847 is fixed in the town, with powers extending over the registration-district of Narberth. The former lock-up house here, has been superseded by a new building, erected, with a house for the superintending constable of the hundred, by the county in 1844.

The living is a rectory, with that of RobestonWathen, rated in the king's books at £25. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes of the benefice have been commuted for a rent-charge of £550; and there is a glebe of sixty acres, valued at £60 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, and supposed to have been originally erected by Sir Andrew Perrot, the founder of the castle, has been lately rebuilt, partly by subscription, aided by a grant of £150 from the Incorporated Society for promoting the building and enlargement of churches and chapels; and partly by a rate upon the inhabitants, amounting to one-third of the whole expense. It is a very neat edifice, in the later style of English architecture, and, in consideration of the gift from the society, contains 150 free sittings, in addition to fifty which were previously unappropriated. Prior to 1829 both the church and parsonage-house were in a very dilapidated condition. A new rectory house and commodious out-buildings have been erected, at a cost of £913, raised by a mortgage on the living, under Gilbert's Act. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists. A free school for poor children was founded in 1832, by George Devonald, Esq., of Sodston House, who endowed it by deed enrolled in chancery, with a rent-charge of £30, issuing out of the farm of Rush Acre, consisting of eighty acres; directing that the children to be admitted should not be less than six, nor remain after attaining twelve, years of age; and vesting the future selection of the master and mistress in the incumbent and churchwardens, with the proprietor of Sodston House, for the time being. An annual subscription amounting to £40 is raised in aid of the endowment, and there are 110 boys regularly taught in a lower room on the National system, with 70 girls in an upper room. Of five Sunday schools, one is in connexion with the Church, two with the Independents, and one each with the Baptists and Wesleyans.

The poor-law union of which this town is the head, was formed January 6th, 1837, and comprises within its limits the following forty-eight parishes and townships; namely, Amroath, Begelly, Bletherston, Clarbeston, Coedcanlais, Crinow, Cronwere, St. Issel's, Jeffreston, Lampeter-Velvrey, Lawhaden, LlandewiVelvrey, Llandilo, part of Llandissilio, Llangolman, part of Llanvalteg, Llanycevn, Llŷs-y-Vrân, Loveston, Ludchurch, Martletwy, St. Mary's or Maenclochog, Mounton, Mynachlogdû, Mynwere, North and South Narberth, Newtown, New Mote, Reynoldston, Robeston-Wathen, Slebech, East Williamston, and Yerbeston, in the county of Pembroke; CastelDauyran, Egremont, Eglwys-Cummin, Eglwys-Vairy-Chyrig, Hênllan-Amgoed, Kifig, Llanboidy, part of Llandissilio, Llanglydwen, part of Llanvalteg, Marros, and Pendine, in the county of Carmarthen; and Killymaenllwyd and Llangan, in the counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen. It is under the superintendence of fifty guardians, and contains a population of 21,753. The union workhouse, capable of accommodating 150 paupers, stands on an elevated spot, midway between Narberth and Templeton, in the South division of the parish, and commands a most extensive view of the country from north-east to south-west. It cost £3700, including £240 paid to Lord Milford for three acres of land: of this amount £2200 were borrowed from the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, and £1000 from the Economic Life-Assurance Society; and five per cent. of the principal is to be paid annually, until the whole be redeemed.

The remains of the ancient castle, which appears to have been a structure of considerable size, consist principally of the grand gateway between two circular towers, partly clothed with ivy, and some small portions of the walls: though not remarkable for their extent, they possess a very pleasing and interesting character, and from their situation have a highly picturesque appearance. On the eastern verge of a wood, and within the limits of the parish, are vestiges of a fine old British intrenchment, nearly triangular in form, and comprising an area of about two acres and a half, with the longest side towards the river Cleddy; it is defended on all sides, except on the east, where is a natural ravine, by a lofty rampart of great breadth, and has only one entrance, at the south-eastern angle. About a mile to the south of the town is the ancient village of *Templeton*, so called from its having been the resort of the Knights Templars of Slebech, who were accustomed to pursue the diversion of hunting at this place. The cottages in the village have an appearance of great age; and the remains of numerous ruined buildings, together with the tradition that there was once a church or chapel of ease here, on the site of which is a building, subsequently used by a congregation of Unitarian dissenters, but now in ruins, afford evidence of its having been a place of more importance than it is at present. A large cattle-fair is held in the village on the 12th of November. *Grove*, in the parish, is chiefly remarkable as having been the patrimonial inheritance of Colonel Poyer, who so gallantly assisted in defending Pembroke Castle during the parliamentary war, and who, together with Colonels Laugharne and Powell, was tried by Cromwell for high treason, and sentenced to suffer death. Cromwell being prevailed upon to spare the lives of two, three papers were folded up, on two of which was written "Life given by God," and the third, which was blank, having fallen by lot to Colonel Poyer, he was shot in Covent Garden, on the 25th of April, 1649. From this circumstance the family motto, "*Sors est contra me*," was taken. A field on the estate commands a most extensive prospect over the counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, and Pembroke, in Wales, and over those of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, in England.

1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire

Thence ensues the long, steady ascent of Cock's Hill, which lands us eventually at a considerable altitude on the outskirts of Narberth; a place that, with the exception of its ruined castle, has little to commend it to wayfarers who, like ourselves, are 'in search of the picturesque.'

A town of some importance in bygone times, when its markets were resorted to by half the countryside, Narberth appears of late to have fallen upon degenerate days: the mail-coaches having deserted its grass-grown streets for ever, while the railway trains that have usurped their place give the unfortunate town the go-by, in favour of other and more enterprising communities.

Wending our way down the long, featureless High Street, we pass on our left the broad front of the De Rutzen Arms, a large wayside posting-house, around whose weed-grown courtyard hang memories of the old coaching days. Then, leaving the parish church away to the right, and navigating some intricate lanes, we approach the outskirts of the town, and make the best of our way to the castle ruins.

Crowning the southward slope of the hill upon which the town is located, Narberth Castle occupies a position of considerable importance. The ruins of the fortress, though small, and devoid of striking features, are not without a certain picturesque appearance when seen from the Tenby road. It must, however, be confessed that 'distance lends enchantment to the view;' for the existing remains are of a very fragmentary nature, consisting of a few broken bastions, with some odds and ends of more or less dilapidated masonry.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, Narberth fell to the share of Sir Stephen Perrot, a follower of the redoubtable Arnulph de Montgomery. Although there is record of a castle here as long ago as the eleventh century, the present structure is certainly not of earlier date than the days of Sir Andrew

Perrot, or, say, about the middle of the thirteenth century; indeed, the character of the existing work seems to point to its erection at an even later period.

In the reign of Edward III., Narberth Castle came into the possession of Roger Mortimer, the great Earl Marcher, and sometime favourite of queen Isabella ; passing subsequently under the direct control of the Crown. Eventually bluff King Hal presented the estate in his own freehanded way to our old acquaintance. Sir Rhys ap Thomas ; and so when John Leland, the famous antiquary, travelled into South Wales upon his ' Laborious Journey, and Search for England's Antiquities,' he duly described Narberth Castle as a ' praty ile of old Sir Rees.'

To the south of the town lies a broken, hilly district called Narberth Forest ; whence were procured, in bygone days, large quantities of oak and other timber, for bulding the famous ' wooden walls ' of the British navy. In olden times, this locality formed a favourite hunting-ground of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, whose custom it was to ride out from their headquarters at Slebech, and chase the wild deer that frequented its woodland glades.

The village of Templeton, (which doubtless derives its name from that martial fraternity), is now a mere rambling, skeleton of a place, with a few dwelling-houses of the better sort amongst the cottages that flank the highway. Once upon a time, it is said, Templeton could boast its village-cross and ancient wayside chapel ; but of these not a solitary vestige has survived to give colour to the story.

Places of Interest

Narberth Workhouse

A parliamentary report of 1777 recorded existing parish workhouses in operation at North Narberth (for up to 10 inmates), Begelly (3), Jefferston (5), Lampeter Velfrey (6), and Mouncton (26) and until the construction and opening of the new purpose built facilities. These were still in use.

1837 Narberth Poor Law Union was formed with an elected board of governors consisting of 48 members although according to some of the Slebech correspondence there were disagreements and court cases

1839 The new workhouse,opened provided rooms for the men, women, boys and girls with a special ward for inmates suffering from venereal diseases; a dining room, vagrants ward, ward for old women. In the courtyards which could be used for exercise there were washing facilities and latrines. The building could accommodate 150 inmates

1930 became Narberth Lodge Hospital and after the Second World War an old peoples home. Later it was sold and became holiday accommodation.

Rutzen Arms

Rutzen Arms -Later Georgian stepped 3-storey stucco main elevation with plinth, parapet and painted ground floor. 4-window front forward to the right with outer bays advanced and 3-window front set back to the left with central bay flanked by pilaster strips; both fronts are symmetrical. Slate roofs, brick and cement render chimney stacks. Small-pane sash glazing including one tripartite window to the centre of the 3-window section. Outer 1st floor windows to the right are set in semi-circular headed recesses over elliptical arched openings. Arched and gated coach entrance to the centre of the 3-window front with raised lettering above reading; "Erected in the Year MDCCCXXXIII By Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen KM"; flanking arched entrances below blind tablets, architrave and keystone to left with Masonic emblem. CADW

Plas Farmhouse

Close to St Andrews Church 18th century early 19th century frontage to an earlier building incorporating late medieval detailing in rear wall. 2 storeys, rubble frontage, slate pitched roof with end stacks. 4 window front (higher to left); sashes with glazing bars to one upper window only, one bipartite. 3 doors, two under corrugated hood. Has one corbelled chimney on the south wall, the remains of another, together with a filled in stone mullion window on the east wall. Rear rubble elevation with parts of 3-light stone mullioned windows with dripmoulds to left. CADW

Narberth, Earthworks Of Field System Or Shrunken Settlement

Extensive earthworks of rectilinear field enclosures on hill to west of Narberth Castle. To the west of Plas Farm, there appear to be more substantial earthwork platforms surviving which could represent the remains of a shrunken settlement contemporary with the medieval town. Recorded during RCAHMS aerial reconnaissance.

Sodston Manor; Manor House, Narberth

Built for Sir Alfred Ernle Montacute-Chatfield in c1860; a small plain Italianate country house of square plan, 2 storey plus basement with incised coursing to colourwashed plaster on rubble with plinth. 3 window front elevation; cross windows with plain architraves and stone sills. Similar windows to ground floor flanking the central porch; round arched doorway with keystone, pilasters and sunk panels. The interior consists of finials, pendants, panelled doors and a mahogany staircase to the entrance hall with barley twist balusters grouped to form newels.



Town Hall, High Street, Narberth

Of 18th century origin but largely rebuilt early 19th century and 20th century; the clock tower and upper storey added c1912. The building is built of squared rubble laid to courses with dressed quoins. 3 storeys high with a 2 window gabled front bearing the clock tower. Slate pitched roof has a rectangular bellcote with pyramidal roof, twined louvres and splayed foot. External rendered stone staircase with sidewalls leads to first floor entrance. Round arched doorway, blind fanlight, and broad modern panelled door.

CADW

Coach And Horses Inn, Narberth

Early 19th century, 2 storey, 2 window front of whitewashed roughcast on rubble. Pitched slate roof with plain close eaves and rendered stack to the end wall. 12-pane sash windows set under the eaves, similar to the ground floor. Plain rectangular central doorway.

CADW

Taverns & Public Houses

Angel, David Smyth Nicholas

Ball, James Phillips

Barley Mow, Thomas Hughes

Boar's Head, Benjamin Rogers

Bolt in Tun, Evan Howell

Bush, Thomas Thomas

Castle, Lewis Watkins

Commercial Tavern, John Thomas

Conduit, William Peters

Eagle, George Edwards

Globe, Thomas Upton

King's Arms, Henry Evans

New Inn, John Parry

Old Swan, Mary Jenkins

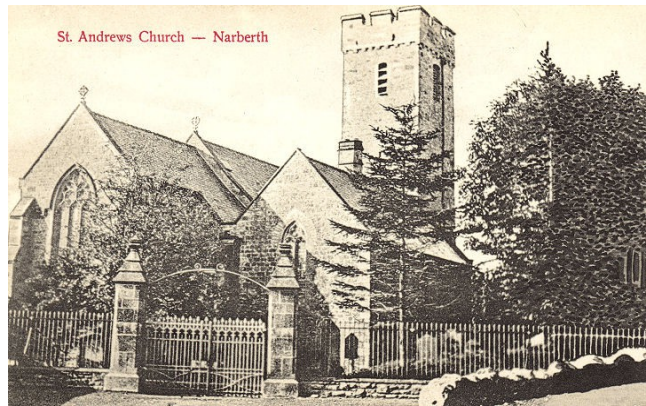
Rose & Crown, William Humphrey Evans

Swan, David Jenkins

Talbot, Thomas Lewis

Unicorn, William John

Union, Rees Protheroe



The Parish Church

–NB The dedication of the church to St Andrew's is said by Fenton to perpetuate the name of Sir Andrew Perrot its builder. The 1609 survey of the lordship states that a yearly fair was held upon the feast of St Andrew the Apostle. St Andrews Church

Church, rebuilt 1879 except for (?)14th C. tower: first mentioned 1291 it is thought that the church may have been removed to its present location from an earlier site immediately N of the castle where burials have been found, in the 13th C. It now contains nothing of archaeological interest. The tower 17ft square is of three stages, with corbel table and restored battlements. An angle turret carries the tower stairs. The lower storey is plain vaulted. It dates from the early half of the 13th century

The old Rectory RCAM

– The Rev John Morris M.A. rector of Narberth writing to the Commissioners in 1914 stated The old Rectory was built in 1827, in the centre of 56 acres of ancient glebe, and 1 ¼ miles from the Church. In the field adjoining the house a very old parishioner informed me thirty years ago that his parents informed him that there was an ancient building in which they remember weddings taking place. No vestige now, but when the rectory was built in 1827, three stone arched doorways were removed from the ruin in said field and used in the building of the Rectory as doorways for the drawing room, dining room and study. The Rectory was much enlarged in 1873, and these stone arches were then removed and placed in the two doorways of the garden and doorway of the back yard. Near where the ruins were standing there was and is now a beehive shaped well of splendid water. The Old Rectory was sold in 1902.

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Church Records

Pembrokeshire Parsons

The Rectory of Narberth was evidently appendant to the lordship of Narberth, as all the patrons

mentioned were lords of Narberth. In the extent of the possessions of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, made in 1249, the church of Narberth in Pembrokeshire was returned at 30 marks. - *Pat. Rolls. Edw. III.*

In 1291 this church was assessed at £16 for tenths to the King, the sum payable being £1 12s. - *Taxatio.*

Nerberch Rectoria cum Capella annexata vocata Robertston .Ecclesia cum capella ibidem ex presentacione domini Regis racione domini sui de Nerberth predicti unde Willielmus Danger est rector habens ibidem rectoriam sive mansionem cum gleba. Et valet dicta rectoria cum omnibus emolumentis per annum xxvj. Inde sol arch diacono quolibet anno pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus vs ixd. Et quolibet tereio anno pro visitacione ordinaria iij s. iiij d. Et remanet clare £25 10s. 11d. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings remaining in Charge":- Narberth R. (St. Andrew) with the chapel of Robeston Walthan. Archidiacon. quolibet anno, 5s. 8d. visit. Ordinaria quolibet tertio anno 3s. 4d. rex, latulit Dominii sui de Narberth, 1535; The Prince of Wales. Kings Books, £25 10s. 10d. £200. Yearly tenths, £2 11s. 1d. - *Bacons Liber Regis.*

1543

Browne Richard Churchwarden 1543 Narberth PRO223/423.

Wellshe Ieuan Churchwarden 1543 Narberth PRO 223/423

1879

On 13 June, 1879, a faculty was obtained for the restoration of the Parish Church of Narberth. The chapel of Mounton, which is situated on the confines of Narberth Parish, is in a parish of its own, but nothing is known as to its early history. In 1721 it was in ruins, and according to Lewis Topographical Dictionary, published in 1840, it was then consolidated with Narberth, to which rectory it was considered to be a chapel of ease. The tithes of Mounton Parish, amounting to £21 0s. 4d. are owned by Mr. Wilfred Lewis of Henllan. The chapel was rebuilt by the Right Rev. Richard Lewis, late Bishop of Llandaff.

1929

Parish entry for Narberth with Robeston Walthen and Mouton

St Andrew & Chapel of Ease Robeston Wathen Chapel of Ease Mouton

Parish registers; Christenings (1676-1703, 1762-1918), Marriages (1676-1703, 1754-1808, 1811-1964) Banns (1811-42, 1896-1966), Burials (1676-1703, 1762-18 98)

Clergy Narberth

Lloyd , Hugon	1617	Rector
Owen, George	1662	Rector
Philipps Scudamorus	1684	Curate
Owen, George	1688	Rector
Cunningham Hugo	1691	Rector
Davies, not stated	1692	Curate
Cuningham Robertus	1714	Rector Vac (Death

Lewis, Stephanus	1714	Rector
Edwards Johannes	1718	Curate
Evans, Richardus	1720	Curate
Rice, Johannes	1720	Curate
Bowen, George	1739	Rector
Lewis, Stephen	1739	Rector Vac (Death)
Bowen, George	1751	Rector Vac (Death)
Bowling, John	1752	Rector
Bowling, John	1757	Rector Vac (Death)
Allen, Joshua	1757	Rector
Allen , Joshua	1765	Rector (natural death)
Phillips Jeremiah	1765	Rector
Phillips , Jeremiah	1778	Rector (resignation)
Symmons Charles	1778	Rector
Roch William	1783	Rector Vac (natural death)
Rees James	1783	Rector
Evans John	1785	Curate
Lewis Owen	1785	Curate
Roach Peter	1790	Curate
Symmons Charles	1794	Rector
Morgan William	1804	Curate
Jones Thomas	1811	Curate
Evans John	1823	Curate
Symons Charles	1826	Rector(natural death)
Lloyd William	1826	Rector

Other Churches and Chapels

Tabernacle Ind Tabernacle Lane Erected in 1815 Tabernacle Congregational Chapel was built in 1858 to replace the original chapel built in 1815, which is still extant nearby Originally this chapel was Wesleyan Methodist but by 1890 the chapel had become Congregationalist, and later passed to the United Reformed Church. This 1858 chapel is built in Classical style with a gable-entry plan and is now Grade 2 Listed.

Old chapel, (Wesleyan), Tabernacle Lane, Narberth was built in 1817, in the Vernacular style with a gable entry plan and Gothic windows. This was converted into a Sunday School when a replacement chapel was opened in in 1858 By 1890 the replacement chapel had become Congregationalist (Tabernacle United Reformed Church) and by the late twentieth century the Sunday School was in use as a public hall. The hall closed in 1991

Nebo CM possibly c 1750s Erected in 1843

Bethesda, High St, Narberth village [Baptists, 1808]. Built 1808, modified, altered or rebuilt 1826, 1837 and 1889 Still open 1998

Wesleyan chapel, Greenway Road Erected in 1811 and rebuilt in the 1880's and 1905. The present chapel, dated 1905, is built in the Gothic style to the design of architect James Preece of Tenby. It has a long wall entry plan. The tower and spire were demolished in 1988. In 1904 it was described as County Sessions Room; later a Public Library. By 1993 this chapel was being used as a

Masonic Hall.

Templeton, Chapel St, Templeton [Independents, 1819]. built 1819, rebuilt in 1839 & 1879 Still open 1993 as United Reform, Templeton,

Moleston P.Baptists Erected in 1763, rebuilt on the site in 1842

Pentecostal chapel, Back Lane, Narberth A small Victorian chapel ,late nineteenth century, with a lateral-entry, stone walls and a slate roof. By 1993 this chapel had been converted for use as a private dwelling.

Church of the Immaculate Conception (Roman Catholic), Narberth

Narberth Records

1116

A Castle was burned here by the Welsh in 1116 or the one which stood on Camp Hill

1183

Perrot, Sir Stephen, 1183 Narberth married Eleanor ap Merchion of Jestynton and thus obtained estates in the Castlemartin Hundred South Pembrokeshire. Acc/to South Pembrokeshire. - Mrs Mary Mirehouse

1246

Stone castle built 1246 attacked by the Welsh in 1257

held for a time by Roger Mortimer, favourite of Isabella, the consort of the unfortunate Edward II had 5 towers

1282

borough had its own mill yearly fair on the feast of St Andrew's Church

1291

St Andrew's Church on taxatio of 1291 Tower c1200', rest rebuilt 1879

1337

In an extent of the bishop of St Davids manor of Narberth made in 1337, four grist mills and one fulling mill appear. The pandy does not appear in the Black book in 1326. (Cal Public Records relating to Pembrokeshire II 80).

1516

Given by Henry VII to Sir Rhys ap Thomas but reverted to the Crown when his grandson was executed in 1531

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1532

only 32 burgages

1536

John Leland records "a poore village"

1644

Castle garrisoned for Charles I but was taken by Parliament. then disused

1652

granting of a Thursday market fostered by Richard Castle suppressed at request of the Tenby burgesses in 1676 but re established by 1688 local industry manufacture of hats and limestone quarrying.

Narberth Education

1673 Evans John Narberth licensed to keep a school "*Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days*

1847 Commission on Education in Wales (The Blue Book)

Besides the town of Narberth, this parish includes a considerable hamlet called Templeton, about two miles to the south of the town, on the road to Tenby. There is no gratuitous education for the poor except such as is afforded by the Devonald Charity; nor is this charity in any degree supplemented by local subscription. Two schoolrooms have been raised in the parish, principally by the dissenters, with aid from Government, one at Templeton and another called the New Schoolroom in Sheep Street. The latter was closed at the time of my visit. The master had been sent to Borough Road and was not expected back for two months. There is no committee for the management of this school, except the trustees. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed to me at the school's being closed. The room was substantially built, but small and not well furnished. At Templeton, a school committee had been formed, and subscriptions promised for a period of five years in aid of education. If with the aid of school pence £25 per annum could be raised it would exceed the expectations of some of the promoters with whom I spoke. The payment at the time of my visit was 2 ½ d per week. The object was to make the school in many instances gratuitous. Templeton adjoins that part of Begelly and St Issell's parishes in which Carn, and Molleston and Caterhook gate are situated; and it would be most desirable to establish a gratuitous or very cheap school of an efficient character, in that locality. The feeling in favour of and confidence in, the voluntary principle was by no means universal.

The Rev T R Williams, the Independent minister at Templeton keeps a school in his house for farmers' sons and had nine pupils at the time of my visit. He used formerly to keep the day school at Templeton. He considered that most of the people could read but not write. He had married three couples a day of two before my visit, and only one man of the whole number could write. The second schoolroom at Templeton would accommodate 80 scholars ie nearly as many as (besides those already in school) were of an age to be under instruction in the neighbourhood. The only question was money.

The parish of Narberth is divided into North and south, and the town is a point at which the Welsh and English languages and (to some extent) dress and manners meet without intermixing. Almost in the same street (so sharply is the line drawn) one side will speak only Welsh and the other only English. The northern is the Welsh part.

The Devonald Charity Schools – The present schoolhouse was originally a poorhouse. When the union workhouse was built, the Rector took possession of the building vacant and converted it into a schoolhouse. The site was originally waste, and the parish poorhouse was built upon it without title. It is not very clear in whom the legal property is now vested. I was informed that the lord of the manor had spoken of his having a claim.

Previously to 1832 there was no endowment for the education of the poor of Narberth. The rector at that time maintained an industrial school for girls twice a week and a Sunday school. In 1832 the Devonald trust was created. With this fund a cottage was rented for schoolroom in 1834 and in 1837 the school was removed to the old poorhouse, which was repaired and put in its present state by the Rector at a cost of £40.

The first class on the day of my visit contained 27. The classbook used among them was called 'The Faith and Duty of a Christian' They were in the habit of writing chapters of this out as dictation lessons and then learning them. But they had no connected reading book in use at the time of my visit, neither Bible nor any other. I heard the master examining them on the tenth chapter of this compilation. They answered well and readily, giving not merely the words of the texts, but also the chapters and verses. The latter were in each case first demanded as if in examining upon Euclid, the examiner had stated the problem or theorem and then asked for the number of the proposition proving it. Chapter and verse were generally given.

I heard them repeating the tables in a class slowly and distinctly; but many were not really repeating.

I experienced great difficulty in knowing how to hear the first class read as they had nothing but this 'Faith and Duty of a Christian' book with which most of them were probably more or less familiar, and sufficient number of Bibles and Testaments were not to be had. I accordingly took the four monitors and heard them read from the fourth chapter of St Mark. They all read fairly, three well. The copy books in this class were very dirty, but this was excused because they had been filled with dictation lessons and then taken home to be learned from.

The second class could in general answer very few questions

There was no blackboard in use. This school would be a good one if properly furnished with books and if part of the time now given to learning the words and references of a number of fragmentary text were expanded on a more extended course of secular instruction.

An attempt has been made since 1844 to make them pay 1d per week, but this has very generally failed. The common people of the place are wretchedly poor and cannot spare money, or even their children for school. They profess great anxiety about education, but this feeling does not influence their conduct – they utterly disregard all school regulations. A great number of them are shoemakers. The Rector told me there was not one in the place who could buy £20 worth of leather – they are at the mercy of the curriers, to whom they run in debt and live from hand to mouth. Hat making used to give considerable employment here as in Carmarthen this has been destroyed by the introduction of (what are called) Jim Crow hats. Coal and culm are to be had close at hand from Begelly and the neighbourhood. A ton of the latter at the pit's mouth is worth 4s 6d. The farmers in the northern quarter of the parish have larger holdings than those in the southern quarter (where there are not more than three who pay £100 a year rent) but all are poor, being heavily rented. The small farmers are much on a par with labourers.

East Gate Schoolhouse

I visited this school on the 8th of December. It is held in an airy and convenient room on the north extremity of the town. It is kept by the Rev H Davies, an Independent. There is considerable mystery respecting the ownership of the site and building. The Rev Willaim Lloyd, Rector of Narberth showed me an indenture of bargain and sale (being the usual lease for a year) wherein on Ann Pritchard grants this site to certain trustees, upon trusts to be declared in the deed of release. The latter deed was not in Mr Lloyds possession; and Mr Davies said that none such existed; at any rate I could obtain no account of it on the spot. The indenture of bargain and sale bears the date 1812.

A schoolroom was built upon the site by subscription, at a cost (I was told) of "400. The subscription list was headed with a statement that the building was to be raised 'for the purpose of educating the poor'. Among the other subscribers – Allen Esq of Cresselly gave £10 and Lord Milford £20.

The first occupant was one Lewis, a man of considerable abilities who, however, at once kept a pay school, with the concurrence or connivance of the trustees.

There was an incumbrance upon the property, which the Rev Thomas a former Rector of Begelly , Rural Dean, paid off and acquired off and so acquired a lien upon it. The Rev Evans a former curate of the place contrived by means of a subscription under plea of restoring the school to its original use, to pay off Mr Thomas, and by him the building was devoted to the use of one of Mrs Bevan's circulating schools, which was complained of by the subscribers as a breach of faith, because some of them at least considered that they were subscribing to establish an unsectarian school. The present Rector found the building occupied by Mrs Bevan's school. One morning, however, without any notice, the door was locked and the schoolmaster excluded on the plea that the trust was not for establishing a charity school but for promoting a private school, to which the children of tradesmen and farmers might be sent.

The key was delivered to a Mr Davies who kept a pay school there for some time and was succeeded by Mr Sallen. The last trustee under Mrs Pritchard's grant was Mr Stephen George of Narberth. To him and to Mr Allen the Rev H Davies, Independent minister, who now occupies the building, paid £20 and expended as much more on repairs. No new trustees have been appointed. Mr Davies seems to consider himself as owner of the building and site, at least to the extent of his outlay.

The terms of this school are £25 per annum for boarders and 10s 6d per quarter for day scholars. It is an ordinary grammar school – Two boys neither of them had learned latin and greek long but constructed as if they were taught on a tolerably sound system. The elementary parts of mathematics were taught at this school – A good deal of attention appeared to be paid to English composition, orthography and grammar. They were mainly prepared for the ministry for which some were ordained directly from the school. This is no otherwise a school for the poor than so far as it may possible be trust property and so far as Mr Davies educated from time to time one or two boys whose parents he knows gratuitously.

Union Work house school.

This school is held in a spacious airy and well lighted room, with a boarded floor, upstairs in the Union Workhouse. I found both room and its furniture in good repair and very clean. There was a comfortable fire burning in it, and a screen round the children on the side of the door. 15 children were present; I found the mistress sitting at the head of a long table, which ran from the fireplace across the room; she was sewing. On her right sat three girls, also sewing; on her left five boys together, and one boy lower down by himself; six little children sat on a form apart, but within the screen and not far from the fire. Two of the girls and the five boys at the upper end of the table were reading the first chapter of Hebrews when I entered verse by verse. The two girls laid down their sewing when their turn came, had the place pointed out to them, read the verse and then resumed their sewing. All the clothes used in the house are made in the school room. I stood for some time, but beyond occasional corrections I heard nothing said by the mistress. I then set them to read the 12th chapter of St Luke. One could not find the place; two only could read moderately well. There is no house chaplain. The children go to church every Sunday weather permitting. The house is also visited by the Rev H Davies, Independent minister of Narberth, regularly once a month, and by other ministers occasionally.

No arithmetic is taught; the copies are written ill. Over the fireplace were four prints of natural history from the Christian Knowledge Society. The children had in use a little Chatachism of general information called the 'Mothers Catechism' which seemed a good sort of book. Better books were being used here than either at the Union schools of Llandovery, Llandilo or Carmarthen; and in point of the children's comfort there was no comparison. The room used for a schoolroom at Llandovery corresponds to what is here a dayroom opening from the boy's yard. In point, however of instruction, the school hardly rises above a nursery. – The little children on the separate bench had nothing to occupy them.

Mrs Arundell' School, Island House. This school is kept by a saddler's wife in an underground kitchen, which I found extremely clean, and well lighted by a large window. Mrs Arundell states

that her object in keeping it was not for gain, but for her own amusement and the benefit of poor children, some of whom she teaches gratuitously. The school furniture consists of one square table, one long table and three benches, and the kitchen contains besides many articles for domestic use. Mrs Arundell is ignorant of Welsh, nor is it the mother tongue of her pupils, who are mostly very young. They read imperfectly, but the best scholars were said to be absent, it being market day, when they are wanted to help their parents. They could give few answers from what they read, but appear to have been well taught in 'Dr Watt's Catechism of Scriptural history.'

The samplers appeared to be worked very neatly and with great care. The copy books also were well written, and kept exceedingly clean

Dec 10th 1846

Wm Morris Assistant.

Mr Joseph Lewis's Day School, Sheep St ---The schoolroom is part of a dwelling house on the ground floor, and the smell arising from so many children being crammed in such a small room was quite overpowering. There was a large fire in the grate at the time. The window was a small one, and was kept closed. The floor, walls and room altogether were in bad repair. I observed, after the scholars went out at noon (for there was no seeing anything but children while they were in the room) 1 square table for the master, 2 long tables for the writers and ciphers, 5 benches and one chair. The master is one of the most helpless creatures I have ever seen; a cold had fixed in his back when a child, and, having been neglected, had rendered him completely unable to walk. He crawled about the school like a toad, and when he goes to church or chapel or anywhere out of doors, he is obliged to be carried on somebody's back. He said to me 'I teaches them' and to the scholars 'I often tells you'. Notwithstanding his helpless state, he manages to keep his scholars in very good order with a rod 6ft long in his hand, which as he sat in the middle of a room only 10ft by 12 reached to every part of it, and maintained discipline without requiring locomotion.

With the exception of a few farmers and tradesmen's children, his scholars were labourers' children, some of whom could speak and read Welsh as well as English. Several of them read exceedingly well, and the copy books were not bad had they been kept clean. In arithmetic the scholars could work out calculations and knew their tables well.

The master said that had only just started on English grammar.

December 10th 1846

Wm Morris Assistant.

Mrs Owen's School Sheep Street

I visited this school on 10th December 1846. It was conducted in a room, part of a dwelling house which is in tolerably good repair except the floor. The mistress is an intelligent woman and knows only English. The scholars are mostly tradesmen's labourers' and mechanics children, and generally very young. The 2nd chapter of Hebrews was read tolerably well, and questions from that chapter were answered readily. Arithmetic good

The copy books in this school were well written and kept exceedingly clean.

Wm Morris Assistant

Miss Thomas's School, Picton Terrace

This school is kept in a comfortable little room of a well built and neat cottage, in good repair, except the lath and plaster partition, which was demolished in some parts by the children at their leisure moments. The room is on the ground floor, and the furniture consists of one large square table, two chairs and three benches all in good repair. Some of the children were learning 'Reading made Easy' and others, a little older, the Testament. They were tradesmen's and labourers' children from the town and unacquainted with the Welsh language. They read the 8th chapter of St Matthews Gospel tolerably well and answered all the questions from the chapter correctly. They had learned basic arithmetic and only just commenced grammar. The copy books were tolerably well written

10th December 1846

Wm Morris Assistant.

Templeton Day School.

This schoolroom was erected on the Independent burying ground about ten years ago by the subscription of the members of the congregation and a grant of £30 from the Government. It is a good schoolroom but I found it very dirty. The congregation has another schoolroom close by, nearly twice as large as this, where it is intended that after Christmas to take the boys and to teach the girls in the one where the boys and girls are now taught together. There are said to be in the immediate locality about 150 children under 15 years of age and only 45 of them are on the books of this school and 24 on the books of Mrs Gwyther, who keeps a school in the lower part of the village.

This schoolroom contained two desks, one square table and eight benches, with culm in one corner and a quantity of mortar in another. There were no maps of any description in the school.

The master is an amiable and intelligent young man, and has a good control over his pupils. He has been unable to write with his right hand by a fever which he had when nine years of age. He writes well with his left hand.

With few exceptions all his scholars are labourers children and many of them read with great ease, and readily answered the questions put to them from the 8th chapter of St Luke

They also learned Arithmetic.

In English Grammar they merely said that it was the art of speaking and writing the English Language correctly. The master said they were only just commencing grammar.

Mrs Gwythers Dame School

The room in which this school is kept is a part of a dwelling house and in very bad repair. There are large holes in the floor, only three panes of glass whole in the window, the others being papered; the plastered partition was broken to pieces in several parts. It contained only three small broken benches, a broken old table two chairs and an old cupboard, with divers articles for domestic use.

Mrs Gwyther does not know Welsh and most of her scholars are English. They are labourers children and appear very poor. The eighth chapter of St Matthew was read imperfectly, and the scholars could not answer any questions from it.

The copy books were very ill written and full of blots. Nothing beyond reading and writing is professed to be taught. There were no maps nor prints of any kind in the school.

December 8th 1846

Wm Morris Assistant.

Sunday Schools

Eight Chapels are formed into a Sunday school union called the Narberth Sunday School Union. The chief principles upon which this union is formed are the adoption of a similar method of instruction; comparison of accounts with respect to the attendance of teachers and scholars; and a system of mutual inspection. Mr David Evans of Narberth, is secretary to this union, as well as to the Pembrokeshire Educational Committee. I am indebted to him for much information concerning it. It is settled at certain periodical conferences what schools shall inspect each other. Two visitors are deputed from the visiting school for the purpose, who do not give notice of their coming, and having made their report transmit it to the secretary.

I saw some of these reports in the minute book. Making allowance for a good deal of general and commonplace reflection, they were able and honestly done, and not merely mutual laudations.

Faults were pointed out the small proportion of children to adults; superannuated teachers set over the youngest classes etc.

Sunday schools in the Union

Tabernacle (Narberth), Carvan (Lampeter Velfrey), Bethel (Llandewi Velfrey), Bethesda (Narberth) Llandissilio (Llandissilio), Nebo (Cilymaenllwyd), Ffynnonwen or Twlc (Cilymaenllwyd), Henllan (Henllan Amgoed)

Bethesda Sunday School

This school belongs to the Baptists, and is held in their chapel. It is conducted in English, except one class of adults, which I found reading the New Testament in Welsh. There is a schoolroom under part of the chapel but the school is always held in the chapel in winter. It commenced this morning at 10am by the superintendent who read 28th chapter of St Matthew; there was then a hymn and prayer. The teachers hold a meeting every Sunday to prepare the lesson for the following Sunday -at the close of school the superintendent questions the different classes on the lessons for the day. Mr Williams an Independent gave a short address to the school which was concluded with prayer.

December 6th 1846

Wm Morris Assistants

Tabernacle Sunday School – I visited this school in the afternoon; it is held by the Independents in their chapel. There are altogether 23 classes most English but two adult classes in Welsh. At The end of school they sang and one of the teachers delivered a short prayer

December 6th 1846

Wm Morris Assistant

1895-1924

Narberth County Intermediate School

The former National School in Narberth is now used as a Roman Catholic Church.

The former British School at Narberth was built in 1876, much extended it is now known as County Primary School.

Narberth Parish Hearth Tax 1670

Bateman Mallett	Narberth H5
Husband John	Narberth H3
Beynon John	Narberth H
Hawkins John	Narberth H
Elliott John, esq	Narberth H 6
Elliott Dorothy	Narberth H2
Elliot John	Narberth H
Castle Richard	Narberth H5
David Anne widdow	Narberth H5
Bevan Lawrcnce.	Narberth H
Lloyd Jennett, widdow	Narberth H
Rees Lewis	Narberth H
Griffiths	Narberth H
Owen George, clerk.	Narberth H4
Howell Griffith	Narberth H
Browne John	Narberth H
Philpin Margaret	Narberth H
Prothero	Narberth H
Griffith Thomas	Narberth H
William Griffith	Narberth H
Philpin Phillip	Narberth H

Jenkin Alice, widdow	Narberth H
James David Lewis	Narberth H
Roblin Henry	Narberth H
Phillip John	Narberth H
Bowen William	Narberth H
Owen William	Narberth H2
Poyer Henry	Narberth H
Jackson Henry	Narberth H
Husband Francis	Narberth H
Harry John	Narberth H
Griffith Morgan	Narberth H
Robin Michell	Narberth H
Hugh Phillip	Narberth H2
Garlick Henry	Narberth H6
Watts Emanuell	Narberth H2
Harry Thomas	Narberth H
Thomas Richard	Narberth H
Palmer Phillip	Narberth H
Gibb John	Narberth H
Adam Joan	Narberth H2
Gibbon William	Narberth H
William Robert	Narberth H
Howell Henry	Narberth H
Howell Robert	Narberth H2
Landry Lewis	Narberth H3
Adams Johan	Narberth H4
Row John	Narberth H
Griffith Jane	Narberth H
John David	Narberth H
Dauids Margaret	Narberth H
Watkin	Narberth H 2
Jenkin Thomas	Narberth H
Jermin Roger	Narberth H
Gelly Stephen	Narberth H2
Adams George	Narberth H2
Dauids Thomas	Narberth H
Poyer Henry	Narberth H
Browne James	Narberth H
Jermin John	Narberth H
Howell Henry	Narberth H3
Davis Margaret	Narberth H2
Phillipps William	Narberth H
Jones Daniell	Narberth H
Meriman John	Narberth H
Proute Thomas	Narberth H
David Ellinor	Narberth H
Lewis Hugh	Narberth P
Saunders Joan	Narberth P

Poyer John	Narberth P
Thomas Richard	Narberth P
Howell Johan	Narberth P
Prickett Hugh	Narberth P
John David	Narberth P
Thomas William	Narberth P
David Evan	Narberth P
David Thomas	Narberth P
Watkin Elizabeth	Narberth P
Gelly John	Narberth P
David Richard	Narberth P
Max Evan	Narberth P
Thomas Rees	Narberth P
Lewis Llewelin	Narberth P
David Eynon	Narberth P
Gely Oliver	Narberth P
Row Ellinor	Narberth P
Phillip Hector	Narberth P
William John	Narberth P
Phillip Thomas	Narberth P
Phillip Lewis	Narberth P
Evan Henry	Narberth P
Phillip David	Narberth P
Bowen John	Narberth P

Narberth associated names

Elliot John of Narberth married **Jane** daughter and Heiress of **John Vaughan** of Narberth son of **John Vaughan** of Pembrey and had issue *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* 1585

Elliott Owen of Narberth 1609 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Lloyd Hugh of Ffoes helig Cardigan – for lands on Clydey and Narberth in right of his wife

Lewis Thomas of Grove Narberth 1700 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Allen George Baugh 1872 Kilrhiwe Narberth *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire* -

Beynon John 1872 Trewern Narberth The younger *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire* -

Beynon John Thomas 1872 Trewern Narberth *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire*

Davies Robert Pavin 1872 Ridgeway Narberth *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire*

Jones Richard Bowen 1872 Kilmaenllwyd Narberth Clerk *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire* -

Lewis John Lennox Griffith Poyer 1872 Henllan Narberth *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire*

Morgan Howard Spear 1872 Tegfynydd Narberth *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire*

Owen William Herbert Gwynne 1872 Narberth *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire*

Thomas Thomas Reese 1872 Lampeter Hall Narberth *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire*

Williams Ben Thomas 1872 Merryvale Narberth *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire*

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ap Aynon Thomas circa 1629 Abstract of the bill of complaint in the suit between Sir **Robert Heath**, knight, attorney general to His Majesty, plaintiff, and **John Elliott, John Phillips, Robert Philips, William Phillips, Richard Gronoe, Robert Llewellyn, William Jermin, Thomas Euan, Thomas ap Aynon, Henry Probert** and others, defendants, concerning the customs of the forest of Narberth and the spoliation of timber there, *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

ap Howell John 1488, 4 January On 4 January 1488 at the priory of Carmarthen, by **Thomas** prior of the Priory of St John the Evangelist, Carmarthen and master **Lewis Johannis**, then vicars general of the reverent father **Hugh** etc, he himself being then in distant parts, Master **Talley John** was admitted to the parish church of Narberth then vacant by the death of Master **John ap Howell**, last rector there on the presentation of **ap Thomas Res** Knight found by inquisition to be then patron of the same *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

ap Parre Maurice 1531-1532 receiver of the King, in the lordship of Narberth and its members, *Slebech Estate And Family Records*

ap Rice Thomas 1601, Dec 8 **Thomas Phillips** of Picton, gent **Thomas ap Rice** of Rickarston, gent Assignment of a Lease for the life of the said **Thomas Phillips** of pannage of hogs, swine and wild honey within the forest of Narberth and also the rents and forms of the tenure of Moleston, parcel of the lordship of Narberth and late parcel of the lands and possessions of the **Lady Katherine, Countess of Bridgewater** and late parcel of the possessions of **Rees Gruffith**, esq, attained for high treason, which pannage and lands the said **Thomas Phillips** held of the Queen by a Lease for the lives of **Owen Phillips, Alban Phillips** and the said **Thomas Phillips**- *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

ap Robert Harry 1614, Sept 12 **Symon Holland** of Lawreny, gent **Harry ap Robert** of Templeton, yeoman **John Rogers** of Redston, yeoman Covenant to suffer a recovery of two messuages, etc, in the village, fields, Englishry and Welshery in the parish of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

ap Robert Henry 1636, Dec 13 **Henry ap Robert** of Narberth, gent, and **Humphrey ap Robert** of the same, son and heir apparent of the said Henry **John Barlowe** of Slebeche, esq Bond for the Conveyance of two messuages, etc, in Narberth, *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

ap Thomas Rees 1449 1525 1496 Aug 21 Carew Baron of Carew lord of Narberth On 4 January 1488 at the priory of Carmarthen, by **Thomas** prior of the Priory of St John the Evangelist, Carmarthen and master **Johanniss Lewis**, then vicars general of the reverent father **Hugh** etc, he himself being then in distant parts, Master **Talley John** was admitted to the parish church of Narberth

then vacant by the death of Master **ap Howell, John** last rector there on the presentation of **ap Thomas Res Knight** found by inquisition to be then patron of the same **ap Thomas Rees** Knight lord of Narberth *WWHR Vol1 P263 The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

Barlow George 1750/1, March 8-9 **John Hooke** of Bangeston, esq, **George Barlow** of Slebech, esq Lease and Release of lands called Castle Lands in the parish of Narberth, Parson Lewis's Tenement and a messuage called Minwear in the parish of Minwear, the messuage and lands called Molleston in the parish of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Barlow John 1688, Nov 17 Letters Patent Granting to **John Barlow**, knight and baronet, the right to hold a market weekly and three fairs annually in the parish of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Barlow Sir John 1684, Oct 31 **Francis Davids** of Greenway in the parish of Narberth, gent, **Sir John Barlow** of Minweare, bart Release of Narberth Mill *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Barlow Sir John 1691, Nov 2 **Sir John Barlow** of Minweare, bart, **Phillipp Morgans** of the village and parish of Narberth, mercer Lease of Narberth Castle with houses, gardens and closes *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Barlow Sir John 1693, Aug 14-15 **Francis Davies** of Greenway, gent, and **Joan** his wife, **Sir John Barlow** of Mynweare, bart Lease and Release of a water corn grist mill called Narberth mill, parish of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Beddoe David 1801, Feb 12 of Narberth, miller, **William Hitchings** of Minwear Mill, miller, **William Knox** of Llanstinan, esq **David Beddoe** of the town of Narberth, miller, and **William Harries** of the same place, joiner Surrender and Assignment of Minwere Mill *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Blathwayt Margaret 1836, April 13-20 Suit between the **Baron de Rutzen**, plaintiff, and **Margaret Blathwayt**, defendant, concerning the rent of a cottage in Narberth occupied by the constable *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Boodle Edward 1805, Sept 30 **William Knox**, **Edward Boodle**, **Nathaniel Phillips** Lease and Release of the manor and castle of Narberth and the manors of Minwear and Martletwy and other messuages and lands in co Pembroke, subject to a subsisting Mortgage thereon *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Bowen Thomas 1801, Nov 22 of Narberth, mercer **William Knox** of Llansinan, esq, **Thomas Bowen** of the parish of Narberth, mercer Lease for 21 years of a messuage, etc, called the Castle Inn in the parish of Narberth lately in the tenure of **Edward Griffiths**, officer of excise *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Brown Bartholomew 1760, Oct 6 **William Trevanion** of Carhais, co Cornwall, esq, **Bartholomew Brown** of Narberth, innkeeper **John Stokes** of Haverfordwest, gent Lease of a messuage and lands in the parish of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Brown Bartholomew 1760, **William Trevanion** of Carhays, co Cornwall, esq, **Bartholomew Brown** of Narberth, innkeeper Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands in the parish of Narberth late in the possession of **Stephen Gwynn** *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Brown Bartholomew 1788, Sept 1 of Narberth, innkeeper, deceased, The Rev **David Griffith** of Rhydwen, parish of Llandissilio, co Carmarthen, clerk, and **Ann** his wife, only surviving child of **Bartholomew Brown** of Narberth, innkeeper, deceased, **Charles Hassall** of Haverfordwest, gent, **William Knox** heretofore of Slebech but now of Soho Square in the city of Westminster, esq Assignment of a Lease of a messuage, etc, called Captain ?Stye in the parish of Narberth, *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Brown Mary 17 February 1824 Narberth, Singlewoman Offence Theft from the dwelling house of money - promissory notes belonging to **Saer, David Thomas, Benjamin** and **Mathias, William** bankers, Prisoner aged 19, Narberth, Prosecutor **Thomas, Benjamin**, banker *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Browne Richard 1543 ChurchWarden Narberth *PRO223*

Butler Arnold 1579, April 6 gent **Thomas Wyllye** of Newe House, husbandman, **William Wyllye**, senior, his son, of Newton, husbandman, and **Arnold Butler**, gent, Grant of a tenement called New-house in the parish pf Narbart, on condition that the Grantor or his wife, **Joan**, be re-enforced at request, with remainder to **William Willy**, junior, and the rightful heirs of the said Grantor, *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Calvin Wyn MBE 1926 -full name **Joseph Wyndham Calvin Thomas**, was born in Narberth in 1926 and renown as a stage and broadcasting comedian as well as an after dinner speaker He is also known for his charity work, for which he was awarded the MBE The Grand Order of Water Rats, the show business fraternity and charity, elected him as King Rat in 1991 an especially great honour as he was the first Welsh, man ever to have been so elected During WW2 he entertained the troops serving in ENSA **Wyn Calvin** was a founder member of the Noah's Ark Appeal

de Carew Thomas 1367 died in 1431 his account for the custody of Narberth castle is extant, shewing that he paid £90 10s 10d as wages to ten men at arms and fifty archers, from the 1st November 1402, to the 24th April 1404"

Castle Richard 1652 Thursday market Narberth

Chandler Rev Henry Christian David 1837 of North Sodstone House Narberth -- Rector of Narberth

Child Jane 22 July 1802 Narberth, Married Offence Theft of wearing apparel from prosecutors workshop Narberth, Prosecutor **Davies James** , Narberth, latter Verdict Guilty *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Chubb James 10 October 1781 Narberth, Excise officer Offence Assault Narberth, Prosecutor **Evans John**, Narberth, Yeoman Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Codd George 14 March 1785 Narberth, Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutors house and stealing cloth, soap, sugar and tobacco Narberth, Prosecutor **Evans, Esther** Llanddewi Velfrey, widow Verdict Guilty of felony only Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Collins James 12 July 1827 Narberth, Hatter Offence Riot in the streets and destroying a wall, Narberth, Prosecutor **Smyth Nicholas David** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Crun Elizabeth 1851, May 30 will of **Elizabeth Crun**, widow, of the town and parish of Narberth, *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Dackfield Duffield- Duckfield David

1 February 1801 of Narberth Cordwainer Offence Murder of **Morgans Anne** infant aged 10 prosecutor's daughter by striking her with a stone Prisoner aged 17 LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor **Morgans John** LampeterVelfrey clothier Verdict Guilty Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830-----* There seems to be some confusion in various records regarding this boy but what is evident is that the Jury and Judge took a very strong view of this case There was no recommendation to mercy or reduction in sentence to transportation as happened in many other recorded cases of the time It was a public hanging and that his body was hanged in chains after would also suggest that the case raised a lot of feeling as again this was unusual In fact he was the last juvenile to be hung in chains-----The Court records state that **David Dackfield** from the parish of Narberth in the county of Pembroke by trade a Cordwainer that is a high class shoe maker murdered **Anne Morgans** daughter of **John Morgan** a clothier who lived at Lampeter Velfrey on the 1st February 1801 by hitting her on the head with as stone **Anne Morgans** was eleven years old and **David Dackfield** was in the court records age 17 The murder took place at LampeterVelfrey -----**David Dackfield** pleaded not guilty at his trial but was found guilty and hanged at the Bowling Green Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire on the 6th of April 1801 Afterwards his body was hanged in chains at Tavenaspit. His execution and Gibbeting cost Pembrokeshire £20 -7s - 4d

Extract from *The History of Haverfordwest John Brown*

"In 1801 a lad not more than fifteen of the name of **David Duckfield** was hanged for the murder of a little girl Of those who witnessed the execution I conversed with one lady who is still living who was brought by her Father as if he thought it might prove a useful deterrent lesson for a little maid under ten She was horrified with the shrieks of the boy entreating the bystanders to save him while the hangman was endeavouring to soothe him *while putting the rope round his neck* addressing him as "My poor boy come now! 'tunc now that's a good boy "

David Thomas 1813 Jan 30 of Blaengwaithnoah **Thomas John** of Narberth shopkeeper **David Thomas** of Blaengwaithnoah parish of Lampeter Velfrey farmer and **Evan Thomas** of Blackmoor Hill parish of Narberth farmer **Nathaniel Phillips** of Slebech Hall esq Bond for the performance of Covenants *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

David Thomas 1834 -1851 April Suits between the **Baron de Rutzen** plaintiff and **Thomas David Paul Phillips Jason Lewis Daniel John** and others concerning the tolls of Narberth market *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davids Francis 1684 Oct 31 **Francis Davids** of Greenway in the parish of Narberth gent **Sir John Barlow** of Minweare bart Release of Narberth Mill *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies Francis 1678 Aug 20 **Francis Davies** of Greenway in the parish of Narberth gent **William Skyrme** of Llawhadden gent Mortgage of Narberth Mill and a Covenant to levy a fine thereof with final concords attached *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies Francis 1693 Aug 14-15 **Francis Davies** of Greenway gent and **Joan** his wife **Sir John Barlow** of Mynweare bart Lease and Release of a water corn grist mill called Narberth mill parish of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies Francis 1693 March 27 Sir **John Barlow bart****Francis Davies** of Narberth gentArticles Of Agreement concerning Narberth mill *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies Francis deceased1753 Oct 5 **Lewis Davies** of Haverfordwest gent son of **Francis Davies** of Dudwell parish of Camrose gent deceased and **Rachel Davies** of Haverfordwest sister of the deceased **Francis Davies Richard Summers** of Haverfordwest merchant Mortgage of messuages and lands in the town of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies James 1851 Feb 20 **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** and his wife **James Davies** of Narberth draper Lease for 60 years of a piece of land in the town of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies Joan 1693 Aug 14-15 wife of Francis, Francis **Davies** of Greenway gent and Joan his wifeSir John Barlow of Mynweare bartLease and Release of a water corn grist mill called Narberth mill parish of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies John 1719 May 26 **Owen Davies** of Nash parish of Minwear gent **John Davies** of the same gent his son and **Mary Beckley** of Templeton parish of Narberth **spinster Thomas Davies** of Chapelhill parish of Narberth gent and **John Beckley** of Templeton aforesaid yeoman **Lewis Hitching** of Rowsedowne parish of Stackpoole gent and **George Devanalt** of the parish of Narberth mercer Articles Of Agreement before the marriage of the said **John Davies** and **Mary Beckley** including a proposed Grant of a dwelling house called the West House and lands named in the parish of Minweare *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies John 1795 Dec 1 of Narberth Leases for of a messuage and lands **William Knox** of Llanstinan *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies John 1833 Easter and Midsummer Prosecution in the Quarter Sessions suit Rex on the prosecution of **John Davies** of Narberth against **John Thomas, Thomas Thomas, John Enright** and **Benjamin Rogers** for riot an assault arising out of the collection of tolls by the plaintiff in Narberth Market on behalf of the **Baron de Rutzen** deceased *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies John 1896 March 31 **Baron de Rutzen John Davies** of the Barn Farm parish of Narberth South farmer Conveyance of Stoney Leys and Barn Farm and the 'Boars Head' public house parish of Narberth South *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies Lewis 1785 July 13-14 **Lewis Davies** of Pembroke gent and **Elizabeth** his wife**John Tucker** and **Charles Tucker** both of Pembroke gentlemen Lease and release of a messuage etc called White Horse and Golden Lyon and other messuages and lands in or near the town of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies Rachel 1753 Oct 5 **Lewis Davies** of Haverfordwest gent son of **Francis Davies** of Dudwell parish of Camrose gent deceased and **Rachel Davies** of Haverfordwest sister of the deceased **Francis Davies Richard Summers** of Haverfordwest merchant Mortgage of messuages and lands in the town of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies Thomas 22 July 1789 Narberth Gent Offence Libel - insinuating that **Griffiths Stephen** Llangolman esq **Roch Nicholas** Cosheston esq and **Phelps George**Milford Haven esq had acted il-

legally in the execution of their offices as commissioners for enclosing land Narberth Prosecutor
Philipps Sir Richard Baron Milford *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davis Lewis 23 Nov 1824 twin? born Narberth Pembrokeshire died 8 June 1898 Greenville Beaver Utah Left Liverpool England on 31 Jul 1872 aboard the Wisconsin Arrived in New York New York on 13 Aug 1872 Married to **Bowen Mary** on 26 Oct 1845 at Cumbarchan Glamorgan Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Davis Lewis John 23 Nov 1824 twin? born Narberth Pembrokeshire died 8 June 1898 Greenville Beaver Utah Left Liverpool on 18 Feb 1850 aboard the Josiah Bradlee Arrival Arrived in New Orleans on 18 Apr 1850 Married to **Rogers Sarah** on 24 Feb 1850 on board the "Josiah Bradlee" Married to **Williams Mary E** on 1 Aug 1869 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Davis Maria 2 Jan 1791 born Narberth Pembrokeshire died 1 Jun 1866 Ogden Weber Utah Married to **Davis Thomas Giles** on 18 Dec 1807 at Wales Nickname "**Mariah**" *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

de Mortimer Roger 1240 held Narberth of the King by military service He was the son of **Henry de Mortimer** and the grandson of **Henry de Mortimer** The Bishop and Chapter of St David's granted to him lands in Lysprawst afterwards New-house and Red Castle in Newton North and Isheglyn" the Penglyn divides Newton North from Minwere and he was present at the Stackpole Crespyng fine in 1268 and a little later by a charter wherein he is described as **Sir Roger de Mortimer son of Sir Henry de Mortimer** he granted to **de la Roche Thomas** lands at Pill Rodal" He was a witness not then being a Knight to **de Cantinton'William** s grant to St Dogmael's and to **Fitz Martin'Nicholas** confirmation thereof **Ralph the son of Gosselin** released to him six acres of land at Llandewi in the commot of Wilfrey Velfrey with the patronage of the church

de Mortimer Maud 1268? released to Roger son of Henry all her lands in West Wales which she had in dower from her husband

de Mortimer Roger of Wigmore father of **Roger of Chirk** and grandfather of **Roger Earl of March** This **Roger of Wigmore** died in in 1248 he had livery of the share of his wife who held jointly with **Eva wife of William de Cantilupe** and **Eleanor wife of Humfrey de Bohun** in inter alia the castle and town of Haverford **Maud** was the daughter of **William de Braose** and of **Eva Marshall** sister and co-heiress of the last **Marshall Earl of Pembroke Llewelin the son of Roger de Mortimer of Chirk?** granted to **Roger de Mortimer lord of Narberth** all his lands at Nouvelle Maison New House and elsewhere *Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen* 1331 Feb 18 Windsor Fine Roll 5 m 27 Cal p 235 Close Roll 9 Edward justice of Wales Order Close Roll 2 Edward ii m 12 Cal p 94 1309 March 12 Stratford III m 19 Cal pp 411 2 1335 June 8 York Fine Roll 4 m 15 Cal p 194 1330 Oct 23 Leicester

de Rutzen Albert Richard Francis Maximilian 1896 April 25 Albert Richard Francis Maximilian **de Rutzen** and others **Baron de Rutzen James Lewis Hamilton Williams** of Narberth spirit merchant Conveyance of the Rutzen Arms and other hereditaments in the town of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

de Rutzen Albert Richard Francis Maximilian 1896 May 26 **Albert Richard Francis Maximilian de Rutzen** of 90 St George Square co Middlesex esq and **FW Oliver** solicitor **Rudolph William Henry Erhard de Rutzen Baron de Rutzen William Edward Jenkins** of Market Street Narberth Conveyance of the Masonic Hall Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

de Rutzen Baron 1831 Jan 27 Priscilla Williams of Templeton parish of Narberth widow The **Baron de Rutzen** Surrender of a Lease of a messuage and lands being part of Templeton Mountain parish of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

de Rutzen Baron 1834 Oct 2 The **Baron de Rutzen** and the **Baroness de Rutzen** Dame **Mary Dorothea** Phillips of Leamington co Warwick widow relict of Nathaniel Phillips and mother of the said **Baroness de Rutzen** Lease by virtue of the power reserved in the said **Baron de Rutzen** of a parcel of ground market house market and fair and buildings including the Lamb and Hog in the town of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

de Rutzen Baron and **Baroness** 1833 Michaelmas Term – 1834 April 30 Suit in the King's Bench between the **Baron** and **Baroness de Rutzen** plaintiffs and Paul Phillipps defendant concerning a debt in respect of dues and tolls at Narberth Market *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

de Rutzen Baron and **Baroness** 1836 Summer Assizes King's Bench Suit between the **Baron** and **Baroness de Rutzen** plaintiffs and Thomas Morris of Haverfordwest huxter defendant for the recovery of debt in respect of tolls at Narberth market *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

de Rutzen Baron and the **Baroness de Rutzen** 1837 April 15 **Martha Evans** of the Rutzen Arms Inn in the town of Narberth widow and innkeeper **Baron de Rutzen** and the **Baroness de Rutzen** Assignment of household goods and furniture in the Rutzen Arms Inn With inventory to secure arrears of rent *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

de Rutzen Baron 1834 Spring – 1851 April Suits between the **Baron de Rutzen** plaintiff and **Thomas David Paul Phillips Jason Lewis Daniel John** and others concerning the tolls of Narberth market *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

de Rutzen Baron 1878 July 4 The **Baron de Rutzen John Lewis** of Saundersfoot hotel-keeper Lease for 21 years of the Rutzen Arms hotel Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

de Rutzen Baron 1896 April 25 **Albert Richard Francis Maximilian de Rutzen** and others **Baron de Rutzen , James Lewis Hamilton Williams** of Narberth spirit merchant Conveyance of the Rutzen Arms and other hereditaments in the town of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

de Rutzen Baroness 1834 Oct 2 The **Baron de Rutzen** and the **Baroness de Rutzen** Dame **Mary Dorothea Phillips** of Leamington co Warwick widow relict of **Nathaniel Phillips** and mother of the said **Baroness de Rutzen** Lease by virtue of the power reserved in the said **Baron de Rutzen** of a parcel of ground market house market and fair and buildings including the Lamb and Hog in the town of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

de Rutzen Charles Frederick Baron 1837 title of **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** and **Mary Dorothea Baroness de Rutzen** his wife to land in the parish of Narberth intended to be conveyed to the Guardians of the Poor of Narberth Union for the purpose of erecting a workhouse thereon *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

de Rutzen Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen 1836 April 19 **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** of Slebech Hall The Reverend **William Lloyd** clerk rector of Narberth and **Jonathan Rogers Powell** of Haverfordwest gent Declaration of trust in the White Hart Inn Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

de Rutzen Charles Frederick Baron 1830 Nov 27 – 1836 May 3 suit in the Exchequer of Pleas Lent Assizes 1836 between **William Rowlands** master builder of Haverfordwest plaintiff and **Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen** defendant in an action of debt incurred in building a market place an inn and five houses in the town of Narberth in the years 1832 to 1834 *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

de Wylteschir John 1361-1362 receiver constable and forester of **Philippa Countess of March** for Narberth a third part of Amgoyd and Penllinyniaug and St Clare from Michaelmas 35 Edward III *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Dent Robert 1790 Sept 29 **William Knox Esq Robert Dent John Symmons Charles Hassall** of Haverfordwest gent Lease of Captain Style Ormonde Place and lands in the Narberth Forest and Narberth Mountain *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Duckfield Benjamin 12 July 1827 Narberth Cordwainer Offence Riot in the streets and destroying a wall Narberth Prosecutor **Nicholas David Smyth** Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Eliott John 1629, Sept 19 **John Phillipps** of Moleston, gent, **John Eliott** of Narberth, gent, and **David Vaughan** of Llandovery, clerk, **John Barlowe** of Slebiech, esq Bond to observe the orders and decrees of the Great Sessions in a suit between the said **John Phillipps** and **John Barlowe** *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Eliott Owen 1624, April 18 **Owen Eliott** of Narberthe, esq, **Phillip Lewes Thomas** of Llanthewy Welfrey, gent Assignment of a Lease from the Crown of meadow in Welfrey *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Eliott Owen 1624/5, March 4 **Owen Eliott** of Narberth, esq, **Owen Willy** Assignment of a Lease of a meadow in the parish of Lampeter Welfray *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Elliot Alexander 1753, Nov 16 **Alexander Elliot** of Earewere, esq, and **Elizabeth Elliot** his wife, **Hugh Barlow** of Lawrenny, esq, and **Wyrriott Owen** of Nash, esq, **John Lort** of Prickerston, esq, and **William Willams of Tenby**, esq Deed Of Revocation of uses in the marriage articles of **Alexander Elliot** and **Elizabeth Elliott** his wife to the former's estate in the parishes of St Issells, Amroth and Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Elliott John 1584 court rolls of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Records*

Elliott Owen 1599 April 24 , **Owen Elliott** of Narberth, esq, **Hughe Lewes** of Landewy Vaelfrey, carpenter-Lease for 20 years of a tenement and lands called Goughes landes in Velfrey in the tenure of **Thomas David Phillip** and held by the said **Owen Elliott** by Lease of the Queen, Rent 6s, 8d, annually, - *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Elliot John 1585 of Narberth married **Vaughan Jane** daughter and heiress of **Vaughan John** of Narberth son of **Vaughan John** of Pembrey had issue ---was *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* 1585

Elliott Owen 1609 of Narberth *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Elliott John 1631, Sept 1 **John Phillipps** of Moleston, gent, **Albane Phillipps** of Nashe, esq, **Thomas Phillipps** of Martletwy, gent, **Hughe Phillipps** of Stackpoole Elider, gent, **Thomas Price**

of Rickeston, gent, Sir **Thomas Cannon** of Haverfordwest, knight, **William Barlowe** of Creswell, esq, and **John Elliott** of Narberth, gent, **John Barlowe** of Slebeche, esq Assignment of the pannage of hogs and swine and wild honey within the forest of Narberth and rents and farms of the tenants of Moleston *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Elliott John 1625, Aug 18 **Alban Phillipps** of Greate Nash, esq, **John Elliott** of Narberth, gent Assignment for the life of the said **Alban Phillips** of a Lease d 7 Feb 1581/2 *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Enright John 1833 Easter and Midsummer Prosecution in the Quarter Sessions suit Rex on the prosecution of **John Davies** of Narberth against **John Thomas, Thomas Thomas, John Enright and Benjamin Rogers**, for riot an assault arising out of the collection of tolls by the plaintiff in Narberth Market on behalf of the **Baron de Rutzen** *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Evan John 17 May 1781 Narberth Yeoman Offence Assault on prosecutor in the execution of his duty had been summoned by the prosecutor to be warned that he had no licence to sell effects at a public auction called prosecutor 'a Black' Narberth Prosecutor **Chubb, James** Narberth, excise officer Guilty Punishment 1 month imprisonment and to find sureties for 1 year

Evans Cecilia 1836, April 18-19 **Dame Katherine Mathias** of Haverfordwest, widow, **William Evans** of the same, gent, and **Cecilia** his wife, **Grismond Philipps** late of Croft Cottage but now of Cwmgwilly, co Carmarthen, esq, and **Thomas Lloyd** late of Haverfordwest but now of Millbank Cottage, esq, **William Lloyd**, clerk, rector of Narberth, and Jonathan Rogers Powell of Haverfordwest, gent Lease and Release Appointment and Conveyance of the White Hart Inn in Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Evans John 7 May 1789 Narberth Clergyman Offence Assault Narberth Prosecutor **Powell William** Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Evans John 13 May 1790 Narberth Clergyman Offence Assault Narberth Prosecutor **Thomas, Thomas**, Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Evans John 1673 Narberth licensed to keep a school "*Pembrokeshire in By, gone Days*

Evans Martha 1837, April 15 **Martha Evans** of the Rutzen Arms Inn in the town of Narberth, widow and innkeeper, **Baron de Rutzen and the Baroness de Rutzen** Assignment of household goods and furniture in the Rutzen Arms Inn, With inventory to secure arrears of rent *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Evans William 1835, Sept 29 **Susanna Sloper** of Narberth, spinster, **William Evans** of Haverfordwest, gent Surrender of the White Hart Inn in Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Evans William 1801, July 3 Lease for three lives of the White Hart Inn, in Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Ferrior Jenkin 1768, Nov 7 **Jenkin Ferrior** of Pembroke, esq, and **Bridget Foley** of Ridgeway, widow, executrix of **John Foley**, gent, her late husband, deceased, **Ann Trevanion** of Slebech, widow of **William Trevanion** late of Carhais, co Cornwall, deceased Surrender of a Mortgage of the castle of Narberth and the lands, etc, *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Foley Sir Thomas GCB (1757 – 9 January 1833) was a British admiral and "Hero of the Battle of the Nile". He was the second son of John Foley of Narberth, Pembrokeshire, a landowner, and the nephew of Captain Thomas Foley, who accompanied Thomas Anson on his voyage around the world.

He entered the Royal Navy in 1770, and, during his time as midshipman, saw a good deal of active service in the West Indies against American privateers. Promoted lieutenant in 1778, he served under Admiral Keppel (afterwards Viscount) and Sir Charles Hardy in the Channel, and with Rodney's squadron was present at the defeat of De Langara off Cape St Vincent in 1780, and at the relief of Gibraltar. Still under Rodney's command, he went out to the West Indies, and took his part in the operations which culminated in the victory of 12 April 1782.

In the French Revolutionary War he was engaged from the first. As flag-captain to Admiral John Gell, and afterwards to Sir Hyde Parker, Foley took part in the siege of Toulon in 1793, the action of Golfe Jouan in 1794, and the two fights off Toulon on the 13th of April and the 13th of July 1795. At St Vincent he was flag-captain to the second in command on Britannia. After the battle he was transferred to the Goliath (74), in which he was sent out in the following year to reinforce Nelson's fleet in the Mediterranean.

The part played by the *Goliath* in the *Battle of the Nile* was brilliant. She led the squadron round the French van, and this manoeuvre contributed not a little to the result of the day. Whether this was done by Foley's own initiative, or intended by Horatio Nelson, has been a matter of controversy (see Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, 1885, p. 916).

His next important service was with Nelson in the Baltic. At the beginning of 1801, Nelson was promoted to Vice Admiral of the Blue and after a few months, he took part as the second in command in the Battle of Copenhagen. The *Elephant* carried Nelson's flag and Foley acted as his chief-of-staff. During the action Nelson's commander, Sir Hyde Parker, who believed that the Danish fire was too strong, signalled for him to break off the action. Nelson ordered that the signal be acknowledged but not repeated. Legend has it that Nelson turned to his flag captain and said:

"You know, Foley, I only have one eye - I have the right to be blind sometimes" and then holding his telescope to his blind eye said "I really do not see the signal!"

Nelsons' action was approved in retrospect.

Foley was one of Nelson's "Band of Brothers". Nelson himself was a sea-officer par excellence. Yet there were many who struggled, suffered and were wounded as often as he. This could not help but develop a close relationship among the men. Nelson himself was very aware of the brotherhood which had arisen. In his biography of Nelson, David Howarth makes this clear:

"...Nelson's famous phrase, 'I had the happiness to command a band of brothers'...After his first great victory, Nelson called his captains 'my darling children', and none was the least embarrassed by that. Under Jervis, the captains of the Mediterranean fleet were becoming a brotherhood, bonded by skill, experience, mutual respect and a common cause. Maybe they had not thought of it in that way before; but from about this time they all did, and Nelson most of all. And the concept - so suitable to his nature - became an important, conscious element in his conduct of the war."

An amusing illustration of the affection Nelson inspired in his captains, and of the half maternal care they exercised over the fragile and stunted body of their famous leader, is supplied by a letter from Nelson himself to Ball, written from Kioge Bay in 1801. He was racked with the Baltic cold, and wroth, as was common with him, with the still chillier winds which blew from the Admiralty Board:

"But," he says, "all in the fleet are so truly kind to me that I should be a wretch not to cheer up. Foley has put me under a regimen of milk at four in the morning; Murray has given me lozenges; Hardy is as good as ever, and all have proved their desire to keep my mind easy."

That picture of one sea veteran administering warm milk to his admiral at four o'clock in the morning is amusing enough; but it shows more effectively than graver things could do the feeling Nelson inspired in his captains.

Ill-health obliged Foley to decline Nelson's offer (made when on the point of starting for the Battle of Trafalgar) of the post of Captain of the Fleet. Therefore it was Foley's fellow "brother" Thomas Hardy who was present at Nelson's death.

From 1808 to 1815, Foley commanded in the Downs and at the peace was made KCB. Sir Thomas Foley rose to be full admiral and GCB. He died while serving as commander-in-chief at Portsmouth in 1833.

He was married on 31 Jul 1802 to Lady Lucy Anne FitzGerald (1771-1851). She was the youngest surviving daughter of James FitzGerald, 1st Duke of Leinster and Lady Emily Lennox. Her mother was the great-granddaughter of Charles II, King of England, Scotland and Ireland and his mistress Louise de K rouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth.

Lucy was the favorite sister of Lord Edward FitzGerald, one of the ill-fated leaders of the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and was herself an active participant in the rebellion. She worked as a conduit, clandestinely transmitting letters between the Revolutionary Committee in Dublin and their agents in Paris. A biographer of Lord Edward wrote of Lucy that she "*most closely resembled him (Edward) in her strong sense of the ludicrous and her passionate love for justice.*"

She wrote in 1798 of her hope for Irish liberation in an address to the Irish nation that wasn't published until many years later:

Irishmen, Countrymen, it is Edward FitzGerald's sister who addresses you: it is a woman but that woman is his sister: she would therefore die for you as he did...Yes, this is the moment, the precious moment which must either stamp with Infamy, the name of Irishmen and denote you forever wretched, enslaved to the power of England, or raise the Paddies to the consequence which they deserve and which England shall no longer withhold, to happiness, freedom, glory...

The couple's main residence was Adm. Foley's estate Abermarlais in Carmarthenshire, Wales, which he had purchased in 1795 with his share of the bounty resulting from the capture of a Spanish ship. After his death Lucy lived in Arundel until 1841, when she settled near Marseilles, France, where she spent the remainder of her life. They had no children.

Griffiths John 30 March 1784 Prendergast/Narberth, Yeoman Offence Forgery of deed purporting to be in the name of **Thomas David**, Castlebythe, deceased, with the intent of defrauding **Thomas David** Indicted twice for the fact - the other alleging the forgery took place at Narberth Prendergast, Prosecutor **Williams Robert**, Haverfordwest, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffith Sarah 11 July 1787 Narberth, Married Offence Pickpocketing money Value £11 16s 6d Narberth, Prosecutor **Harries, Thomas** Narberth, gent *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffith Walter 4 March 1775 Narberth, Yeoman Offence Assault Narberth, Prosecutor **Tanton John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffiths Thomas 27 March 1800 Narberth, Labourer Offence Theft of a horse Narberth, Prosecutor **Bowen William** Narberth, miller, Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts*

Gwynn John 2 June 1755 Crinow, Gent Offence Aiding and abetting **James Lewis** in the murder of **Owen John**, Narberth, currier Name of **Pendry, Lewis** Robeston Wathen, butcher, specified in recognizance, crossed out on indictment Crinow, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hancok Phillip 1546/7-1547/8 deputy of John Webbe, reeve of the town of Narbert *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Harries Elizabeth 12 July 1827 Narberth Married Offence Riot in the streets and destroying a wall, Indicted with her Husband , Narberth Prosecutor **Nicholas David Smyth** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Harries James 12 July 1827 Narberth Carpenter Offence Riot in the streets and destroying a wall Narberth Prosecutor **Nicholas David Smyth** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Harries James 18 May 1753 the Younger Narberth Tailor Offence Theft of personal goods, a silver watch -excommunication from the Church for forty days Haverfordwest *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Harry David 29 June 1756 Narberth Yeoman Offence Murder of **Philpin Bonnell** by shooting him He died at Haverfordwest on 18-7-1756 Inquest records murder by some person unknown Narberth *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Harry Thomas 1 August 1786 Narberth Yeoman Offence Obstructing the highway by filling up a watercourse, causing it to overflow Narberth Prosecutor **Stokes, John Rees** clerk to the shire Punishment Fined 1/- *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hassall Charles 1790, Sept 29 **William Knox Esq, Robert Dent, John Symmons, Charles Hassall** of Haverfordwest, gent Lease of Captain Style, Ormonde Place, and lands in the Narberth Forest and Narberth Mountain *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Hugh Rowland 21 March 1801 Narberth Labourer Offence Theft of butter belonging to **Perkins John** at Blackpool Prisoner aged 35 Food riot? Newton Prosecutor **Harry David**, Narberth, chief constable *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Hughes George 1847 Thomas Chapel Farmer rented farm from Picton Castle Estate died Narberth workhouse

Hughes John 1540 Letters Patent granting to **John Hughes , LLD**, the stewardship and receivership of the castle, lordship and manor of Narbart, etc *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Hughes John Gwynne b 1821 a Congregational minister, was born at Narberth, Pembrokeshire He received his early education there in a school conducted by its minister, the Rev H Davies and began to preach at the age of sixteen, and a year later was admitted into Airedale College, Bradford After a five years' course he settled at Odiham, Hampshire, in 1848, In 1857, he accepted a call to Maldon, Essex', and it was here, during a twenty-nine years' pastorate, that the great work of his life was done *Eminent Welshmen 1908*

James George 18 July 1803 Scrivener Offence Perjury regarding the instructions incorporated in the will of **Leach Nicholas**, prosecutor's brother Narberth Prosecutor **Leach Lettice** Verdict No prosecution *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James James 2 June 1755 Narberth Clothier Offence Aiding and abetting **Lewis James** in the murder of **Owen, John** Narberth, currier Crinow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James Lewis 2 June 1755 Narberth Clothier Offence Murder of **Owen John**, Narberth, currier, by wounding him with a sword Crinow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jenkins Benjamin 1810, Sept 1 **Nathaniel Phillips** of Slebech, esq, **Benjamin Jenkins** of Narberth, cordwainer Lease for one life of the messuage, etc, in the occupation of the said **Benjamin Jenkins** in the town of Narberth, and also a small cottage lately erected by the said **Benjamin Jenkins** *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Jennyn Thomas Wels 9 February 1824 Narberth Farmer Offence Assault on prosecutor in the execution of his duty, Narberth Prosecutor **Wilkin John** s, special constable *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jermin Thomas Walsh 1830, June 24 Will of **Thomas Walsh Jermin** of Chapel Hill, parish of Narberth, gent *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

John Daniel 1834, Spring –1851 April Suits between the **Baron de Rutzen**, plaintiff, and **Thomas David, Paul Phillips, Jason Lewis, Daniel John** and others, concerning the tolls of Narberth market *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

John David 21 March 1801 St Issells Collier Offence Theft of potatoes Prisoner aged 32 Narberth Prosecutor **David, William** Narberth Verdict Guilty *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John James 11 January 1780 Narberth Militiaman Offence Murder of **Rees John** , a private in the shire militia, by shooting him Deceased and the prisoner had been drinking together Outside an inn, the prisoner had wanted to shoot at the castle and borrowed the deceased's musket The second shot penetrated the deceased's breast The examinants' reports refer to 'great intimacy' between the and the deceased **Colonel Colby** refers to the as 'one of the steadiest and most decent men in my company - remarkable for sobriety' Narberth Prosecutor **Rees Abraham** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John Phillip 7 November 1790 Narberth Blacksmith Offence Theft of a sheep Lampeter Velfrey Prosecutor **Parry Thomas , Mason** Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John Thomas 1813, Jan 27 **Nathaniel Phillips** of Slebech Hall, esq, **Thomas John** of Narberth, shopkeeper Lease of Diffryn and Diffryn Mill, parish of Lampeter Velfrey *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Kellet Alexander 16 November 1819 Narberth Esq, Offence Inciting prosecutor to fight a duel, Narberth Date Prosecutor **Howell John** esq, JP *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Knox William 1798, May 3 **William Knox** of Llanstinan, co Pembroke, esq, **John Whittle** of the parish of Narberth, innkeeper Lease for 21 years of a garden and haggard behind the stables of the said **John Whittle**, parish of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Lascelles AH 1864, April 13 Agreement between **AH Lascelles** of Narberth, gent, and the **Baron de Rutzen**, regarding the tenure of a shop in Market Street, Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Lewis David 20 August 1782 Carew Yeoman/high constable Offence Neglect of duty by refusing to execute a warrant to summon all alehouse keepers and others needing a licence to sell ale to attend a private sessions Narberth Prosecutor **Reynold S Lewis** Verdict Guilty Punishment Fined *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis Jeremiah 24 August 1770 Narberth Currier Offence Pickpocketing money from prosecutor's person in his dwelling house Narberth Prosecutor **Charles, Mary** Llangwm, widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis Johannis 1488 4 January vicars general parish church of Narberth

Lloyd David 29 September 1805 Narberth Butcher Offence Breaking and entering the dwelling house of Mrs **Mary Bowen**, Tenby, widow, No indictment, Tenby *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Lovell Henry 1632, Aug 3 **Henry Vaux** of High Holborne, co Middlesex, esq, and **John Barlowe** of Slebridge, esq, **Henry Lovell** of Blechinsley, co Surrey, Esq Assignment of a Lease of the town, castle and lordship of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Maurice Mathias 1684-1738 , a Congregational minister and author, was born at Narberth, Pembrokeshire, of poor parents, and commenced life as a tailor Being anxious to enter the ministry, he obtained admission to Carmarthen College, and after serving for some time as assistant to the Rev **Lewis Thomas**, he settled as minister at Olney, in Buckinghamshire, afterwards removing to Rodwell, Northamptonshire, where he died. *Eminent Welshmen 1908*

Morgans Anne 1 February 1801 **David Dackfield** Narberth Cordwainer Charged with Murder of **Anne Morgans** infant aged 10, prosecutor's daughter, by striking her with a stone Prisoner aged 17 LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor **Morgans John**, LampeterVelfrey, clothier Verdict Guilty Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830 see Dackfield David*

Morgans Phillipp 1691, Nov 2 Sir **John Barlow** of Minweare, bart, **Phillipp Morgans** of the village and parish of Narberth, mercer Lease of Narberth Castle with houses, gardens and closes *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Morris David 1767, Aug 21 **Ann Trevanion** of Slebech, widow, **David Morris** of the parish of Narberth, yeoman, **John Stokes** of Haverfordwest, gent Lease of a house and two fields in the parish of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Morris Jane 7 June 1814 Narberth Spinster Offence Theft of wearing apparel, money and a watch from prosecutor's dwelling house, Prisoner apprehended at Carmarthen, Information indicates a Breaking and entering , Prisoner aged 20 had already been confined for 10 weeks in gaol, which was in bad order, there being no House of Correction, Taken on as a servant by **Henry James** , a previous employer? Narberth Prosecutor **Davies William** Narberth, Yeoman Verdict Guilty to the value of 5/-, Punishment Fined 1/-, imprisoned until the end of the Great Sessions, to be in farming service *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morris Thomas 1836 , Summer Assizes King's Bench Suit between the **Baron** and **Baroness de Rutzen**, plaintiffs and **Thomas Morris** of Haverfordwest, huxter, defendant, for the recovery of debt in respect of tolls at Narberth market *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Morse Sarah born 10 Mar 1808 Narberth Pembrokeshire died 14 May 1894 Logan Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 4 Jun 1868 aboard the John Bright Arrived in New York on 14 Jul 1868 Married to **Eynon, Richard** on 1 Jun 1831 at Martletwy, Pembrokeshire, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Owen George 1663? Jan 23 Narbarth Clk Rector of Narbarth co Pembroke vice Evan Owen STP Resigned (13 Chas II p 47 No 24) *Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II Arch Camb 1886*

Owen John 2 June 1755 Narberth, currier **James James** of Narberth Clothier Charged with Aiding and abetting **James Lewis** in the murder --- **Gwynn John** CrinowGent Charged with Aiding and abetting **Lewis James** in the murder of **John Owen**, Narberth, currier Name of **Lewis Pendry**, Robeston Wathen, butcher, specified in recognizance, crossed out on indictment **James Lewis** of Narberth Clothier Charged with Murder of **John Owen**, Narberth, currier, by wounding him with a sword Crinow 2 June *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Phillipps John 1531-1532 esq, deputy of **Maurice ap Parre**, receiver of the King, in the lordship of Narberth and its members, *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Powell Sarag 4 December 1780 --- **George Williams** Narberth Collier Charged with Murder Poisoning **Sarag Powell** St Issells, spinster, by mixing pounded glass and iron rust into a quantity of treacle According to '*Letters of Sir William Jones*', vol 2, Oxford, 1970 , the poisoning was intended to procure an abortion The deceased was pregnant by a married man the body was exhumed from St Issells churchyard Narberth Prosecutor **Powell John**, St Issells, collier *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Price Richard 7 May 1789 Narberth Gent Offence Assault Narberth Prosecutor **Powell William** Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Pritchett Delabere 1714-1801 a clergyman, was born at Narberth, Pembrokeshire, where his father practised many years as a physician Being invited by Precentor Hill to settle at St David's , Mr Prichett was appointed master of the Free School, and successively vicar-choral and sub-chanter He was soon afterwards collated to the small vicarage of Carew, in his native county, this being his only preferment Moved with compassion at the wretched state of the poor of the very extensive parish of St David's who were sixteen miles away from the nearest doctor, he applied himself to the study of medicine and surgery, which he afterwards practised with great success and without making any charge By reason of his integrity and fidelity as a clergyman, his ability as a medical practitioner, and his general beneficence, he was held in the highest esteem {Gent Maq, 1801, pt 2, p 1214 *Eminent Welshmen* 1908

Prout George 21 December 1778 St Florence Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Dinah** alias **Diana Thomas**, Lampeter Velfrey, servant Lampeter Velfrey Prosecutor **William Thomas**, Narberth, gent, Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Prout George 21 December 1778 St Florence Butcher Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Thomas Mary**, alias **David**, Lampeter Velfrey, spinster Lampeter Velfrey Prosecutor **Thomas, William** Narberth, gent Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Prout Sarah 20 Jan 1823 born Sardia Mt Pembrokeshire died 27 Aug 1871 Union St Pontlloyn Glamorgan Married to **Callan, James** on 15 Apr 1843 at Pembrokeshire, Wales Married to **Davis, Thomas**, on 22 Aug 1849 at Narberth, Pembrokeshire, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rees Isaac 23 August 1814 Narberth Mariner Offence Theft of household goods, a brass pan from prosecutor's dwelling house, Apprehended at White Lion inn, Llanwinio, Eglwys Fair a Churig Carmarthen Prosecutor **James David**, Eglwys Fair a Churig, farmer Verdict Guilty to the value of 1/- - partial verdict Punishment 6 months imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Rees John 1764, July 21 suit in the Court of Exchequer between **William Trevanion**, esq, plaintiff, and **James Rees** and **John Rees** defendants, who were charged with digging stones on Narberth Mountain *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Rees John 11 January 1780 -- **James John** Narberth Militiaman Charged with Murder of **John Rees** a private in the shire militia, by shooting him Deceased and the prisoner had been drinking together Outside an inn, the prisoner had wanted to shoot at the castle and borrowed the deceased's musket The second shot penetrated the deceased's breast The examinants' reports refer to 'great intimacy' between the prisoner and the deceased Colonel **Colby** refers to the as 'one of the steadiest and most decent men in my company - remarkable for sobriety' Narberth Prosecutor **Rees Abraham** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees William 24 March 1752 St Florence Blacksmith Offence Riotously Breaking into prosecutor's dwelling house by demolishing glass windows and carrying away two cartloads of hay Narberth Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Richards Richard 5 July 1820 Narberth Yeoman Offence Pickpocketing money - promissory notes, Prisoner aged 23, Value £146 1s, 6d, Narberth Prosecutor **Waters William**, Penally, farmer Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Roberts John, 1778, Aug 3-4 **John Roberts** of the town of Narberth, innkeeper, **John Gibby** of Clover Hill, parish of New Moat, farmer Lease and Release Mortgage of the White Hart Inn with the yard, malthouse, stables etc, in the town of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Rogers Benjamin 1833, Easter and Midsummer Prosecution in the Quarter Sessions suit Rex on the prosecution of **John Davies** of Narberth against **John Thomas Thomas Thomas John Enright and Benjamin Rogers** for riot an assault arising out of the collection of tolls by the plaintiff in Narberth Market on behalf of the **Baron de Rutzen** *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Rogers Mary born 21 Feb 1840 Narberth Amroth Pembrokeshire died 22 Nov 1878 Deweyville Box Elder Utah Left Liverpool on 18 Feb 1850 aboard the Josiah Bradlee Arrived in New Orleans on 18 Apr 1850 Married to **Fryer, Thomas Colton** on Abt 1857 at, Davis, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Scourfield John c1700 Narberth, Quaker, Immigrated to Pennsylvania *Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania*

Scourfield Maurice of Narberth bought 250 acres Pennsylvania died in 1682, Quaker, did not emigrate, , *Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania*

Sheldon William Narberth Cordwainer Offence Riot in the Streets and destroying a wall, Narberth Prosecutor **Nicholas David Smyth** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Smith Lewis 1 April 1778 Ludchurch Yeoman Offence Theft of a sheep belonging to **John Thomas** prosecutor's late brother **Morgan Phillip**, St Issells, labourer implicated, but not indicted LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor **ThomasWilliam** Narberth, gent *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Smith Lewis 1 April 1778 Ludchurch Yeoman Offence Theft of a sheep belonging to **John Thomas** prosecutor's late brother **Morgan Phillip**, St Issells, labourer implicated, but not indicted LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor **ThomasWilliam** Narberth, gent *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Smith Lewis 21 December 1778 Ludchurch Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Mary Thomas** alias **David**, Lampeter Velfrey, spinster Lampeter Velfrey Prosecutor **Thomas William**, Narberth, gent *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Stepney John 1617/8, March 4 Sir Letter from **Thomas Howard** and other Commissioners to Sir **John Stepney**, knight and bart, deputy steward of His Highness's lordship of Narberth, concerning the receiving of rents from the tenants *Slebech Estate And Family Records*

Talley John 1488, 4 January On 4 January 1488 at the priory of Carmarthen, by **Thomas** prior of the Priory of St John the Evangelist, Carmarthen and master **Lewis Johannis**, then vicars general of the reverent father Hugh etc, he himself being then in distant parts, Master **John Talley** was admitted to the parish church of Narberth then vacant by the death of Master **John ap Howell**, last rector there on the presentation of **Res ap Thomas** Knight found by inquisition to be then patron of the same

Tasker Hannah 1800 Haverfordwest Married Offence Uttering a forged half guinea coin No indictment Prosecutor **John,James** Narberth, shoemaker *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Dinah 21 December 1778 alias **Diana** + **Thomas John**,+ **Harry Isaac** ---- **Phillip Morgan** St Issells Labourer Charged with Murder of **Dinah** alias **Diana Thomas** Lampeter Velfrey, servant, by striking her with a sword after breaking open her house and then setting it on fire Recognizance refers to four murders in all not indicted for the murders of **John Thomas** and **Isaac Harry**, both of Lampeter Velfrey, Yeomen Lampeter Velfrey Prosecutor **Thomas William** Narberth, gent Verdict Guilty Punishment Death, body to be dissected and anatomised by surgeons *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas James 22 August 1821 Tenby Yeoman Offence Rescue of himself, arrested in a debt, Narberth Prosecutor **Allen David**, Narberth, constable *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Thomas John 21 March 1801 St Issells Collier Offence Theft of potatoes Prisoner aged 36 Narberth Prosecutor **David William**, Narberth Verdict Guilty *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Thomas Morris 15 March 1822 Uzmaston Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel whilst prosecutor was travelling on foot from Narberth to Haverfordwest, Value £3 10s, 6d, Wymaston Prosecutor **Jenkins David**, Carew, labourer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Vaughan John 1582 of Narberth In 1582 estimated the size and quality of the Wood at Minwear – he was probably acting as Steward of the Slebech estate

Vaughan John died 1581-2 Will **John Vaughan** of Narberth, gent 12 silver spoons and a silver ale cup, bequeathed to his grandson **John Nayshe**, **John Vaughan** died, leaving three daughters, namely, **Jane**, who married **John Elliott** of Narberth, **Mary**, who married **Richard Nash**, and whose daughter **Jonet** was the wife of **Alban Phillipps** the son of **Morgan Phillipps** of Picton Castle The third daughter married **John Reveil** of Kilgerran *Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days*

Watkins Phillip 1602, June 23 Petition circa 1602, June 23 of **John Willy** and **Phillip Watkins**, freeholders of the lordship of Narberth, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the freeholders to Lord Buckhurst, Lord High Treasurer of England, requesting that the steward of the lordship be ordered to allow the freeholders to elect the foresters according to custom and to administer the oath to the foresters to safeguard the rights of the freeholders- *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Watkyns John 1558 reeve of the town of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Warren Thomas of Narberth publicly informed his parishioners that the Prayer Book was a packet of lies and the Invention of Man

Watts John 27 July 1784 Narberth Gent Offence Assault Narberth Prosecutor **Evans John**. Punishment. Fined *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Webb William 30 March 1784 Prendergast/Narberth Yeoman Offence Forgery of deed purporting to be in the name of **David Thomas** Castlebythe, deceased, with the intent of defrauding **Thomas David** Indicted twice for the fact - the other alleging the forgery took place at Narberth. Prendergast Prosecutor **Williams Robert**, Haverfordwest, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Webbe John 1546/7-1547/8 reeve of the town of Narbert *Slebech Estate And Family Records*

Wellshe Ieuan 1543 ChurchWarden Narberth *PRO223 423*,

White Griffith married 1st **Mary** daughter of **Perrot Sir Owen** and 2nd **Margaret** daughter and co-heiress of **Watkins Thomas** of Narberth and had a son

White John 1410, 5 September On the fifth day of the same month at Haverford the same vicar general admitted **Sir Rees** son of **Adam Gwyns** priest to the parish church of Henllan Amgoed Of the diocese of St David's vacant by the death of **Sir John White** last rector Of the same and in the gift of **Sir Thomas Carrewe**, Knight, lord of Narberth, **Howel ap Gruffuth ap Henry** and **Jeuan ap Philipp ap Res** And he instituted him in person in the same after that he had taken the usual oath of canonical obedience and he had Letters etc

Whitta William 20 August 1782 Lawrenny Yeoman/high constable Offence Neglect of duty by refusing to execute a warrant to summon all alehouse keepers and others needing a licence to sell ale

to attend at private sessions Narberth Prosecutor **Reynolds Lewis** Verdict. Guilty. Punishment. Fined *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

William Stephen 11 December 1817 Narberth Labourer Offence Forgery of a Bank of England Note Narberth Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 14 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Williams George 4 December 1780 Narberth Collier Offence Murder Poisoning **Sarag Powell**, St Issells, spinster, by mixing pounded glass and ironrust into a quantity of treacle.

According to 'Letters of **Sir William Jones**', vol 2, Oxford, 1970 , the poisoning was intended to procure an abortion The deceased was pregnant by, a married man the body was exhumed from St Issells churchyard Narberth Prosecutor **Powell John**, St Issells, collier *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams James Lewis Hamilton 1896, April 25 **Albert Richard Francis Maximilian de Rutzen** and others, **Baron de Rutzen, James Lewis Hamilton Williams** of Narberth, spirit merchant Conveyance of the Rutzen Arms and other hereditaments in the town of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Williams Lewis Rev – Rector of Narberth – from Herefordshire – married **Salvage Ferrar** – had a son **Robert** *Letters from William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858*

Williams Lewis c1555 Rector of Narbeth

Williams Richard 1484, 21 July Warrant to the Forester of Narberth to deliver to **Richard William** 's, constable of Pembroke, as much fuel and burning wood as shall be by his direction thought necessary to be used in the said castle, and to permit the persons assigned by him to fell and carry away the said wood from time to time *HARL MS 433 f 184*

Williams Robert 30 October 1770 Crunwear Yeoman Offence Theft of sheep Narberth Prosecutor **Watts Priscilla**, widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams William 28 May 1785 Narberth Labourer Offence Theft of personal goods, a silver watch Narberth Prosecutor **Thomas Thomas** Narberth, glover Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams William 1862 a Narberth Draper *Rosebush Slate Quarry*

Other places of Archaeological Interest

Canaston Wood Camp RCAM

This is a circular enclosure, the northern defence of which has disappeared for a distance of 200 ft. It is situated on the hillside on the north west of Canaston wood where the trees and undergrowth are particularly dense and much obscure the earthwork. The bank is about 500ft long with an average height of 5ft and a fall of 15ft to a terrace about 10ft in width. On the east the defence is formed by a small stream. The original entrance was probably in the destroyed stretch of bank the present narrow entrance to the south being evidently a forest trackway passing through the enclosed area.

About 100 yds south of the camp is a length of parallel banks about 4ft high, on either side of the main path. Whether these portions of the original work is hard to determine. Fenton (tour 303) speaks of the camp as in form approaching an 'isosceles triangle with one of its angles very obtuse, that which faces the river' Lieut Col W Ll Morgan an ex Commissioner says:- 'This camp is difficult to classify. It approximates to the horse shoe but is unusually large for that class of work. It is of more importance than an ordinary circular enclosure, and again is decidedly on the hill side. It has been an important work, but is more likely to have been made before than after the conquest'.

The Square stone RCAM

A dressed stone 20in by 20in by 24in now in the yard of Stone Ditch Farm to which it was removed a few years ago from its position in the north hedge of Stone Ditch Lane, about 50yds north of the farm house. It was embedded in the hedge, from which position it fell into the lane. Since its removal it has been whitewashed. While it was still in the hedge it was considered unlucky to pass the stone without touching it. It is said to be the stone from which Stone Ditch Lane takes its name. It may well have been part of the pedestal of a cross. There is no markings of any kind on it' (Pemb Arch Survey) – Visited 8th May 1914

Inscribed stone RCAM

In the British Museum Ms., Stowe 1024, is a sketch of a monolith, stated to have been 2ft 6in long and 17in broad which bore an inscription. Its location is given as Near St Owen's Well in Arberth parish Pembrokeshire,

It has not been found possible to locate this well of St Owen, and the name appears to have passed out of local recollection. If the name of the saint is correctly given by the original draftsman or his copyist, the entry brings forward a new Pembrokeshire saint. It is said that there are four dedications to St Owen in England.

Hoarstone Park RCAM

The fourth field east of Bloomfield, and a quarter of a mile north east of Narberth. Its name though now forgotten points to a former standing stone. Much stone has been removed from its surface in recent years visited 9th May 1914.

Parc Carreg RCAM

Two fields on North Sodston Farm. No explanation of the name is now forthcoming Visited 7th May 1914

Carn Mountain Tumulus RCAM

The farm of North Hill (Mr Thomas Harries owner and occupier) is situated at almost the southernmost point of the parish of Narberth South, and a few yards within the boundary line which divided it from the adjoining parish of Begelly. The site is in the district as that which we consider to possess the best claim to be regarded as the locale of the battle of Mynydd Carn.

About 100yds north by west of the dwelling is a low spreading mound which is known to have been dug into for the stone with which the farmstead and buildings are constructed and it is probable that the mound had been the subject of previous attacks over a century ago. Speaking roughly, it is between 4ft and 5ft high and about 150ft in circumference. It was grown over with ragged gorse bushes and presented the appearance of a rough piece of slightly elevated ground which had been left in its pristine condition when the land was enclosed and the field bank formed and carried past it.

It was a matter of common knowledge that the mound already contributed many loads of stone for diverse purposes, but no objects of a different nature were known to have proceeded from it, nor

was its real character suspected though the tradition that a battle had been fought in the immediate neighbourhood is current in the district.

In April 1921, Mr Harries who had recently entered in possession, proceeded to rifle the site for stone. Commencing operations on the western side of the mound where previous operations had evidently been undertake, he met with nothing beyond a quantity of rough stones of varying sizes, none heavier than a man could handle with ease. A little later it was decided to begin the stone quarrying on the east side of the mound. This led at once to the finding of a cist containing an urn; which by reason of the unexpected discovery was broken to pieces. Many of the fragments were rescued, and it is hoped that enough exists to admit of its partial reconstruction. A second cist was uncovered close to the first, and two urns were taken out of the cist in perfect condition. News of the discovery became bruited abroad, and our Assistant Inspecting Officer (Mr Eyre Evans) who was in the neighbourhood proceeded next day to the scene of operations. He was just in time to assist at the disinterment of one of the largest urns that is known to have been discovered in Wales. The urn was inverted and placed upright upon a stone slab. Though somewhat near the surface and more towards the centre of the mound than the previous discoveries, it had unfortunately collapsed beneath the weight of the superincumbent earth. The rim and about 4ins of the neck had resisted the pressure and this upper portion of the vessel was got out entire. The fragments of the body had fallen within the unbroken rim and in the mixture of sherds, ash and soil was found a small urn of the incense cup type. The large urn had been partially filled with the burned ashes of bones, and among the powder and tiny particles was a piece of bone about 3 in long. At the time of writing these lines the entire find has passed into the safe keeping of the National Museum of Wales through the intervention of this Commission. Tentatively, the mound and its contents may be set down as falling within the late Bronze age

Molleston Back Camp RCAM

This is a pear shaped enclosure standing 400ft above ordnance datum on a field known as Skerry Back, about 500yds west of MollestonBack farm house. It lies east and west, its main axis being 360ft; its greatest breadth is 180ft. The defence consists of a much decayed earth bank, a ditch on the south side, and two low banks which protect the eastern entrance. The enclosing bank is only 2ft high, its entire length is 1,150ft and its fall 6ft to a shallow ditch. The ditch on the south and southeast sides has an average width of 10ft; on the other sides all traces of it have gone. The enclosed area is level. The entrance is 60ft wide, with long slopes to both banks. About 12ft outside the entrance are two oval mounds or platforms, that to the north being 4ft high and the other to the south 6ft high. The distance between them is 60ft —Visited 6th May 1914.

Narberth Mountain Camp. RCAM

A crescent shaped earthwork 100yds south east of Narberth Union workhouse. The camp is formed of a rampart nearly 300ft long, with an exterior well defined ditch 6ft wide. It is difficult to conceive the purpose for which it was constructed; it could not have been intended for a defensive work Visited 5th May 1914

Sentence Castle RCAM

A circular mound with no sign of bailey, close to the village of Templeton. The mound rises some 350ft, the diameter of the summit 20ft; it has a sloping depression in the centre. The ditch was a width of 10ft and an outer drop of 5ft to the ground level. The whole work is thickly overgrown with vegetation. The fields to the north and west are known as the Castles – visited 5th May 1914.

NB 'Tradition runs that the Templars held a court on this camp, hence the name' (Pem Arch Survey)

Poyer's Arms RCAM

A two storey cottage which has been modernised. Until recently the Kitchen mantel beam bore the

date of 1672. In the same room is a stone corbel which once supported the floor of the room above. The stone chimney stack is built outside the line of the front wall of the cottage. Visited 5th May 1914

Cross Shaft RCAM

Until recently there stood in the yard of Stockwell House in Templeton village, a stone cross shaft 25in high. It has been removed to the adjoining burial ground of the modern St John's church and there re-erected together with its plain octagonal base stone. The shaft is octagonal in form and has no ornaments – visited 5th May 1914

Site of Hospice RCAM

Before the erection of the modern church of St John, in the village of Templeton, there stood on the site an old building which had long been used as a Unitarian meeting house. The Knights Templar appear to have possessed land here – hence the place name-- on which stood a small hostel or hospice – visited 5th May 1915

Chapel Hill Lane; Greater, Little, and upper Chapel Hill RCAM

Three farmhouses and their approaches about ¾ miles east of Templeton village. The origin of the names is not obvious, and no tradition of the presence of an ecclesiastical building in the near neighbourhood appears to exist. It is however, to be noted that a footpath leads from the east end of Chapel Hill land to two fields in Ludchurch parish known as Great and Little Church Park

Mining

Un-named Mine SN 103.136. Reputed silver mine at Eastwood Farm. No historical detail; fairly late, displays shot holes. Trial adit in quarry 200 yards north west of farmhouse (open). Hollow ground reportedly found during fencing operations in valley south east of Peter's Lake Bridge.

Newton Northern

Education in Wales (The Blue Book) 1847 Newton North

Mr George Protheroe, farmer of this parish, informed me that there are only three farms and five of six cottages in the parish altogether. There is no day or Sunday school of any description in the parish, and very few children requiring education. The farmers send their children to one of the adjoining towns to school and the labourers children are without any kind of education. There is no day school near them. Labourers wages are 8d a day with, and 1s to 1s 2d without food.. masons and carpenters 1s 8d with and 2s 6d without food. Farm servants from £4 to £8 and female servants 50s to £4 a year. The people are steady and temperate. The few respectable farmers that are here can read and write; the labourers cannot.

December 14th 1846 Wm Morris Assistant

Newton North Castell Coch

About 250 yards north east of the modern farmstead called Newhouse is a perfect example of the moated enclosures within whose secure confines were built many of the county gentry's residences of the 13th -15th centuries that had themselves succeeded the uncomfortable stone or wooden towers placed on artificial mounds. The moat at Castel Coch, which is an almost exact square of 270ft is aligned to the cardinal points. The interior area contains about 8000 square yards. The moat varies in width from 45ft to 55ft at the level. There is no indication that a mound was ever part of the arrangements, and it is fairly certain that such was not the case.

Within the square area was built a residence, now a complete ruin, which was succeeded by the Newhouse already mentioned. But the earliest building erected upon the moated enclosure was probably of wood, and as might be expected, has left in the damp soil no signs of its existence. This was followed, probably in the spacious and flourishing days of Elizabeth, by a small Mansion, which, with many later alterations and additions can still be traced. The building consisted of a large hall 43 ½ ft by 25ft internally and kitchen. The former was of two stories above the ground floor, the later only one. In the north eastern corner of the hall was a flight of circular stairs. The main entrance was in the centre of the north front, but the smaller room had a separate entrance from the west. The great fireplace was in the partition wall between the hall and the kitchen. The withdrawing rooms were on the first floor above the hall. The moat at the present day is fairly filled, and doubtless was still better so three centuries ago. It was probably crossed by stout wooden planks that were easily removed or by a ride drawbridge. As the necessity for complete isolation gradually ceased, the mode of entrance and exit was improved and a roadway made across the moat. To the south-east, just beyond the moat, are traces of the fish stew. Visited 28th June 1920

The Parish Church RCAM Newton North

The ecclesiastic parish with that of Minwear having been united to the parish of Slebech, the church is no longer used for services and had become roofless. As an interesting example of an unrestored Pembrokeshire church, whose history is better known than most of the parish churches, every effort should be made to arrest its further decay. It consists of chancel 15 ½ ft by 10ft, nave 27ft by 15 1/2ft, south transeptal chapel 7 ½ ft by 10ft. And tower 11 ½ ft by 8ft.. Along the north and south walls of the chancel for about two-thirds of their length, runs a stone bench. The bowl of the font lies in the south west corner of the nave, it has no distinctive feature whence its date might be ascertained, but it is probably of the late Norman period. The ground storey of the tower is vaulted, and formed the porch of the church. The stair turret is carried a few feet above the battlements, giving a pleasing effect. Visited 30 June 1920

--It is doubtless correct that the earliest Welsh name of Newton was Llys Prawst. – an ecclesia de lisproust is entered in the Taxio of 1291 and Bishop Bernard confirmed to the abbey of St Dogmaels the land and church of Lispraust.

The former parish church of Newton North, comprising a 12th-13th century nave and a 13th-14th century nave, is now a roofless ruin.

A holy well is recorded to the East of the church

The Church remains are now surrounded by the Bluestone holiday village

Roman Coins RCAM

In the year 1857 a hoard of Roman coins was discovered on the third field south of Newhouse farmstead close to the Ordinance Bench Mark 360 The coins "had been apparently been enclosed in a skin, and impressions of the leather on the verdigris was plain to be seen. The coins cemented by oxidation into a solid mass weighted about a hundredweight. They were retained by the Baron de Rutzen -*Pembrokeshire Archaeological survey*

Arch Camb 1857 Iii iii 313 Laws Little England 1888 p 46

Nothing has been learned of the ownership of the coins and bronze articles RCAM

Redberth

The Church dedicated to St Mary has been described as a Lovely Little Victorian Church built in 1844 by George Brown and restored in 1913 by F.R.Kempson. It has doored box pews, a miniature two decker pulpit with adjacent reading desk, three sided communion rails and the Ten Commandment tablets on either side of the altar.

1653 Redbert Parliamentary Survey: Pembroke, No. 5.

There is no survey of this small manor earlier than that of 1653, of which the following is a transcript:-

Parliamentary Survey: Pembroke, No. 5.

A Survey of the Manor of Redbert with the rights, members and appurtenances thereof in the county of Pembroke, late parcel of the possessions of Charles, Stuart, late king of England, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed, by vertue of a Commission granted to us by the Hon'ble the Trustees appointed by act of the Commons assembled in parliament for sale of the honours, manors and lands heretofore belonging to the late king, queen, and princes, under their hands and seals.

£ s. d.

The chief rents due to the lord of the manor of Redbert by divers freeholders within the parish of 2 Carew and Redbert holding of the said manor in fee and common socage, payable according to the custom and usage thereof at Michaelmas only, per ann. £2 1s 1d

2 1 The courts leet and law days, fines and amerciaments of courts, waifs, estrays, deodands, felons' goods, goods of felons of themselves, of fugitives and of condemned persons, hawking, hunting, fowling, fishing, and all other royalties, jurisdictions, immunities, and profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, and appurtenances whatsoever to the royalty thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining, we estimate to be worth,

communibus annis £1 0 0

Sum total of present rents and royalties are per ann. ... £3 1s 1d

All which said manor and the rents and royalties thereof (as we are informed) were granted by letters patent dated the 29th April, x Car. inter alia unto James Houghton for 21 years, but forasmuch as no such patent was procured nor any claim made by verture thereof, therefore we return the said manor in possession, valued as abovesaid.

A rental of the free rents payable by the freeholders holding of the said manor payable at Michaelmas only according to the custom and usage thereof per ann.

Col. .John Ashburton for Button's lands

Mr .Lewise Barlow for Price's lands...

The said Mr. Barlow for Stedman's lands

Phillip Ph'eeep for one tenement

Thomas Lark for his tenement

Thomas Rasson for one tenement

Roget· Wacock for one tenement

William Droane for one tenement

George Meredith for one tenement

Phillip Yong of Castletown

David Mathew of Stackpoole

Mr. Thomas Adams of Morgans

Mr. Henry White of Hentland

Mr. James Price of Rickerston

Mr. Adams for Lady Phillip

Pembrokeshire Parsons

There appears to be no mention of this benefice in the *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading “Not in Charge” - Ridpert alias Ridbert, Capel to Carew. Bishop of St. Davids

Patr. £2 5s. 0d certified value – *Bacon's Liber Regis.*

Listed by Erasmus Saunders in 1730 as a curacy with a value of £2 0s 0d yearly.

Redberth Clergy

Thomas	1543 Redbert Churchwarden
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Llewelin John	1543 Redbert Churchwarden
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Andrew John	1737 Aug2 Redbert vicar
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Handcock Thomas	1785 Jun 18 Redberth vicar
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Phelps John	1865 Feb 24 Redberth vicar
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Devonald George	1829 Feb 12 Redberth vicar
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Gibbon Hugh Harries	1878 Mar 15 Redberth vicar
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Morgan John Popkin	1884 May9 Redberth vicar
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Lewis Joseph Pollard	1891 Jun 2 Redberth vicar
Howell James Antony	1910 Nov 28 Redberth vicar

1839 Redbarth Rydberth Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

REDBARTH (RYDBERTH), a parish, in the hundred of Narberth, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Tenby; containing 117 inhabitants. The name was originally spelled Rhydbeith, from Rhyd, "a ford," and Beith, "a brake." The parish is situated in the southeastern part of the county, and bounded on the west by that of Carew, north by Jeffreston, north-east by Begelly, and south by St. Florence; and consists of about 300 acres, 50 of which are common land. The soil is clayey, and not very fertile; a little wheat, barley, and oats, are grown, but the principal produce is potatoes. Some of the inhabitants are employed in a colliery in the adjoining parish of Begelly. The mail-coach road from Carmarthen to Hobbs' Point passes through the place, which was formerly a hamlet in the parish of Carew. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1200 royal bounty and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's; net income, £66: the impropriation belongs to the Crown. The church having fallen into a very dilapidated condition, was rebuilt, and opened for divine service in August 1841, the expense amounting to £200, part raised by rate, and part by public subscription and contributions, aided by the Church Building Society, which granted £20. It is in the early English style, in length 53 feet and breadth 24, and contains 200 sittings, including 110 free. There is a small place of worship for Wesleyans; and a day and Sunday school is held, under the active patronage and superintendence of Miss Thomas, of Redbarth Lodge, through whose exertions the schoolroom and the present parish church were both built.

1847 Redberth State of Education in Wales

Parish of Redberth – Mr John Athol, farmer informed me that labourers with food get 10d a day and 1s 4d without; farm servants from £4 to £8, and female servants from £2 to £3 a year. Most if not all children in the parish attend the day and Sunday schools

December 24th 1846 Wm Morris Assistant

National (Day) School – On the 24th day of December 1846, I visited this school. It is held in a new school room erected by subscription through the exertions of Miss Thomas of Redberth Lodge, towards which George L Phillips of Ashdale near Haverfordwest, gave £10; Mrs Barlow £5; Rev James Ware of Suffolk £10; and Miss Ford of Clifton £5; with other smaller subscriptions. The whole cost was £70. It is a substantial building, and there is a lobby at the entrance for holding bonnets and cloaks and a door from it to the coalhouse. The furniture consists of 1 desk for the master, 2 moveable desks, and fixed desks round the schoolroom, 24 benches, 4 monitors boxes, a table box, a blackboard and stand, a large map of the world, a map of England and Wales 3 maps of Palestine and a map of the British Isles; 12 lessons hanging round the schoolroom on natural history, 2 alphabet boards, 2 large scriptural boards and the rules of the National Society framed and glazed, hung above the fireplace. The master appeared well adapted for his duties and his pupils

were kept in the best of order by moral means.

Most of the scholars are labourers and small farmers children. The girls devote two days a week entirely to learn sewing and industrial instruction. The 7th chapter of Acts was read. The children answered readily and correctly the questions put to them by Miss Thomas and the Master.

Proposed by me :- Christmas Day is on December 25th; Lady Day the 25th March; Midsummer day the 25th another 24th of June; Michaelmas day 29th of September. Days and Nights are the same length the 21st March and the 21st September Victoria is our Queen Prince Albert her consort They sang "God Save the Queen" very well.

Some of the copybooks were well written.

National (Sunday) School

I visited this school on the 4th January

The school commenced by Miss Thomas, who called over the names, and marked down those present. She then read the 5th of Dr Watt's Hymns and asked "For what we thank God in it". It was then sung very well, Miss Thomas giving it out verse by verse. There is only one service in the church on Sundays : the Sunday school in reality forms a second service. After the hymn, the master of the day-school read the Collect for the second Sunday in Advent, the Lord's Prayer, and the Benediction, all present kneeling and repeating the Lord's Prayer after him. The children then commenced their work in classes.

I heard the day-schoolmaster and a class of eight boys engaged upon the first chapter of Genesis. He questioned them exceedingly well. The following answers were given to his questions:- Genesis means creation. In asking for the work of each day, he required answers in their own language, saying "How would you tell a man if you met him on the road and you had not your Bible with you?" Firmament means heaven – referring to the first verses of Genesis, and the expression "Let us" to prove the Trinity – correct answers were given to his questions on this head – mentioned that we do not find any solemn expression like "Let us" in connection with the physical creation – though three persons, there are not three Gods – "in God's image" means "holy" – there is no image of God - - God is a spirit. (In answer to me) – The second commandment forbids us to make images of God – the next recorded sin to eating the forbidden fruit was the murder of Abel by Cain – there was no sixth commandment then – yet it was wrong – and Cain knew it – by his conscience – by which, as well as in his written word, God speaks to men.

Miss Thomas's class of girls had just finished reading in the Old Testament about Moses conversing with God. On my asking for some similar glorification of Christ, they mentioned the Transfiguration. I heard them say the Church catechism very well, and they seemed to understand it more than is usually the case. They answered a variety of questions from the New Testament, in general very well and intelligently. Two junior classes of boys knew the meaning of several words which I asked them, and seemed not to be taught by rote. The books were then collected. Before separating, Miss Thomas read to the school an answer from the secretary in acknowledgment of their subscriptions for the Church Missionary Society in the preceding year. They had raised 30s. Miss Thomas, from the words of the secretary's letter, asked for the anecdote of the widow's mite which was correctly given. She also mentioned that but for the subscriptions of those who had never

seen them (meaning those present) she could not have raised or maintained the school. It was their duty, as far as they could, to do the like by the heathen. They could not explain the word “appreciate” for the meaning of which she asked them, in the secretary’s letter.

The school ended with prayer and singing

Altogether this appeared to me to be a truly excellent school, both in spirit and discipline. At The commencement Miss Thomas had to form her teachers as well as her school. She took the class of men and lads herself. I saw a very respectable looking collier in the school aged 34, who is now a teacher, and had learned to read at the same time as his little son.

One of the neighbouring clergy called Miss Thomas “the chief civilizer of the neighbourhood” which description appeared to me, so far as I could see, to be perfectly just, - her tact in dealing with the people being equal to her earnestness. On the day that I first called upon her (31st of December) the wedding feast of one of her servants, who had been a teacher in the Sunday school, was being celebrated in her house. I have already spoken of the disgraceful proceedings which characterized such occasions, in my account of the adjoining parish of Begelly. The common word among the working-people for such a festival is “a spree” This was to be an example of a “sober Spree” retaining all its characteristic customs that were harmless. I found her house full of people, all very smartly dressed, and the men mostly smoking. In the evening the bride and bridegroom held the usual feast in their own house for “the bidding”. It is the custom for the bridesmaids to go round with plates, and empty the collections into the white apron of the bride, who stands to receive them. On this occasion £8 was so collected, a greater sum (the collier –teacher in the Sunday school told me) than could have been realized had the newly married couple sold beer in the usual manner. Miss Thomas attended this gathering herself. In the course of it, some of the young fellows were once or twice disposed to sing the looser songs usually sung on such occasions. However, the girls who had been educated in the day and Sunday school with great tact, checked the attempt by beginning to sing some of their school tunes especially “Happy Land” which is a general favourite with all classes: as they could sing better than the “Mauvais Sujets” and the latter felt themselves to be in the wrong, after a little jeering at first, the whole company acquiesced, and the whole evening passed as pleasantly as if the common licence had been permitted. I was assured that the example thus set of purifying rather than abolishing an old custom had made a deep impression in the neighbourhood.

I cannot say how much I was struck with the success of Miss Thomson. Without any other than precarious assistance, and with no great resources of her own – living in a country and among a population which exhibits no picturesque nor in any way sentimental character, but very much the reverse – she had rebuilt the church; established, and was maintaining, a good day and Sunday School; and was the centre of improvement and instruction among the poor in her neighbourhood.

The Dissenters commonly attend church and chapel indifferently. When Miss Thomas commenced her Sunday School, she availed herself of the services of the Wesleyan teachers. These however had gradually fallen away as the school advanced, and there were none of them in it at the time of my visit.

1923 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments Parish of Redberth

This small parish of about 300 acres has been formed out of a hamlet formerly part of the parish of Carew. The name appears as "Ridebard" in the Inq. post mortem of Robert Robelyn (died November 1361) and "Rodebart" in the Inq. post mortem of Wenthlana Berthot (died 1367). The Hospitallers of Slebech owned land here, and doubtless sustained the chapel which Browne Willis calls Rhydbert Chapel. The name probably derived from perth, a bush, with the secondary meaning of an orchard, and the particular bush may have been situated on the banks of the little river Cresswell or a tributary thereof, where is a ford (Welsh rhyd) called Norchard Fford at the present day. The Clergy list gives no dedication to the church but the medieval chapel doubtless conformed to that of the Hospitallers of St John to whom it belonged.

So little appears to be known of the early history of Rhydberth, that the inclusion of the following transcripts of documents in the Public Records Office may be welcome; They present an interesting glimpse of the social to which the reformation had given rise in many parishes of the Principality. The relation of the chapelry of Rhydberth to the church of Carew, which is illustrated by the documents, exhibits a condition of things frequently found to have existed in the parishes of Wales and the chapels subordinate to them, and affords the explanation of a circumstance which has puzzled local antiquaries.

Star Chamber Proceedings Edward VI Bundle 3 No 73

To the King our sovereign lord. Most humbly show unto your excellent highness your faithful and obedient subjects and daily orators, Robert, bishop of Saynt Davyes [Robert Ferrar 1558- 1554], Thomas Uprychard [ap Richard], Steven Greene, Roger Owen, John Evans, clerk, and John Davyes, gentleman. That where our late sovereign lord of famous memory your most dearest father was by good and just title seized as of fee and right of and in the rectory of parsonage of Carew in your grace's county of Pembroke, and of and in the chapel of Redbark in the same county, with all tithes, oblations, and other spiritual commodities in Redbarke aforesaid, unto which parsonage the said chapel, with all the commodities and profits thereunto pertaining, is and of all the time whereof there is no man's memory to the contrary hath been annexed and used, reputed, known and occupied by the parson of Carew for the time being and his subtyents as parcel of the said parsonage. And our said late sovereign lord, so being of the parsonage and chapel with the appurtenances seized, in consideration that William late bishop of Seynt Davyds with the chantor and the chapter of the same church granted and surrendered by their deed under the common seal and enrolled in one of the courts of the said late King, the manor of Lantesey [Lamphey] with the appurtenances in your grace's said county of Pembroke then being part of the same bishopric to your said most dearest father and to his heirs forever. It pleased his said late highness in full recompense for the said grant and surrender to grant to your said William then bishop and to his successors for ever the said parsonage and chapel with all tithes, oblations and other commodities and profits to the same belonging as by his grace's letters patent thereof made and ready to be showed more plainly may appear by virtue whereof the said William late bishop in his time was thereof seized as of fee and right, as in the right of his said bishopric: and yourf said orator Robert now bishop after his translation, was of the said parsonage with the appurtenances seized of fee in the right of his said bishopric. And forasmuch as one Thomas Collyn, one of the inhabitants within the precincts of the said chapel of Redbarke who of right ought to have paid his tithe and other

spiritual duties to ine John Taylor latde fermor of the said parsonage and chapel with the appurtenances. And for non-payment of such tithes as the same john Collyn ought to have paid to the said john Taylor then fermor of the said parsonage , the same john Taylor made complaint to your said orators Thomas Prychard and Robert Owens, then and now your grace's commissaries under the said bishop, being lawfully authorised within the diocese of the said bishopric, your said orator Robert then and now bishop at the complaint of the said John Taylor awarded process of citation in the name of your majesty against the said Thomas Collin, according to the laws and statutes of your grace's realm. Willing and commanding him by the same personally to appear before the said Thomas Prychard and Roger Owens to answer to the libel of the said John Taylor concerning the said cause of subtraction of tithes, as lawful was for him to do. Whereup on one Roger barlow from malice which he then bare towards your said orators, surmising that the said Collynge detained and subtracted the said tithes wrongfully from the said Taylor which he ought to have paid to the same Taylor, and that by the commandment of the same Barlow, he the same Barlow intending the grievous vexation of your said orators, at your grace's Great Sessions holden in your grace's county of Carmarthen before your justices in June last past there pursued your grace's writ of premnire fac[ias] against all your said orators, some as principals and some as aiders and consorters, surmising by the same writ that your said orators had cited the said Collyns before them to answer to the taking away of certain corn severed from the nine parts and set out as tithe as for the tenth part, whereas of very truth there was no such libel made against the said Collyn before your said orators or any of them, but only a libel for subtraction of tithes that he, the same Collyns, ought to have paid to the said Taylor, as plainly shall and may appear upon the indifferent hearing and debating thereof. Nevertheless your said orators according to their duties, upon the return of the said writ of premunire pe1·sonally appeared and had day over until the next Great Sessions there to be holden ; and in the mean time, forasmuch as your said orators perceived the said country barren of well-learned men in the laws of this realm resorted up to London to use the advice of such as were substantially learned in matters of such great weight, who then refused to be of council with them unless they were thereto commanded by some of your highness' honourable council or by your justice of your said county of Carmarthen.

Whereup on your said orators made suit unto your highness's most honourable council in this behalf, who, perceiving the scarcity of learned men in those parts of Wales, and thinking meet that so weighty a matter should not be there determined, addressed their honourable letters to your grace's said justice of Carmarthen, willing him to put as well your said orators as the said Barlow under sureties to appear here before your most honourable council in the Starred Chamber at Westminster this present term of St. Michael to the intent the circumstance of the premisses should be here heard discussed and determined according to equity. Wherefore your said orators most humbly desire your excellent highness that the said Barlow and his adherents may be commanded to this present bill to make answer before your excellent highness, and also that it may please your highness to appoint some learned in your laws of this your realm to be a counsel with your said orators in the said matter. And your said orators shall daily pray to God as it is their most bounden duty for the preservation of your highness in most prosperous reign long to continue.

The answer of Roger Barlowe to the bill of complaint of Robert bishop of Sainte Davids and

Thomas ap Richard, Stephen Grene, Uoger Owen, John Evans clerk, and John Davies gent.

The said defendant sayth that the said bill of complaint untrue uncertain and insufficient in the law to be answered unto and the matter therein contained devised feigned and imagined only of malice to put the said defendant to unjust cost, vexation and trouble, and for none othe¹· cause nor intent, and the matter therein contained is matter determinable at the king's common law and not elsewhere whereunto he prayeth to be remitted. Nevertheless if the said defendant shall be compelled by the order of this honourable court to make any further answer to the said insufficient bill of complaint, the advantage of the insufficiency thereof to the said defendant at all times hereafter saved, the said defendant f01 answer saith That the late king -of famous memory, King Henry VIII, father to ou¹· sovereign lord the king that now is, was seized in his demesne as of fee by the dissolution of the late Hospital of St. John's Jerusalem in England of and in the Commandery of Slebeche in the county of Pembroke in South Wales, as parcel of the possessions of the said late Hospital; and that the said town or hamlet of Redbart mentioned in the said bill of complaint, and all lands and tenements within the same were and have been time out of memory of man parcel of the said commandery, and so used, taken, accepted and reported, time out of memory of man; and that also all the tithes renewing and coming of corn, wool, lambs, or otherwise, within Redbart aforesaid, have been paid and answered unto the commander of Slebeche aforesaid, and to his fermor or fermors of the said tithes of Redbart for the time being as Parcel of the possessions of the said commandery, except the one-half of the tithe of Midsummer cheese renewing within Redbart aforesaid which hath been used heretofore to be paid to the said parsonage of Carewe mentioned in the said bill of complaint, in recompense for the burial of the inhabitants of Redbarte aforesaid within the parish church or churchyard of Carewe aforesaid. And the said defendant that for and in consideration of the said tithes so paid to the said commander, his deputy or deputies, or to his fermors thereof, that the said commander or his said fermors have always used to find one Priest to minister sacraments and sacramentals and other divine service within the said chapel or church of Redbarte mentioned in the said bill of complaint to the inhabitants of Redbart aforesaid; and that the said late king Henry VIII, so being of the said commandery seized, by indenture made betwixt his highness on the one part and the said defendant on the other part, bearing date the 6th day of April in the 32nd year of his reign [1541* This alleged grant is not enrolled upon the patent roll at the date here given; the grant to

Roger and William Barlow of most of the Slebech properties was made in 1546.]demised, granted and to ferm did let unto the said defendant the said commandery of the lordship and manor of Slebeche, with all their rights, members, and appurtenances in the said county of Pembroke being late parcel of the possessions of the said late hospital of St. John's Jerusalem in England, and all lordships, manors, lands and tenements, mills, Ineadows, feedings, pastures, commons, tenths, offerings, waters, [a blank], passages, fishings, rents, rent-services, courts hundreds, leets, issues, amerciaments, fines, profits, commodities, advantages, Possessions and emoluments whatsoever¹· they be to the said

commandery belonging or of old time appertaining, To have and to hold the aforesaid commandery lordship and manor of Slebech and the aforesaid lands, tenements, and other premises, with all and singular the appurtenances to the said defendant and to his assigns from the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist last past before the date of the said indenture unto the end and term of 21 years from thence next ensuing and fully to be completed and ended, Yielding and paying therefor yearly £128 of lawful money of England, as by the said Indenture amongst other things more at large it doth and may appear. By virtue of which said lease the said defendant did enter into the said commandery and with and upon the said tithes in Redbarte aforesaid as parcel of the said commandery, and was thereof possessed accordingly. And the said defendant so being thereof possessed did demise, grant, and to ferro let all the tithes renewing ahnd coming within Redbarte aforesaid, except the said half of the said tithes of Midsummer cheese, unto the said Thomas Collyn mentioned also in the said bill of complaint, To have to the said Thomas Collyn

from year to year at the will and pleasure of the said defendant, yielding and paying therefor yearly unto the said defendant 2s., and finding one priest to minister within the said church or chapel of Hedbarte aforesaid, by force whereof the said Thomas Collyn was of all the said tithes severed from the nine parts, except before excepted, accordingly. And forasmuch as the said John Taylor named in the said bill of complaint caused the said Thomas Collyn to be convented [convened] before the said bishop or his deputy by virtue of a citation subscribed with the hand of the said bishop at day and place appointed in the said citation in the court ecclesiastical, and at the said day and place when and where the said Collyn did appear by virtue of the said citation the said John Taylor did libel against the said Thomas Collyn in a cause of perceiving, having and detaining tithes, both predial and personal more and less, mixed and small, and especially for the tithe of sheaf, wool, lamb, calf, cow, and pig, and other tithes within Redbarte aforesaid, being before that time severed from the nine parts, and that the said libel was admitted by the said Thomas ap Ric[hard] and Roger Owen, two of the plaintiffs aforesaid, judicially commanding the said Thomas Collyn to answer to the same, which must of necessity be taken and expounded to extend to those tithes which were divided, set out and paid by the inhabitants of Hedbart aforesaid, to the said Thomas Collyn as fennor unto the said defendant, before the said libel in the said ecclesiastical court exhibited contrary to the king's prerogative royal, and contrary to the form and effect of divers statutes and laws of this realm of England in such case ordained, provided and made. Therefore the said defendant pursued for the said writ of premunire against the said complainants for the condign punishment of their offence, as lawful it was and is for him and all other the King's true subjects for to do. [Defendant then specifically denies each several allegation of the bill of complaint, and that the tithes of Redbart, "other than the said half of the said tithes of Midsummer cheese," was lawfully possessed by the bishop.]

The decree of the court has not been preserved, but it would seem that the grant to the Barlows was so far renewed that when George Owen, about the year 1600, drew up the list of Pembrokeshire church patronage which appears in Dr. Herny Owen's edition of his literary remains (i, 309), the church of Carew (and doubtless the chapelry of Rhydherth) is entered as under the patronage of the queen (Elizabeth).

Mining Accidents

Redberth 1800 Cooks Grove Pit owned by James Hill Lawrenny Ferry

Reynoldston

Not mentioned by Giraldus -- c1200 in his list of churches of the area

Church not listed in the Taxatio of 1291 -- therefore doubtful if it existed at that time otherwise it would have been assessed for tax.

The old Parish Churches of South West Wales --- M Salter

dedicated to St Oswald Tiny Church -- south doorway, south transept and vaulted west tower probably 16c main body walls probably earlier Font Norman.

R C A M 1915

The Parish Church (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 35 NW) Ded St James

On plan the church is a parallelogram (34 feet by 13 feet), with no structural division between nave and chancel; a south transept chapel (92 feet by 9- feet) and a Western tower (12 feet by 11 feet). All the windows are modern. The south doorway has a plain pointed arch. The south chapel is approached from the nave through a plain and somewhat obtuse arch, at the eastern spring of which is a corbel. In the south-west angle of the transept are the remains of the stairs to the rood loft the tower is of two storeys, the louver being faulted In the west wall is a modern two-light window The only opening is to the nave by a plain pointed arch. The font bowl (20 inches square externally, and 14 inches internally, is of the ordinary cushion type; it stands on a circular shaft and modern base. The church was appropriated to the Priory of St. Thomas Haverfordwest. Visited, 26th May, 1915.

Acc to Pembrokeshire Parsons 1910

This benefice belonged to the priory of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest, and according to the account of the King's minister, the yearly value of the rectory was set down at £2 13s. 4d. in 1538-9. From the Crown the patronage came into private hands.

The following under the heading of churches appropriated to the Priory of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest, is the only reference to this benefice in the Valor Eccl(1534).— Ecclesia de Reynoldon per annum 3s. 4d-

Under the heading ' Not in Charge ':—Reynoldston Cur. Chapel to Begeley. Lord Milford. £2 certified value.—Bacon's Liber Regis.

The vicarage of Reynoldston was united to that of Jeffreyston under an Order in Council dated 26 Nov.,1900.

Clergy

1409.	Philip Pencaer.	
1409. Mar. 28.	Thomas Loke vice Philip Pencaer,	resigned.
1562. Aug. 21.	Thomas Hartley, a vice	deceased.
1752	David Lewis.	
1752. Aug. 24.	Evan Rice, vice David Lewis,	deceased.
1802. Jan. 18.	John Evans vice Evan Rice,	deceased.
1825. Aug. 17.	John Miles, vice John Evans.	deceased
1831. Jul. 17.	John Dawkins Palmour, vice John Miles,	deceased
1895. Jul. 27.	James Joseph Philipps, vice John Dawkins Palmour, deceased, who died on Jan., 1895.	
1901. Jan. 18.	John Lloyd, D.D., vice James Joseph Phillips, deceased, who died on 26 March, 1900.	
1903. Dec. 18.	William Williams, B.D., vice John Lloyd. D.D.. resigned on 30 Sept., 1903	

Listed by Erasmus Saunders in 1730 as a curacy with a value of £2 0s 0d yearly-- only one other (Redberth) is listed with such a low value.

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales (S. Lewis, 1839.

REYNOLDSTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Narberth; containing 103 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and on the turnpike-road leading from Narberth to Pembroke, comprises a very small tract of arable and pasture land, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The village has every appearance of antiquity, and in all probability was originally inhabited by a portion of the Flemings to whom Henry I. assigned territories in this part of the principality, with a view to strengthen his interests in the country, and for the greater security of the possessions which the Normans had usurped from the natives. Though now fallen almost into decay, some of the cottages have still the round chimneys that usually distinguish the Flemish dwellings. The place was formerly a hamlet in the parish of Begelly. In this vicinity, the Saundersfoot and Tenby railway will quit the Pembroke branch of the Great South Wales railway, should these lines of communication ever be carried out. The living is a donative, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; total net income, £62; patron, Lord Milford. A tithe rent-charge of £33 is payable to the incumbent. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a low tower.[It would appear that this date the Church had not been moderised.]

1851 Reynoldston Parish Church James Dawkins Palmour, Incumbent

Parish entry for Jeffreyeston **with** Reynoldston from *The Welsh Church Year Book*, 1929 St Jeffrey & Parish Church (Reynoldston) Incumbent and Curates; H Morgan

Nonconformist Chapels:

Chapel , in Reynalton village [Independents, c 1866-70]built 1867, rebuilt 1906 Still open 1993

The Independent Chapel The cause started about 1866 and a schoolhouse was built about 1870 in which Sunday Services were held. No records seem to be available but it is believed that in 1873 it had 80 members.

On the State of Education in Wales 1847.

PARISH OF REYNALTON. - on the 9th day of December, 1846, I visited this parish, and was reliably informed by the Rev. J. D. Palmour, the Rector, that there is no school of any description whatever held in it. There was a day-school held here until these last two years at a dwelling house rented and paid for by himself. The average attendance was from 12 to 15. The population of the parish is only about 100 souls. A schoolmaster cannot be supported there. Day-labourers get 10d. a-day with food, and 1s. 2d. or 1s. day without; masons 2s. 6d. a-day on their own finding, and carpenters 2s; farm servants wages average from £3 to £6, female servants from 30s to £3. With rare exceptions, the people are industrious, steady, and sober. Most of the respectable farmers can read and write; the humbler class of farmers and the labourers are illiterate. ----Wm. Morris, Assistant.

Mining Accidents

Begelly 1917 Reynoldson no date when it opened but it was in existence in 1901. In 1919 it produced over 11000tons of coal. Closed 1921

Begelly 1918 Reynoldson

Robeston Wathen

ROBESTON WATHEN, or EAST, a parish in the hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Narberth, containing 421 inhabitants. This parish is beautifully situated on the turnpike road leading from Narberth to Haverfordwest, and within a short distance from the Canaston or East Cleddy river, which is navigable to within a few hundred yards of its western boundary. It comprises but a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and cultivated: the soil is fertile, and the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and in the procuring of limestone, which is found in some parts of the parish of a very excellent quality, resembling that of Aberthaw in Glamorganshire, and for the exportation of which the river Cleddy affords every facility. The village is seated on an eminence, and with the lofty tower of its church, rising above the thick foliage of the adjacent wood, forms an interesting and highly picturesque object, as seen from a distance. The surrounding scenery is beautifully and richly diversified, and the views over the adjacent country abound with interesting and romantic features.

Robeston Wathen House, the seat of the Rev. J.W. James, is a pleasing residence, surrounded with thriving plantations, which, with some neighbouring woods, form one of the few well-timbered spots with which the prevailing nakedness of the county is richly contrasted. From the churchyard is obtained a highly picturesque and beautiful view of the opposite hill, crowned with the magnificent ruins of Lawhaden Castle, apparently on the brink of a richly wooded precipice, overhanging the river Cleddy, which flows at its base, and on the margin of which is seen the church of Lawhaden, in a romantic and sequestered spot. The living is consolidated with the rectory of Narberth, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's. The church, which is situated on elevated ground, is an ancient structure with a lofty square embattled tower. There are some trifling charitable benefactions for the poor, to whom also William Hawkins is said to have bequeathed an annuity of £11.10., of which no account can at present be obtained. In this parish are the remains of a small encampment, popularly called a Rhâth but nothing of its origin is known, neither do the remains possess any interest. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £78. 14. *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales* (S. Lewis, 1833).]

1851 Robeston Wathon Church Ancient Parish Church attached to the Rector of Narberth Wm Lloyd, Rector

Parish entry for Narberth **with** Robeston Walthen **and** Mounton from *The Welsh Church Year Book*, 1929

St Andrew & Chapel of Ease (Robeston Wathen) & Chapel of Ease (Mounton) Incumbent and Curates; W Evans (J R Williams) Rural Deanery of Narberth Acreage 3,468 & 1,425; Population 1,944

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

Sites of Interest

Robeston House; Robeston House Hotel, Robeston Wathen

Present building largely dates from circa 1780

The front elevation is of two storeys, three windows wide and has double brackets at the eaves. The windows are 12- pane sashes, one a modern replacement, the others with hornless sashes in recessed frames. To the right is a large mid 19th century projecting bay window. To the centre is a mid 19th century French window of sash type; there was formerly a porch in front of this opening. Cadw.

Bush Inn enclosure

The Bush Inn enclosure is set on SW facing slopes above a scarp edge, with a bank and ditch completing the circuit and an entrance to the SE.

Education

The former **National School** in Robeston Wathen was built in 1872 and has a dated plaque on the outside wall below the bell housing.

Pembrokeshire Churches.

Robeston Wathern Dedication Unknown

The west tower is 13th century. The nave and chancel were mostly rebuilt in the 19th century, and the south transept and north aisle are also of that date. This benefice is a chapelry with a parish of its own and appears to have been annexed to Narberth Rectory from the earliest date, and to have been served by the rectors of that rectory.

On 19 May, 1875, a faculty was granted for the restoration of Robeston Wathern Church.

St Issells (Saundersfoot)

Hean Castle

The name, hêngastell, may refer to an Iron Age hill-fort on the site. The oldest part of the present house is the north-east wing, of about 1840. In 1863 the industrialist C. R. Vickerman acquired Hean Castle. He employed the Manchester architects Pennington and Bridgen to rebuild the house in 1875-6. The house was enlarged in 1926 by the addition of a north-west wing in similar style.

There is a main range of Victorian-Tudor buildings in an ambitious style which extends east/west. The outline in both plan and elevation is irregularly composed, but the east half of the main south front is advanced for extra emphasis. There are octagonal turrets at the corners and a high tower in a central position set back from the front. The parapets are all crenellated. There are return wings at the east and west and a rear service range.

The main building is of two storeys, in a masonry principally of small regular rock-faced courses of a red stone brought from Runcorn. All the stone dressings are in a lighter sandstone. A darker stone is used for aesthetic variation in bands and in a battered plinth beneath a string course at ground storey window-sill level. All the roofs are concealed behind parapets. The windows throughout are dressed in a lighter coloured sandstone and are glazed in plate glass.

For the duration of the War the house was occupied by a school evacuated from Wandsworth.

Saundersfoot was known in medieval Wales as Llanussyllt and after the Norman conquest as St Issells (sometimes Issells), both after the parish church dedicated to the Welsh Saint Issel. Its bishop or abbot was considered one of the seven principal clerics of Dyfed under medieval Welsh law. In 1870-72, John Marius Wilson described the village and parish as St Issells in his Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales.

1764 Saundersfoot

Hean Castle estate plans shown in the area of the modern Saundersfoot

1810

Leach(1900) in his guide to Saundersfoot says that there were six cottages and two small hostels

1845

According to a Plan of the Tenby and South Wales Railway there were 30 houses

1866

A branch of the Great Western Railway reached the town.

To the majority of visitors Saundersfoot does not look like a former industrial town. In its heyday Saundersfoot was at the centre of the export trade of very high grade anthracite won from the deep pits and shafts of the Pembrokeshire coalfield. In contrast to the medieval Tenby, the town and harbour at Saundersfoot were largely developed during the nineteenth century. The local coalfield was first recorded in 1324, and by the middle of the seventeenth century some 30,000 tons were being exported annually from coal works around Saundersfoot, Begelly and Jeffreston to destinations as far afield as France and Holland. Despite this apparent boom, the infrastructure for mining and transport was still at its most basic, with cart loads of coal being hauled by oxen and horses along poor country roads to the sea.

Before Saundersfoot Harbour was built, the loading of coal mined at local pits was undertaken from the local beaches. The harbour was constructed in 1829-30 by the Saundersfoot Railway and Harbour Company for the export of anthracite. By 1837, the harbour had five jetties handling coal, iron ore, pig iron and firebricks from local companies and mines. The Saundersfoot Railway was built to link Bonville's Court Colliery amongst others and Stepside Ironworks to the harbour. This is now given over almost entirely to the holiday industry, what was once a colliery site is now a caravan park

Nowadays the glorious sandy beach and the safe bathing and sailing waters of the bay are the main attractions, but Saundersfoot first came to prominence as a coal exporting port. Mining seems to have begun in the late 13c as the Earl of Pembroke was paid an annual fee for the sea coal mine at that time. This would probably have been a bell pit although seams of coal can be seen running along the beach cliffs. The inland coalmines were connected to the harbour by railway lines that ran through the village, and from 1829 onwards there were sailing vessels (and later on, steam vessels) coming in on every tide. They departed with holds full of top quality anthracite and also pig iron from the Stepside iron works. Around 1864 up to 4000 tons of pig iron from the Stepside works were exported annually through the port. Coal shipments ceased at the onset of the Second World War, and since that time the harbour has gradually been given over to use by pleasure craft.

Traces of the area's industrial past are now difficult to find, but some of the old buildings of the old iron works can still be seen at Stepside, and there are still a few traces of the Bonville's Court (now the site of a caravan park) and other collieries. The tunnels which connect Saundersfoot, Coppet Hall and Wisemans Bridge are the old tunnels used by the railway to Stepside and Kilgetty. The most attractive buildings in the area today are the parish church of St Issels, in a lovely sylvan setting not far from Coppet Hall, and the imposing Hean Castle on the hill to the north of Saundersfoot.

1810 Fenton Tours

there was "some small remains of a baronial residence" site swallowed up by the tip of Bonville's Court Colliery.

This was the Norman Castle dating from the 12c. The Norman family de Bonville were in the train of the original Norman invaders and held their land from the Earls of Pembroke but all trace of them has been lost.

1839 Issel's St Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

ISSEL'S, ST. (ST. ISSELL), a parish, in the union and hundred of Narberth, county of Pembrokeshire, South Wales, 3½ miles (N.) from Tenby; containing, with the village of Saundersfoot, 1552 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the western extremity of Carmarthen bay, and has its surface

singularly diversified with abrupt and precipitous eminences and deep dingles, which, being richly wooded, form a striking contrast to the dingy and sterile appearance occasioned by the coal-mines in the immediate vicinity. But the greatest ornament of this part of the county is the wooded eminence on which stands the seat of Hean Castle. This house commands extensive marine views, embracing a great variety of beautiful and romantic scenery along the coast: the estate attached to it formerly belonged to the Wogans of Wiston, from whom it passed to its present proprietor, by marriage with one of the co-heiresses of that family. Kilgetty, an ancient mansion in the parish, in which the late Lord Milford was born, is now in the occupation of a farmer, and going to decay. The sands on the coast are extremely favourable for sea-bathing, and a few families, who wish retirement and tranquillity, resort hither during the summer season, preferring the humbler, but more peaceable, accommodations which the inns of this parish afford, to the gaieties of Tenby. The beach abounds with most of the species of shells found at Tenby, and numerous fossil remains are discovered in the mines, at a great depth from the surface. The turtle, or "scorpion" stone, as it is here called, is frequently met with; it is susceptible of a beautiful polish.

The parish abounds with excellent coal and culm, of which great quantities are raised; the anthracite coal-field here contains ninety-five per cent. of carbon. There is also an abundance of ironstone and limestone. The ironstone was formerly wrought extensively by the Pembrey Iron Company; and from the improvements about to be made at Saundersfoot, it seems likely to be again worked by another company on a large scale; if, indeed, operations have not already been commenced for working and smelting the ore. Saundersfoot is a thriving coal-port, picturesquely situated in a sheltered part of the bay: the harbour belongs to a company formed in 1829; it is artificial, protected by piers, and connected with the collieries of St. Issel's and the neighbouring parish of Begelly by tramways. In 1846 an act was passed for the formation of the Tenby, Saundersfoot, and South Wales railway company, who have power to purchase all the works at Saundersfoot, and intend to carry out important improvements. The line will commence at Tenby, have a short branch to Saundersfoot, proceed through the parish of Begelly, and terminate in junction with the great South Wales railway at Reynoldston. At present, however, its construction has not even been begun, owing to the delay that has taken place in the formation of the South Wales line, which is not likely to be brought into this part of the country for some time.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £3. 17. 6., and endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; patrons and impropriators, the Dean and Chapter of St. David's: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105, and those payable to the chapter for one of £140; attached to the vicarage are also a house, and a glebe of ten acres valued at £8 per annum. The church is romantically situated in one of the richly-wooded dells with which the parish abounds, and is a neat structure in the early style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, seen to great advantage above the wood in which it is embosomed.

There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists.

John Jones, Esq., in 1712, bequeathed £300 in trust for the gratuitous instruction of fifteen boys and fifteen girls, the children of poor parents in the parish; the interest is £15 per annum, and is applied towards the support of a National school, held in a school-house erected in the churchyard. Three Sunday schools are supported, one of them in connexion with the Church, another belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists, and the third to the Wesleyans.

1857

George Burrows stayed at the Hean Castle Hotel then called the Picton Castle Inn and described it as "a small straggling place on the bottom and declivity of a hill there is a pier, coal works and a tramway.

1864 Saundersfoot

appears to have become as a coal mining and shipping centre, around 1864 up to 4000 tons of pig

iron from the Stepside works were exported annually through the port.

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1891

Kilner described it as a "busy little port trading in the shipment of coal".

1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire Timmins

Another pleasant excursion from Tenby takes the visitor past the little secluded creek of Waterwinch, giving him, en route, a charming glimpse of the town, rising above the wooded shores of the north bay. Thence a steep, narrow lane leads to the village of Saundersfoot, a favourite seaside resort with a diminutive harbour, an hotel and groups of lodging-houses.

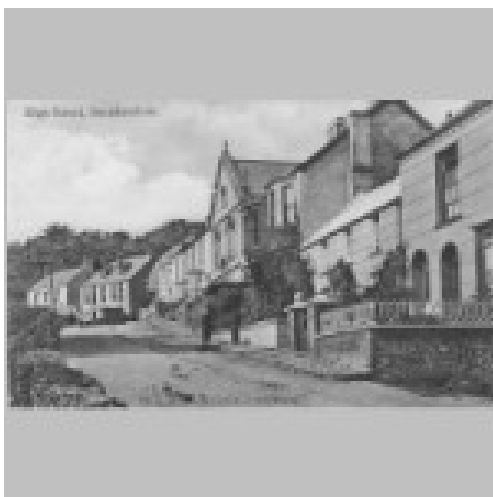
The whole of this district has been, at some remote geological period, one vast forest, of which traces still exist upon the adjacent coast ; where submerged trees, and barks of timber encrusted with shells, are occasionally found. Tall chimney-shafts, rising amidst the woods, attest the presence of anthracite coal beneath our feet; this is raised from several mines in the neighbourhood, and sent down by tramway to Saundersfoot for exportation.

Pursuing a delightfully shady road that winds inland past the grounds of Hean Castle, we soon find ourselves amidst some of the loveliest sylvan scenery in all the countryside. Presently we get a peep at the church of St. Issels, almost lost to view amidst green aisles of embowering foliage.

As at Gumfreston, by footpaths only can the little edifice be approached ; while the stepping-stones across the rivulet are supplemented by a rustic foot-bridge, for use in times when the stream is in flood. This church has lately been restored by some appreciative hand ; it has the characteristic tall gray tower such as we have grown accustomed to in this locality, and contains a handsome font of respectable antiquity.

Hence the wayfarer may return to Tenby by way of Bonville's Court, a fortified manor-house of the Edwardian period, of which but a single dilapidated tower and stair-turret remain : or by fetching a compass round, and wandering through quiet lanes draped with hartstongue fern, ivy and convolvulus, he may explore the country away towards Jeffreyston or Redberth ; returning over high ground beside the finely-timbered estate of Ivy Tower: and so home by the previously mentioned route through Gumfreston village.

But it would appear that it was not until after the First World War that Saundersfoot really gained a reputation as a holiday resort



High St. Saundersfoot 1909

1913 South Wales Wade

Saundersfoot a village in Pembrokeshire (with a station 1m away) 3m N of Tenby. It lies in a hollow by the sea and is chiefly engaged in shipping the anthracite coal mined in the neighbourhood, though it makes some claim to be a watering -place. The parish church, which bears the name of St Issel or Usyllt, father of St Teilo, has been rebuilt with exception of the tower. The Norm. font is decorated with interlaced ornaments.

1943

In August 1943 the beaches were used for D-Day rehearsals. (Four Welsh Counties Kilner).

Old Houses RCAM

The parish contains the sites of several residences, the ruins of which existed until recently. Still to be traced are the remains of Bonville Court or Castle and Kilgetty House, the latter an ecclesiastical residence of the canon of St Davids.

Stone Cross RCAM

A farm where, about the year 1888, a fine maenhir was broken up for building purposes.

Penrath RCAM

The name suggests the former presence of a mound or camp, but no indications of such are visible -- visited 17th May 1915

Kings Moor RCAM

This is an extensive common, part of the ancient possessions of the Crown within the country: it formed an item in the celebrated Ditchfield grant of Crown lands in 5 Chas I

Finds--Medieval Seal RCAM

At Moylands in the south of the parish "near a spring before it was utilised for Tenby water supply, were some ruined walls and in the vicinity a white cornelian seal was dug up while draining. On it was a mitre and a coat of arms; it was in the possession of the late W H Richards Esq of Croft House Tenby, but is now missing (Pem. Arch Survey).

Hean Castle is nearby.

ST ISSELLS Church

1864 Church of St Issels is not far from Coppet Hall. 13c renovated in 1864 and in 20c with a richly carved Norman font. Arch. Camb

1867 July 1, St. Issells Church Glynne acc to Arch Camb 1888

This church seems to have been wholly reconstructed, save the tower ; but it is possible that the original plan may have been in some measure preserved, but made more regular and capacious, on account of the increased population. The present arrangement is nave with north and south aisles,

chancel, south porch, and western tower. The nave has on each side an arcade of four pointed arches on octagonal pillars with plain cups. The chancel-arch is lofty and pointed, and, from its singularity, is probably original, having cylindrical mouldings carried down through the capitals. The windows of the nave are generally single and trifoliated, at the east of the aisles, of two lights, under an arch, with circle in the head.

The chancel rises very much towards the east, on account of the steepness of the ground. On its north side is a vestry. In its north wall is a plain flat arch. The south-east window is of two trefoil-headed lights under an arch, with circle in the head, and the sill forms a sedile. The font has a square bowl. The porch is new. The tower is of the Flemish sort, perhaps of Perpendicular period ; is embattled, with square turret, also- with embattlement rising high at the north-east ; corbel-table under the battlement ; has neither stringcourse nor buttress. The base slightly projects. The west doorway flat-arched with label ; the belfry windows square-headed, of two lights, of late form ; other openings are slits. The tower-arch to the nave is plain and pointed.

The churchyard is highly romantic, being of great extent, and the ground uneven and undulated in an extraordinary degree, some portions quite precipitous, and much covered with trees, in some measure recalling that of Llanfihangel, near Aberystwith. On the north side is the shaft of a cross, raised on several steps.

1923 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments St Issell Church

Parish of St Issells

The Parish Church dedicated to St Issell

This is a church that has probably been enlarged by the addition of an aisle to the north side of what had hitherto been a single chamber. The earlier church was of the type that is found everywhere throughout the south part of the county, with the usual tall unbuttressed tower at the west end of the building; this part dates from the mid 13th century. About a century later came the addition of the north aisle, and, at a comparative recent period, a south aisle to the nave was erected. The church has been much restored, the windows throughout renewed. The tower is of three storeys. The font basin, a square of 18 inches is of Norman type; its sides are decorated with conventionally treated scroll pattern of unusual character. One of the bells is of pre reformation date. In the churchyard is a restored medieval cross – visited 8th April 1915

Note – St Issells was one of the seven “bishop houses” of Dyfed, which probably means that its incumbent exercised some form of Episcopal authority over the neighbouring clergy. On the authority of a late vicar, the Rev John Jones, it is reported that the ruins of walling said to have been that of an “old castle” or “bishops house”, but more probably that of the medieval rectory were removed from a corner of the early churchyard within the memory of some who are still living. A closely adjacent field is called “Old Castle” in the Tithe Schedule.

RCAHMW

St Issel's Church is situated within a large, irregularly shaped churchyard, which has been extended to the south-east. A stream bisects through the churchyard from north to south, some 20m west of the church building. The three pairs of churchyard gates, North Churchyard Gates Rear Churchyard Gates and South Churchyard Gates are Grade II listed. The gates were reportedly fabricated at the Kilgetty ironworks. A restored medieval churchyard cross stands to the immediate north of the church.

The church consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, south aisle, south porch, north vestry and west

tower. The square, oolitic limestone font is thought to be twelfth-thirteenth century in date. It has a slightly different design on each face, with raised scroll faces and apparently randomly placed stars and crescents. Its limestone stem is thought to be two reused twelfth or thirteenth century column caps. The chancel arch is also medieval, as is the north arcade. The church was restored extensively in 1862, to the designs of J.R. Kemposon, Hereford. Only the tower was retained, with the rest of the building being rebuilt. The original layout was retained, but the floors were raised. A window at the south end of the chancel is dedicated to the Rev. John Jones, Vicar (1888-1912), and depicts the restored church, held as a model in the hands of St. Issell. The church reopened in 1864. The vestry was added in 1910 and the pews were renewed throughout. After the First World War a new pulpit, by Caroe, was constructed as a memorial, incorporating the roll of honour. It is carved in Perpendicular style and depicts St George and the dragon. The porch doors and a flight of curved-plan steps were added in 1978 in memory of the third Lord Merthyr.

Clergy

1492	John Lamb
1492	John David
1534	Henry Storbrow
1554	John Howell
1556	John Emlot
1559	Thomas Crane
1560	Maurice Wolcoke
1564	Rhesen Morris
1613	Griffith Johns
1625	Rice Thomas
1625	Henry Griffiths
Nicholas White (no date)	
1686	David Rees
1696	Thomas Nash
1721	David Lewis
1751	James Beynon
1782	Thomas Dalton
1839	James Dalton
1888	John Jones M.A.
1912	Howell Rosser B.A.
1924	E Owen Jones M.A.
1936	William J Williams B.A.
1955	Glyn Evans B.A.
1980	Michael Butler

Church Records

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in distinguishing between entries relating to the churches of St. Ishmaels and Issells in Pembrokeshire, and St. Ishmaels in Carmarthenshire.

Stat. Menev. See Vol. II., p.209.

This church, which in the statute of Bishop Reginald de Brian is called St. Ursini, belonged to the abbot of Seys in Normandy, who granted it and the church of Jeffreyeston to the canons of St. David's Cathedral, subject to the payment of 2s. by each of the two churches to the prior of Pembroke. -

Bishop Henry Gower in Aug., 1339, consolidated the two churches and ordained that a perpetual vicar should be appointed by the chapter to the church of St. Issells, and that the church of

Jeffreyston should be served by a chaplain.

Under the heading of Deanery of Pembroke the *Valor Eccl.* gives the following entry - Vicaria Sancti Ismaelis. - Vicaria ibidem ex collacione Magistri Novi Collegii junta Meneven unde Hericus Stiffvowe clericus est inde vicarius habens ibidem mansionem. St valent fructus hujus vicarie per annum iiij^U. Inde sol in visitacione archi pro procuracionibus et sinodalibus quo-libet anno id vjd. let remanet dare £3 17s. 6d. Inde decima 7s. 8d.

From this it would appear that the master of St. Mary's College, St. David's, was the patron of St. Issell's, but this seems incredible in view of the fact that in 1339 the patronage was vested in the canons of St. David's Cathedral and was still in their hands in 1564. The extract given above apparently relates to St. Issell's, but the ascription of the patronage to the college is erroneous, and the mistake probably arose from confusing St. Issell's with St. Ishmael's in Carmarthenshire, which latter church was annexed by Bishop Adams Houghton to the college in question.

Bacon's Liber Regis has apparently followed the *Valor Eccl.*, as we seen by the following extract: p98 Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- St. Ishmael's alias St. Issell's V. Archidiaconus. quolibet anno, 2s. 6d. Col. near St. Davids olim Patr.; Chanter and Chapter of St. Davids, Patr. and Impr. Clear yearly value £12. King's Books, £3 17s. 6d – *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

Described as Ecclesia de Sancto Ussello, in 1291 - *Taxatio*.

According to a survey made in 1649 the living had a glebe, house, barn, yard, small garden, and 3a. 7291r. of arable land, with the endowment of the tithes of hay, wool, lambs, cheese, pigs, etc., and was estimated to be worth £12 per annum.

East Williamson St Elidyr Church

The narrow 13c nave and chancel are divided by a plain pointed arch. A small turret is perched on the west wall. The Church has been heavily restored.

1867 Glynne Arch Camb 1897

A very small church, in a wretched state, in a secluded site, buried in trees: a chapelry to Begelley. It has merely chancel and nave, the outer walls of which are whitewashed, and over the west end an odd belfry – a kind of half tower supported on brackets – having a corbel table under its parapet, and pierced with an arch for a bell

There are few windows and those are modern of the worst kind. The chancel arch is very rude, low and misshapen, with much walling about it. There are several stone brackets in the chancel. The font has a plain octagonal bowl. The interior is miserably dilapidated, and the capacity quite insufficient for the inhabitants.

1915 RCAM The Church dedication unknown

This church with the exception of the west end was practically rebuilt on the old foundations about 1885, when the walls were raised one foot. It consists of a Chancel and Nave. The western gable was crowned by a small square erection which was doubtless intended for a bell-cote; this, however, stands on a stout buttress erected to strengthen the west wall. The wall was pierced by a single light about 4 feet above the ground level, now blocked. On the eastern side another buttress was built, the lower part rounded. Above the curve are corbels from which rises a canopy, and on this stands the north, south and east walls of the belfry. The bell chamber to it is by external steps following the line of roof. The whole is a curious example of the local restorations of the early 18th century. Sir Stephen Glynne, who saw it in June 1867, calls it "a kind of half tower". The chancel arch is plain pointed; it probably copies the original. In the south wall of the nave is a blocked door. The present entrance is by a modern door in the north wall. The font has a circular bowl of tub form 89 inches in circumference, bound with an iron fillet; its upper margin is ornamented with an arcade of pointed

arches. The bowl is of the Norman period: the base is modern. Several rude corbels remain in the walls of the nave and chancel. All the windows are modern – Visited 14th April 1915.

The Elizabethan chalice is inscribed: Poculum ecclesie de Williamstowne Elynor

NB This parish was formerly known as Williamston Eluard or Elnard.

Non Conformist Church/Chapel Saundersfoot

Saundersfoot Methodist Chapel was built in 1892 in the Simple Gothic style of the long-wall entry type.

Bethany Methodist Chapel was built in 1868 in the Vernacular style with a gable entry plan and two storeys. By 1993 this chapel had been converted into flats.

Hebron Baptist Chapel was built in 1854 and restored in 1881. The present chapel, dated 1881, is built in the Simple Gothic style of the gable entry type.

Sardis Congregational Chapel was built in 1808, rebuilt in 1825 and rebuilt again in 1924. The present chapel, dated 1924, is built in the Simple Gothic style with a long-wall entry plan, a hipped roof and hexagonal tower

Thomas Memorial Congregational Chapel was built in 1838 and rebuilt in 1899. The present chapel, dated 1899, is built in the Romanesque style of the gable entry type.

Bethesda Methodist Chapel was built in 1826, rebuilt in 1864 and rebuilt again in 1894. The 1894 chapel was built in the Simple Gothic style of the gable-entry type.

St. Issells Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Jenkin Lewis	St Issells H.
Smyth Lewis	St Issells H
Jenkin John	St Issells H3
Williams Thomas	St Issells H
Hurlo Thomas	St Issells H
Elliot William	St Issells H
Roach John	St Issells H
Levett John	St Issells H
Coale Phillippe	St Issells H2
Welsh Jane	St Issells H
Lowellinge William	St Issells H
Thomas Jenkin	St Issells H5
Morce Jane, widdow	St Issells H
Lloyd Izacke, esq	St Issells H 7
Birch William	St Issells H
David Hary	St Issells H
Bartlett Pearce	St Issells H
Web Henry	St Issells H
Lewis Mr. Nicholas of	Hean Castle. St Issells H 8
Hancocke Widdow	St Issells H2

Hobert Phillipp	St Issells H
White Nicholas	St Issells H
Potter Richard	St Issells H
Child Grace	St Issells H
Thomas William	St Issells H.
Webb Thomas	St Issells H2
Hillin Richard	St Issells H
Browne Francis	St Issells H
Sherbane William	St Issells H
Jenkin Griffith	St Issells H
Whelin John	St Issells H
Lloyd Jane	St Issells H
Jermin Joseph	St Issells H
Browne Robert	St Issells H
Webb Henry	St Issells H
Jones William	St Issells H9 (Bonville)
Lewis Phillip.	St Issells H2
Jenkin James	St Issells H
William George	St Issells H
Meredith John	St Issells H
Lloyd Thomas	St Issells H
Eaton Jennett	St Issells P
Webb Phillip	St Issells P
David Lettice	St Issells P

Some Names connected with Saundersfoot and St Issell

(Please note these names are only those I am certain of as in many of the old records the name St Issell's can refer to Churches in other areas)

Baret Stephen 1359 St Issells Saundersfoot **Stephen Baret** was charged with the sum of 50s yearly from 1359 as farm rent for the custody of a messuage and lands at St Issel's granted to him on the death of **Vaughan David**, whose heir was under age, as was also (**John**) the heir of **Hastings Laurence**, Earl of Pembroke **Stephen Baret** sought to be released from the payment charged, and obtained a writ, d 1st October 1378, directing the barons of the Exchequer to do right under the circumstances set forth by an inquisition taken at Hereford (Haverford ?) on the 1st September then last, which shows the descent of the lands to **Portan David**, and further states that the lands for which **Baret** had been charged had been held by **Wiseman John** the son of **Wiseman Andrew** since the death of **Nesta** the *Floyd MSS by Henry Owen DCL Oxon FSA 1902*

Bishop Matthew 1560 of Portclew Pembroke Yeoman held tithes of St Issells Saundersfoot

Burrows George 1857 Hean Castle Hotel Saundersfoot then called the Picton Castle Inn

Callan James 1822 born Saundersfoot , Died 23 Oct 1847 Saint Issels, Pembrokeshire South Wales? Married to **Prouett, Sarah** on 15 Apr 1843 at Pembrokeshire, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Callan Stephen 14 May 1846 born Saundersfoot Pembrokeshire Died 23 Sep 1908 Dayton, **Franklin**, Idaho Married to **Boden, Mary** on 24 Jul 1866 at Brigham City, Box Elder, Utah Comments, Found a 2nd wife in AF, **Marshall Sarah**, 18 July 1888, Logan , Cache, Utah

Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Callen Martha 19/05/1830 St Issells Found dead on road from Kingsmoor to Saundersfoot with no marks of violence *Inquest report*

de Bonville William 1315 who held lands from the earl of Pembroke -half a Knights fee at Merrion in 1315 and one tenth of a fee at Coedrath 1324 Aug 20 Coytrath Saundersfoot area *I P M Edward II* files 84 & 85His wife's name was

de Bonville Joanna pre1364 had died by 1364 *Henry Owen Old Pembrokeshire Families*

de Bonville Nicholas August 20 1324 Coytrath Saundersfoot area held one tenth Knights' fee held by worth yearly 26s 8d *Inquisition on August 20 1324 before John de Hamptona King's Escheat at Pembroke*

Frost Bill 1850-1935 from Pembs, he designed a flying machine that he claimed to have flown at Stammer Hill, Saundersfoot , on September, 1895 The machine hit a tree after take off documentary proof is missing **Lewis Arnold, Cecil Ewart**, Private, 35027, Welsh, Regiment **Arnold**, was the son of **Frost Elizabeth** Married **Lewis Benjamin**, of Pontycymmer, Garw Valley, Glamorgan **Benjamin** and **Elizabeth** were both from Saunderfoot, and had moved to Pontycymmer looking for work, which is where **Arnold**, was born. When **Arnold**, was just 6 years old his parents died from TB, and so **Arnold**, and his sister **Elizabeth** went to live with their Aunt and Uncle Bill and Ann Frost, in Stammers, Saunderfoot. **Arnold**, lived there until enlisting at Bridgend into the Army, and he was posted to the 15th Battalion, Welsh, Regiment The 15th Welsh, had been formed during October, 1914 as the Carmarthenshire Battalion, and moved to Rhyl for training They became part of the 114th Brigade, 38th Welsh, Division the following year, and moved to France during December, 1915 and moved to positions near Richebourg, in French Flanders This was known as the 'Nursery Sector' where new units were blooded into trench life, and after an initial, relatively quiet spell in the lines, the Division moved further south during the Spring of 1916, taking up positions near Ginchy It was here that **Arnold**, lost his life, when he was killed on the 9th March, 1916 **Arnold**, was just 22 years old, and is buried at Guards Cemetery, Windy Corner, Cuinchy

Frost William Bill 28 May 1848 – March 1935 was a amateur aviator, who, some believe, made a manned flight of considerable distance in a winged powered flying machine of his own design His father was **John Frost** and his mother **Rebecca Frost** Patent description "The flying machine is propelled into the air by two reversible fans revolving horizontally When sufficient height is gained, wings are spread, and tilted by means of a lever, causing the machine to float onward and downward When low enough the lever is reversed causing it to rise upward & onward When required to stop it the wings are tilted so as to hold against the wind or air and lowered by the reversible fans The steering is done by a helm fitted to front of machine"The patent seems to contradict itself slightly in the next paragraph which says, "The steering is done by a Rudder at both ends"

Howells Roscoe 1977 Saundersfoot **wrote** *Old Saundersfoot*

King Mary 1690 married name **Windham** widow of London with **Isaac Houblon** held tithes of St Issells Saundersfoot for 3 lives

Lewis John 1878, July 4**The Baron de Rutzen,John Lewis** of Saundersfoot, hotel-keeperLease for 21 years of the Rutzen Arms hotel, Narberth *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Maleufaunt David 1324 Aug 20 Coytrath Saundersfoot area *I P M Edward II files 84 & 85*

Milford Lord 1815 held tithes of St Issells Saundersfoot till 1815

Morgan William 03-Sep1798 ----**Thomas William** St Issells Collier on Saundersfoot beach was driving a wagon - run over by a similar wagon in control of **Isaac Thomas** of Church Inn equipment property of **William Morgan** *Inquest report*

Stickings Thomas 1970 Saundersfoot *Story of Saundersfoot*

Thomas Isaac 03-Sep1798 -----**Thomas William** St Issells Collier on Saundersfoot beach was driving a wagon - run over by a similar wagon pulled by similar in control of **Isaac Thomas** of Church Inn as well equipment property of **William Morgan** *Inquest report*

Thomas James 17-Jun1822 St Issells Aged 10 he was waiting to cross road at Saundersfoot when a cart carrying culm passed by one of horses knocked him to ground and the wheel of the cart passed over his head killing him the cart belonged to **John Williams** farmer *Inquest report*

Thomas William 03-Sep1798 St Issells Collier on Saundersfoot beach was driving a wagon - run over by a similar wagon in control of **Isaac Thomas** of Church Inn - equipment property of **William Morgan** *Inquest report*

Vaughan David Died 1350 held of the manor of St Issel's for half a Knight's fee and a rent of 16s **Stephen Baret** was charged with the sum of 50s yearly from 1359 as farm rent for the custody of a messuage and lands at St Issel's granted to him on the death **David Vaughan** of whose heir **Walter** was under age, as was also **John** the heir of **Laurence Hastings**, Earl of Pembroke Also had a daughter **Isabella** 1359 *the FLOYD MSS by Henry Owen DCL Oxon FSA*

Vaughan Isabella pre 1350 daughter of **David** Married **Portan** or **Portcan** and had a son **David** who inherited the St Issel Property

Saundersfoot old Records

Tithes of St Issell Collectanea Meneversia.

In 1490 the tithes of St. Issell's were apparently let with those of Jeffreyston to David Wogan. Soon after the Reformation the tithes of St. Issell's were leased to William Philipps of Picton, Esq. This lease terminated about the year 1560, when they were let for 30 years to Matthew Bishop of Portclew [Pembroke] yeoman, at the yearly rent of £12 6s. 8d. In July, 1617, a lease of the tithes was granted to Philip King at the rent of £12 6s. 8d., for the lives of Henry King, arch-deacon of Colchester (eldest son of John King, bishop of London), and Dorothy, the daughter of the said John King. In 1663 the tithes were leased to John King (eldest son and heir apparent of Henry King, bishop of Chichester) for the lives of the said John King, Henry King (brother of the said John King, and second son of the said Henry, bishop of Chichester, and one of the gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber), and Mary King (eldest daughter of the said Bishop Henry King), at the yearly rent of £12 6s. 8d. In 1690 Isaac Houblon of London and Mary Windham of London, widow,

were granted a lease of the tithes for the lives of Mary Windham (formerly Mary King), Henry Houblon (son of Isaac Houblon), and Dorothy Herbert (daughter of Mary Windham by her first husband, Richard Herbert), at the same rent as under the previous lease. In 1720 a lease of the tithes for 21 years was obtained by Nathaniel Morgan Schapter clerk at the same rent, and in 1741 John Philips of Kilgetty, Pems, Esq., paid a fine of £150 for a lease for 21 years at the rent of £12 6s. 8d. The last leaseholder for lives was Lord Milford, whose lease expired in 1815. He declined to renew it and subsequently the tithes of the church were let annually for some years. In 1814 the tithes were valued at £156 10s, but no tenant could be found to rent them at that figure.

Extract from Old Pembrokeshire families in the Ancient County Palatine of Pembroke from in part the Floyd MSS by Henry Owen DCL Oxon FSA (High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire) 1902.

- There is preserved the record of a long and interesting suit relating to lands in St. Ussyls (St. Issels) which contains much local family history.

- Stephen Baret was charged with the sum of 50s, yearly from 1359 as farm rent for the custody of a messuage and lands at St. Issel granted to him on the death of David Vaughan, whose heir was under age, as was also (John) the heir of Laurence Hasting, Earl of Pembroke.

We have scattered notices of the Barets, who seem to have been originally burgesses of Carmarthen, and held of Guy de Brian in the lordship of Laugharne. Lewys Dwnn gives three pedigrees of branches of the family at Pendine (afterwards at Tenby), Philbeach and Gelliswick, Adam Baret, John the son of John Baret, and Henry the son of Thomas Baret, have been mentioned in the de la Roche paper. In 1348

David Baret was chancellor of St. Davids; in 1376 Adam Baret was a juror at Haverford, in 1378 John Baret at Pembroke, and in 1430 David Baret at Haverford, but what kin any of them were to our Stephen there is nothing to show.

The Vaughans had been settled in the district for some years.

Robert Vaughan was on a jury at Pembroke in 1302, when all the jurors were persons of good standing.

In 1324 and 1348 a John Vaughan held one-tenth of a fee at La Torre (Tarr), and in coparcency with John Emebald and William son of Nicholas de Barri, five bovates of land at Lanteg (Lanteague).

John had a son David who died about 1350, holding the manor of St. Issel's for half a knights fee and a rent of 16s. 8d.; his heir was

Walter Vaughan who held St. Issel's and died in 1361 leaving a daughter, Nesta, who died aged four years in 1364, when the property passed to

David Portan or Portcan, who was the son of Isabella the daughter of David Vaughan.

Stephen Baret sought to be released from the payment charged, and obtained a writ, dated 1st October 1378, directing the barons of the Exchequer to do right under the circumstances set forth by an inquisition taken at Hereford (Haverford) on the 1st September then last, which shows the descent of the lands to David Portan, and further states that the lands for which Baret had been charged had been held by John the son of Andrew Wiseman since the death of Nesta.

The Wisemans were probably brought to the county from Scotland by Aymer de Valence. They gave their name to Wiseman's Bridge over the stream which divides St. Issel's from Amroth.

Andrew Wiseman held at the death of Earl Aymer half a knights fee at Coytrath (Coedrath); his son John was born about 1336. There are a few later notices of the family; in 1383 John Wiseman (who in 1378 was one of the sureties given by John Harold for the custody of Stephen Perrot), and in

1392 Thomas Wiseman and John were jurors at Pembroke; in
1400 John Wiseman was one of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the Kings debts at Pembroke.

Sites of Interest

Williamston East

Extensive strip field system to west of Wooden and Moreton as far as East Williamston, recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance. T. Driver, RCAHMW, 7th October 2008.

Morton Methodist Chapel was built in 1851 in the Simple Round-Headed style of the gable-entry type. RCAHMW, October 2010

Broadmoor - Ebenezer Baptist Chapel was built in 1861 in the Sub-Classical style of the gable-entry type.

Strip field system RCAHMW, October 2010

Well preserved medieval earthworks of a strip field system, south of Broadmoor. The s-curve of the field boundaries are evident from the aerial reconnaissance undertaken by RCAHMW on 29th Nov. 2007. The site is now truncated by the A477. L. Osborne, 15th Dec. 2010.

South Hill Cottage RCAM

Attached to this cottage is a circular pig-sty with thatched roof, one of the few remaining examples of a type common in the country a century ago – Visited 14th April 1915

Castle Hill RCAM

A group of six fields about ¾ of a mile from the parish church, which still goes by the name of Castle Hill. They have long been under cultivation, and the traces of an earthwork are more than doubtful. Nothing is known locally of such a work.

Hoarstone RCAM

Two fields to the south of the castle Hill fields are called Hoarstone – Visited 14th April 1915

Moat Meadow RCAM

The name for two fields just west of the parish church is now not remembered. Nothing of archaeological interest is visible upon them, although a small motte castle may have once occupied the site -- Visited 27th May 1915.

East Williamston names for Jottings

Day William 11 January 1818 East Williamston Labourer Offence Theft of sheep
Gumfreston Prosecutor **Shears Lewis** Gumfreston farmer Verdict Guilty Punishment Death
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Hall Thomas 06-Jul-1820 collier Jeffreston pit at East Williamston fell to the bottom
Inquest report

Philipps James Henry Alexander 1857 Rev MA late Gwyther of Picton Castle Vicar of St Mary's Haverfordwest was Vicar of Madeley Salop patron of the livings of Morvil, Llanycefn, Mynachlog-ddu, Llysyfran, Begelly, East Williamston, Llandower and Reynalton. Assumed the surname Philipps on succeeding his half brother Lord Milford in 1857. Born at Winkfield Wilts

1814 married Mary Catherine daughter of William Woolrych Lea of Ludstone Salop.

Bonville's Court (or Castle)

1810

acc/to Fenton 1810 there was "some small remains of a baronial residence" site swallowed up by the tip of Bonville's Court Colliery

Norman family de Bonville were in the train of the original Norman invaders and held their land from the Bonville's Court (or Castle)

c1300

Bonville Court erected in the Forest of Coydrath eastern part of the Pembroke property of Lordship of Pembroke (the property around Amroth was part of the holdings of the Lord of Narberth) was so called from the Norman settler of that name, whose descendants were, according to Fenton, still existing in the time of Edward II. The building like that of Eastington seems to have been adapted for defence with many of the characteristics of a small castle with its square tower from which a lookout could be maintained on Carmarthen bay.

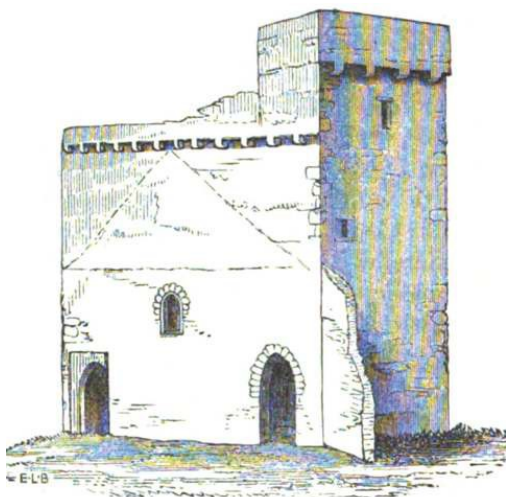
1810

acc/to Fenton 1810 there was "some small remains of a baronial residence" site swallowed up by the tip of Bonville's Court Colliery

Norman family de Bonville were in the train of the original Norman invaders and held their land from the Earl's of Pembroke but all trace of them has been lost could have been a medieval hall house.

1868 Arch Camb E L Barnwell Domestic architecture of South Pembrokeshire

In the parish of St Issel, about four miles from Tenby, is a building which approaches the castle rather than a domestic edifice. It takes its name of Bonvil Court from one of De Bonville, its anglo Norman possessor; The date however, of whose arrival in there parts is uncertain. The building must be assigned to Edwardian time. The Pembrokeshire De Bonville may be an offshoot of the Glamorganshire family. According to Fenton Nicholas De Bonville was returned as possessing lands in Coedtraeth within which Bonville court stands, in the time of Edward II. He may, perhaps, therefore have been the builder.

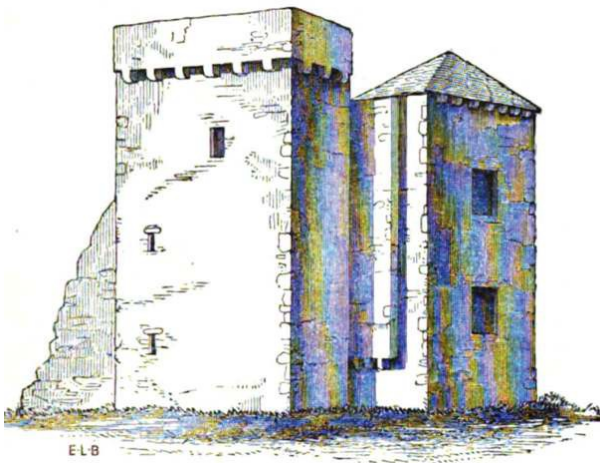


The tower at the front of the house, like the square tower at Nangle, is provided with internal communication by a newel stair placed in an angle of the highest tower. The entrance on the right hand leads to the interior of the larger basement, and to the stairs which conduct to the upper chambers and the exterior of the roof. At the opposite end of the building is another entrance, which merely opens into a very narrow vaulted room of rather a wide passage, which was evidently intended for stores only. Over it and the adjoining basement is the large upper chamber which is vaulted in the same manner as the basements. As you enter there is a large fireplace on the right

hand and beyond it a window: which, however is a later insertion, like the one beneath which lights the basement. The original windows were doubtless better adapted for defensive purposes than the present one.

In the middle of the building is an opening, the sill of which is level with the floor of the upper chamber. The use of this opening appears to have been the same as the one at Nangle, namely the hoisting up of bulky articles, such as could not be easily conveyed up the stairs,

There are no traces of any supporting corbels which might have supported a small projecting gallery such as might have commanded the entrances below on each side. At some period an additional building has been reared against the front, but has long since been destroyed. The fragment of a wall still remaining may have been connected with that addition, and which may have been made when the windows in the principal chamber were inserted, and the mansion in general been adapted for more modern requisitions.



Originally there were parapets all round the building; and as the rooms below the roof are stone vaulted, there was good footing for defensive purposes. There appears also to have been a square court which enclosed the building, one side of which seems to correspond with the present low garden in the front. The whole building is far inferior in size to those of Eastington and Nangle, but is nevertheless a valuable example of domestic buildings at a period when the country was still unsettled, and the security of such property depended more on the strength of the building and its occupants than parchment deeds,

Of its history little is known, except that a Welsh family of good descent came into the possession at an early period. The first who assumed the surname of Jones married an Elliot of Amroth. His son William married a daughter of Walter Philpin of Tenby whose mother was Jane sole heir of Thomas Perrot of Scotsborough: and, as in the time of L Dwnn, the owner of Bonville quartered Perrot, this coat may have been thus assumed.

1868 Barnwell --- It is in a very neglected condition, and appears to be an appurtenance common to some cottages at its foot, and which are occupied by miners. The walls, however, are in a tolerably sound condition.

Bonville Court is now degraded as a depository of rubbish

1895

In Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire (1895)

H Thornhill Timmins states of Bonville Court “ A fortified manor house of the Edwardian period of which but a single dilapid tower and stair –turret remains”

1920

Bonville Court farmhouse was covered over by the slag heap from the colliery in the 1920 and the site later converted into a Caravan park.

Bonville Names from Jottings

The main stock of the Bonvilles settled in Somerset and Devon, and were of Wescomb and Shuts in the latter county. . Pole says that John de Bonville was of Bonvileston in Plymlegh, co. Devon, 27 H. Ill and 50 Ed. III. They also gave their name to a village in Pembrokeshire. --Arch Camb 1868

de Bonville Elizabeth pre1400 married before 1400 **Carew Thomas** of Carew Castle born 1367

Henry Owen Old Pembrokeshire Families

de Bonville Joanna 1364 widow of **Nicholas** held half a fee at Gumfreston of **de Carew John**

Henry Owen Old Pembrokeshire Families

de Bonville Sir John Williams eldest son was

Bonville Sir John who had a daughter

Bonville Elizabeth pre 1400 She married before 1400 **Carew Thomas** of Carew Castle who was born in 1367 With that marriage the Pembrokeshire branch name of **Bonville** died out

de Bonville Nicholas inherited from his grandfather

de Bonville William 1315 who held lands from the earl of Pembroke -half a Knights fee at Merrion in 1315 and one tenth of a fee at Coedrath 1324 Aug 20 Coytrath Saundersfoot area *I P M Edward II* files 84 & 85His wife's name was

de Bonville Joanna pre1364 had died by 1364 *Henry Owen Old Pembrokeshire Families*

de Bonville Nicholas August 20 1324 Coytrath Saundersfoot area held one tenth Knights' fee held by worth yearly 26s 8d *Inquisition on August 20 1324 before John de Hamptona King's Escheat at Pembroke*

de Bonville William 1272 land from the Earl of Pembroke at what is now Saundersfoot seneschal of Pembroke in 1272 and in 1275 he was accountant for the lordship Haverfordwest which was entrusted to his care upon its surrender by **Humphrey de Bohun** to **Queen Eleanor** Bonville Court was probably erected by him His grandson **Nicholas** inherited According to the Roll of Battle Abbey Holingshed Chronicles one of those who came over with **William** of Normandy was called “Bondeville” There is no proof though as to whether the Bonville family of the west of England and Wales is descended from him *Henry Owen Old Pembrokeshire Families* –

The Castle and manor of Haverfordwest were restored to Humphrey de Bohun,(jun., who had livery in right of his wife, Eleanor, of the castle and town of Haverford,1251) in 2 Edward I 1274 but it appears that in the following year William de Bonville 1275 was receiver of the Castle and manor, then taken into the hands of the King ; and they appear to have been afterwards granted, with the town of St. Clears, to Queen Eleanor

de Bolevill William 1290 November 6 Sir steward of Pembroke charterRoll 18 Edward 1 m 1 Cal p 373 Clipston

de Bonville William son of **de Bonville Nicholas** inherited and in accordance with the settlement gave the manor of Jeffreyeston to his brother **de Bonville Hugh** until he was provided with a suitable ecclesiastical benefice and then it would go to another brother probably **John Henry Owen** *Old Pembrokeshire Families*

Bonville Family of Bonville Court Coudrath (Saundersfoot) (acc/to Owen)

According to the Roll of Battle Abbey (Holingshed Chronicles) one of those who came over with **William** of Normandy was called "**Bondeville**" There is no proof though as to whether the Bonville family of the west of England and Wales is descended from him.

The **de Bonville's** held land from the Earl of Pembroke at what is now Saundersfoot Pembrokeshire West Wales.

The family also held land in the West of England and near Swansea.

The Bonvilles first appear in Pembrokeshire records with

Bonville William de 1272 who was seneschal of Pembroke in and in 1275 he was accountant for the lordship of Haverfordwest which was entrusted to his care upon its surrender by **de Bohun Humphrey to Queen Eleanor**.

Bolevill William de 1290 November 6 **Sir** steward of Pembrok *CharterRoll 18 Edward 1 m 1 (Cal p 373) Clipston*.

Bonville Court was probably erected by him. He was succeeded by his grandson **Nicholas** who held lands from the earl of Pembroke -half a Knights fee at Merion in 1315 and one tenth of a fee at Coudrath (Saundersfoot) in 1324.

Bonvill Nicholas de 1324 Aug 20 Coytrath (Saundersfoot area) *I P M Edward II files 84 & 85*.

In 1364

Bonvill Joanna de widow of **Nicholas de Bonvill** held half a fee at Gumfreston of **de Carew John**.

Bonvill William de the son of **Nicholas** by his settlement, gave the manor of Jeffreyston to his second son

Bonvill Hugh de until he was provided with a suitable ecclesiastical benefice, and then to another son presumably the elder brother **John** --- **Williams'** eldest son was Sir

Bonville John who had a daughter

Bonville .Elizabeth before 1400 She married, **Carew Thomas**, of Carew Castle who was born in 1367. Whether the Bonville Property in the county passed to the Carews by that marriage is not known.

As far as I can ascertain with that marriage the Pembrokeshire branch name died out.

There is a record of a

Bonville Sir John de 1330 being summoned as a baron to Parliament in Ireland, but this would suggest that this was not the son of **William**, although it could have been a brother of **Nicholas**. Many Pembrokeshire families at the time held estates in Ireland. He could have been one of the Glamorgan branch from the West of England who definitely held land there.

Note ---According to Leyland ----Bonville ---Lord Bonville had many bastards and whom he left some land to one whose issue male yet remaineth --- (whether or not this was one of the Pembrokeshire family I do not know)

c1500

Philip Elliot, the husband of Jane Perrot, was of Erwer (now called Amroth Castle) in Pembrokeshire.

John Elliott, son of John Elliott by the second Jane Perrot, married Lettys, daughter of William ap David ap Griffiths of Kidwelly, by Alson, daughter of Richard ap Owain and his wife, Catharine Perrott, of the Pill, Devonshire. Who this Catharine Perrot was is uncertain ; but she seems to have been an heiress, for her daughter, Alson, had a son by her first husband, **Williams John** of Bonville Court ; and this son quartered the Perrot arms.

Notes on the Perrot family. Rev. E. L. Barnwell Arch Camb 1865

Bonville Court Colliery

Bonville's Court Colliery operated from 1842 to 1930, during which time it remained one of the most important collieries in Pembrokeshire. It produced anthracite of exceptional quality, which was particularly valuable in the malting trade, being used in SE England and overseas. Bonville's Court was one of the most organised and mechanised of Pembrokeshire's collieries. In 1925 it employed 3-400 men and was responsible for 82% of the coal output of the County. After closure in 1930 its screens continued in use for some years for coal from nearby pits. Several features from the colliery survive at the Tower Pit site, begun in 1847, now within the caravan park: including the heapstead, power house, weighbridge house, pay office, carpenter's shop, and former railway alignments.

Source:- *Cadw listed buildings description.*

Served by the Saundersfoot Railway from 1830 and later by a branch from the Pembroke & Tenby Railway (GWR) from 1896. Mining ceased before World War 2.

B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 09 June 2003

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Bonville's Court Colliery was opened first by Myers Mining Company in 1842 but then by the Bonville Coal Co Ltd. It operated till 1930, during which time it remained one of the most important collieries in Pembrokeshire. It produced anthracite of exceptional quality, in much demand for the Navy and which was particularly valuable in the malting trade, being used in SE England and overseas. Bonville's Court was one of the most organised and mechanised of Pembrokeshire's collieries. There were two shafts, one of which was known as the Tower shaft and had a depth of 522 feet and the other shaft west of the Tower shaft reached a depth of 738 ft. Output was around 1000tons per week which was conveyed by rail to Saundersfoot harbour initially but from just before 1900 by a branch linking it to the Pembroke and Tenby railway

In 1920's it employed around 300 men and was responsible for 82% of the coal output of the County but the problems with fractured seams and the reduction in demand for coal by Navy ships, many of whom had coaled at Pembroke Dockyard (closed 1923). Ships that had converted to the use of oil as fuel, with also the problem that the coal seams had only a thickness of 20 inches, lead to its closure in 1930.

Several features from the colliery survive at the Tower Pit site, now within the caravan park: including the power house, weighbridge house, pay office, carpenter's shop, and former railway alignments..

1920 The tower which had been used as a store for colliery tools and the Bonville Court farmhouse were covered over by the slag heap from the colliery in the 1920 and the site later converted into a Caravan park

2008

In 2008 there was an planning application to convert the power house to camping site facilities

Mining Accidents

St Issells 1866 Bonville Court

St Issells 1867 Bonville Court

St Issells 1875 Bonville Court

St Issells 1883 Bonville Court

St Issells 1886 Bonville Court

firedamp explosion

St Issells 1891 Bonville Court

St Issells 1906 Bonville Court

St Issells 1908 Bonville Court
St Issells 1918 Bonville Court
St Issells 1920 Bonville Court

Mining fatalities Bonville Court Mine

1867 Phillips David age 26 Roof fall
1875 Edwards James age 24 Roof fall
1883 Brinn William Albert age 15 Fell on railway line
1886 Childs John age 16 Explosion of fire damp – took top of safety lamp as they normally worked with naked lights
1891 Thomas George age 48 Roof fall insufficient shoring
1906 Hilling Thomas Henry age 14 Crushed between two trams
1908 Wilson William Phillips age 53 Caught in pit head machinery
1918 Prout John James age 18
1920 Gwyther Charles age 44 Falling stone struck head

St Issells Other Collieries Accident Records Records

St Issells 1793	Parsonage Pit	owned by Rev James Dalton
St Issells 1795	Parsonage Pit	
St Issells 1796	Stammers Pit	owned by Lord Milford
St Issells 1796	Beacon Hill Pit	owned by Messrs Stokes and Roberts
St Issells 1800	West Park Pit	owned by Lord Milford
St Issells 1841	Woolstons	

St Issells Morton -- sunk about 1770 – 100yds deep - Lord Milford ?- and according to the Picton Papers in 1777 employed 30 men and 8 women. 1839 lease taken over by the Moreton Coal company – it closed 1887

1841 REPORT by ROBERT HUGH FRANKS, ESQ., on the Employment of Children and Young Persons in the Collieries, Iron-Works, &c, South Wales

This Mine is not mentioned in this report but in the preamble it does state that some owners were not inclined to co-operate.

St Issells	1843	Moreton	
St Issells	1847	Moreton	
St Issells	1847	Moreton	all three killed age 13 but one was a girl and under the
1842 Collieries and Mines Act -- No female was to be employed underground and no boy under 10			
years old was to be employed underground although Parish apprentices between the ages of 10 and			
18 could continue to work in the mines			
St Issells	1851	Morton	
St Issells	1879	Morton	
St Issells	1860	Moreton	gas explosion defective ventilation
St Issells	1880	Moreton	
St Issells	1886	Morton	
St Issells	1853	Lower Level	
St Issells	1855	Lower Level	

BROADMOOR COLLIERY AND OTHER MINING FEATURES Community

East Williamston Type of Site COLLIERY Features representing colliery portrayed as disused on OS County series (Pembroke. XXXV.14 1890), set in an area displaying numerous similar features. RCAHMW

Ship wrecks Saundersfoot

1832. May 21st. CORNWALLIS (BT BRISTOL). Sloop. 45 tons. Lost in Saundersfoot Bay
1835 October. WHEATSHEAF (SUNDERLAND). Sloop. Saundersfoot Harbour. North Pier.
1839 February 23rd. DURHAM. Collier Brig. Saundersfoot. Just outside harbour.
1867 January. MARTHA. (MILFORD). Sloop. 31 tons Saundersfoot.
1872 December ANNE. (ABERYSTWYTH). Sailing Ship. 83 tons. Saundersfoot Roads
Sank at anchor.
1880 October. HARRIET R. (LLANELLI). Brigantine. 130 tons Saundersfoot Stranded. Refloated a month later. Plymouth to Llanelli

History and Heritage Saundersfoot

The harbour in Saundersfoot was first built in 1829 and it transformed the small fishing village into a thriving industrial port exporting high quality anthracite by sea. Queen Victoria decreed that only coal from Saundersfoot should be used to power the first Royal Steam Yacht because it gave intense heat yet produced very little smoke.



Originally, there were many small, privately owned pits and the coal was transported by horse and cart to Coppid Hall, Swallow Tree and Wiseman's Bridge where it was transferred to boats which were grounded on the beaches at low tide. When fully laden the boats would sail off when they were floated by the next high tide. The completion of the harbour and the opening of larger and deeper pits producing more coal, saw the construction of rail links bringing coal from the outlying areas of Begelly, Thomas Chapel and the more local Bonvilles Court, as well as Stepside and Wiseman's Bridge.

In 1870 the horses that had towed the "drams" into which the coal was loaded were replaced by steam engines. "The Rosalind" began the day by towing the drams filled with workmen going eastwards to Stepside, returning via Wiseman's Bridge through the tunnels along Railway Street as the Strand was then known and also along Milford Terrace to the foot of the Incline, eventually bringing back its human cargo at the end of the day. Another engine "The Bulldog" operated from the top of the Incline to Bonvilles Court, Begelly and Loveston. There were five coal shutes on the harbour to tip the coal into the waiting barges.

Permission to build the harbour was granted by Parliament in 1829 to the **Saundersfoot Railway and Harbour Company for the export of anthracite coal from the many mines in the area, although coal was exported from the beach for centuries before this. The village grew up to serve the port which by 1837 had five jetties handling coal and iron ore and subsequently pig iron and firebricks from**

local sources. The course of the tramway from Bonville's Court mine bisects the village and ends at the jetty. The tramway from Stepside forms the sea front. The industry finally faded away in the early years of the twentieth century, and the village took advantage of the nearby Saundersfoot railway station to attract tourists from eastern Wales and England.

The Saundersfoot Railway and Harbour Company was formed in 1828 to build a harbour at Saundersfoot and a **tramway** connecting it to the collieries around Begelly and Stepside. The tramway, which consisted of two main mineral lines and a number of small branches, originally used horses to pull up to three laden **wagons** along the tracks.

Of the two main lines, the first was built in two stages to connect collieries near Stepside and the later ironworks (a mile east of Kilgetty railway station) to Saundersfoot, running along the coast through a series of short tunnels and terminating in the centre of the village at the harbour.

The second line ran from the harbour to Thomas Chapel colliery, Begelly. The route, which traversed an incline of 1 in 5 approximately half a mile from the harbour, passed beneath the GWR station through a tunnel at Kingsmoor.

As part of a modernisation project, the whole line was upgraded to a narrow gauge railway in 1874. The tramway was relaid with flat bottom rails on wooden sleepers allowing a locomotive to be used on the line to Stepside.

Following the cessation of large-scale mining around Begelly, the track from the Kingsmoor tunnel to Thomas Chapel was lifted in 1887. Around 1914 it was re-laid and a new 1.5 mile branch line built to support the opening of a short-lived colliery at Reynalton. A new engine was purchased for this purpose.

But by the late 1920s coal mining was in recession and the line closed. In 1932 a brief resurgence in local mining led to the lines being briefly reopened.

However, only seven years later, due to financial considerations and the workings becoming exhausted, the railway finally closed on the eve of the Second World War. Subsequently, the rolling stock along with the tracks scrapped for use in the war effort

Yerbeston

Mining

Coal, Culm and Cresswell Quay

Examples of bell pits to be found in Cresselly Big wood , in the remote valley south of Yerbeston

Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis Yerbeston

YERBESTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4 miles (S. W.) from Narberth; containing 148 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the turnpike-road from Pembroke to Narberth, and comprises a small extent of land, all enclosed and cultivated. Culm is found in some parts of it, but it is worked only for home consumption and the supply of the immediate neighbourhood. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 3. 9., endowed with £400 private benefaction and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Baron de Rutzen: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £70, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There is a day and Sunday school in connexion with the Established Church.

Education in Wales (The Blue Book) 1847 Parish of Yerbeston

Village school

On the 9th day of December 1846. I visited this school which is being held in a dwelling house near the church rented and paid for by the curate the Rev John Jones The children who attend from the

adjoining parishes pay 2d a week. The Rev Mr Knox, the Rector gives £8 a year to the master, who, for this sum teaches the poor children of Yerboston Parish without any payment from them. The walls, roof and floor of the house are in bad repair. In summer the school is held in the adjoining house, but that is in worse repair, since the late storm, than the house in which the school is held at present. There is not a better house to be had in the neighbourhood for the purpose. The Curate deplored the situation and said he was anxious to get a good schoolroom.

The furniture consisted of a bed for the master, two small tables four benches an old box and a few stools.

The master is a Pembrokeshire Englishman and appears to do his best to instruct his pupils, but complained very much of their irregular attendance. The school is utterly destitute of maps and apparatus. The greatest part of the scholars are children of labourers and understand only English. They read tolerably well and a few with ease. The answered questions put to them on what they had read.

The Rev John Jones the Curate of Yerboston informed me that the labourers wages in this parish are 8d a day with food 1s to 1s 2d without. Masons 1s 8d with and 2s 6d without; farm servants £4 to £8 a year female servants £2 to £4.

There is gratuitous education for the poor of this parish, but many parents are too poor to get clothing for their children to send them to school. They learn the church Catechism and attend the church on Sundays. The people generally are very sober, steady and industrious. The best class of farmers can read and write, but the smaller farmers are very ignorant.

The Parish Church dedicated to St Lawrence Yerboston

The plain pointed chancel arch date the nave and chancel to the 13th century. The north doorway, south porch, and perhaps also the belfry corbelled out above this west gable, are 16th century.

This benefice was appendant to the manor of Yerboston, which was owned by Sir John Wogan of Wiston, Pems., in 1557. - Inq. P.M. of John Wogan, 4 and 5 Will. and Mary.

The advowson came into the possession of the Barlows of Slebech prior to 1613 (Inq. P.M. of John Barlow of Slebech,), and continued in the hands of that family until the death of Anne (the heiress of George Barlow), who married as her second husband John Symmons of Llanstillan, Pems.

Yerboston Rectoria. - Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione Johannis Wogan armigeri patroni ibidem unde Philippus Lloid est rector. St Gleba et fructus hujusmodi beneficii valent per annum ex. Inde sol' in sinodalibus et pro-curacionibus quolibet anno vs ix. Et in visitatione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno xvjd ob'. Et remanet clare 103S. 8id. Inde decima 10s. 4d. - Valor Eccl.

Under the heading "Livings Discharged": - Jarbeston alias Yerboston R. (St. Lawrence). Syn. and Pros. quolibet anno, 5s. gd. Ordinary. quolibet tertio anno, 1s. 4d. John Wogan, Esq., 1535; Sir John Barlow, 1700; John Barlow, Esq., 1718; John Symmons, Esq., 1781. Clear yearly value, £33 King's Books, £5 3s. 8d. - Bacon's Liber Regis.

RCAM Yerboston (formerly Jorbardston)

The church comprises nave 35 ½ ft by 19 ½ ft, chancel 18ft by 12 ft and a south porch. The windows are modern. In the north wall of the nave is a blocked doorway. The Chancel arch is a rude pointed opening. The building was extensively restored in 1869. The rude font basin 29in by 27in externally and 23in by 23 in internally 8 in deep chamfers off to a circular shaft; it bears traces of the hinge and hasp of a former cover. Glynne Notes -Arch Camb 1897

Yerboston clergy

Prichard, Humf	1633	Rector
Lloyd, Rogerus	1686	Rector

James, Willielmus	1692	Rector
Davies , James	1780	<i>(natural death)</i> Rector
Philipps , William	1780	Rector
Philipps , William	1781	<i>(natural death)</i> Rector
Williams , William	1781	Rector
Williams , John	1785	Curate
Williams , William	1787	<i>(natural death)</i> Rector
King , Henry	1787	Rector
Brigstocke , Thomas	1788	Curate
Brigstock , Thomas	1788	Curate
Row , Thomas	1795	Rector
King, Henry	1795	<i>(natural death)</i> Rector
Rowe , Thomas	1810	<i>(natural death)</i> Rector
Knox , John William	1810	Rector
Miles , John	1812	Curate
Miles , John	1812	Curate
Brigstocke , Silvanus	1829	Curate

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

Yerbeston Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Sumers Widdow	Yerbeston	H
Prichard John, clerk	Yerbeston	H
Taylor Thomas	Yerbeston	H
Cardiggan Phillipp	Yerbeston	H
Hillin John	Yerbeston	H3
Barett Margrett.	Yerbeston	H
Nash John	Yerbeston	H
Canton Mary	Yerbeston	H
Sanders Hercules	Yerbeston	H
Tasker Andrew	Yerbeston	H2
Symond Mary	Yerbeston	H
Hellan Anne	Yerbeston	P
Jones Jane	Yerbeston	P
Bewstill Thomas.	Yerbeston	P
Richard David.	Yerbeston	P
Cooke William	Yerbeston	P
Tasker Andrew.	Yerbeston	P
Marther Margarett	Yerbeston	P